



### What should I already know?

- The name and location the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- How to use world maps to locate rivers e.g., the Amazon and River Mersey.
- That a compass can help us with direction.
- What physical and human features of a landscape are.



### What will I learn during this topic?

1. Where are the key rivers in the UK located?
2. How does the course of a river change from source to mouth?
3. Why are river estuaries such important places for wildlife?
4. What are the human and physical features of the Cheshire Basin and how have they changed over time?
5. What are the effects of water consumption around the world?
6. Why is river flooding such a problem in Bangladesh?
7. Why is the River Amazon important?

### Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

- Some local rivers are the River Mersey that runs through Liverpool, the River Dee that runs through Chester and the River Ribble that runs through Preston.
- A river has three main sections along its course: upper, middle and lower.
- River estuaries are important for wildlife because they provide essential habitats for animal species.
- One main use of The Cheshire Basin is tourism such as The Anderton Boat Museum.
- Water consumption is how much water is used in a process.
- Virtual water consumption is 'hidden water' that has been used to make products and services we use.
- Some countries consume more water than others because of population, climate and farming.
- River flooding in Bangladesh is caused by physical features of the landscape. E.g. flat relief.

### Vocabulary

River	A natural flowing watercourse
Topography	Arrangement of physical features of an area.
River course	The path of a river. A river course has 3 main parts: upper, middle and lower.
Meander	Winding curve or bend of a river.
Valley	Low area of land between hills or mountains.
Interlocking spur	Fingers of land that jut out into the river valley that streams and rivers are forced to flow around
Oxbow lake	U-shaped lake that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off.
Estuary	Where rivers meet seas/oceans.
Flood plain	Flat area around a river that floods.
Reservoir	Natural or manmade lake used as a source of water supply.

### Disciplinary Skills

**Compare and contrast** maps of Great Britain looking at the number and position of major rivers and **reach informed conclusions** about their geographical positions.  
Use evidence to **make reasoned judgements** about land use in the Cheshire Basin.  
**Demonstrate understanding** of water consumption to devise a questionnaire.



## Enquiry Question: Why are Mountains important?

Year: 6

Strand: Locational &amp; Place Knowledge, Human &amp; Physical geography

### What should I already know?

- Countries within the world
- To use a map to locate regions in the U.K & world
- Name some of the human and physical features of geographical regions
- The topography of the Lake District and some of its mountains or hills

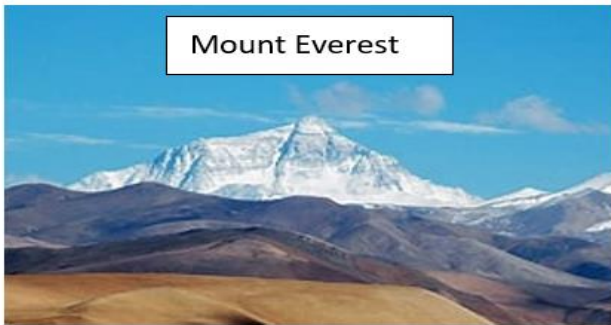


Ben Nevis, Scotland (1,345 metres above sea level), Grampian Mountains)

### Our Enquiry Questions.

1. How is a mountain formed and how are types of mountains described?
2. How can I locate the mountains in the U.K?
3. Where is Mount Everest located?
4. What is an underwater mountain?
5. What is the terrain of certain mountains, including Russia?
6. What are the effects of tourism on Mountains such as Everest?

Mount Everest



### Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

- Mountains make up 1/5 of the world's landscape
- Mount Everest is the highest mountain and is 8,850m high
- There are mountains under the sea
- 80% of our fresh water originates from mountains
- Generally, mountains are higher than 600m, if they are less, they are called hills
- Mountains can be rocky, have trees growing on them, high mountains have a snow peak

### Vocabulary

peak	Is the highest point of any mountain
valley	A long depression, or ditch in the Earth's surface that lies between ranges, <u>hills</u> or mountains
terrain	Is a general term for a stretch of land, especially <u>with regard to its physical features</u>
Tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer, made up of large outer pieces called plates.
Fold mountains	Fold mountains are formed when two plates collide
cliff	Tall steep rocks that were created by erosion and have vertical faces

### Disciplinary Skills

I can make reasoned judgements about the effects of mountain tourism.

I can evaluate the types of mountain formations.



# Why is a National Park important?

St Julie Catholic Primary School - Geography

Topic: Locational & Place Knowledge

Year: 6

Strand: Human and Physical Geography

## What should I already know?

- Countries within the United Kingdom
- To use a map to locate regions in the U.K
- Name some of the human and physical features of geographical regions

## What will I learn during this topic?

1. To be able to locate the 15 National Parks of Great Britain using maps.
2. To describe the human and physical topography of a National Park – The Lake District.
3. To be able to identify human, physical geographical features of different National Parks – U.K. and worldwide. (The Lake District, Brecon Beacons, Yosemite)
4. To be able to identify how and why National Parks are utilised.
5. To understand the effects of tourism on a National Park.
6. To compare the features and uses of National Parks from other destinations around the world.



Human or Physical Features?

<https://nationalparks.uk/>

## Substantive Knowledge (Sticky Knowledge)

- Be able to locate National Parks in the U.K and around the World.
- Be able to identify human and physical features of a National Park.
- To identify how and why a National Park is utilised.
- Identify positive and negative effects of tourism on a National Park.

## Vocabulary

Topography	Topography is the study of the shape and features of land surfaces.
National Park	A national park is a boundary of land in use for conservation purposes. Often it is a reserve of natural, semi-natural, or developed land.
Conservation	The protection of plants and animals, natural areas, and interesting and important structures and buildings, especially from the damaging effects of human activity.
Tourism	Are the activities of people travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment? for leisure

## Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- I can compare maps, atlases, globes, and digital mapping to locate and explore National Parks around the world.
- I can analyse and draw conclusions to describe features of human and physical geography of National Parks.
- I can use a key to make deductions about landscape/ industry/ features to study National Parks in the U.K and the world.