

Geography: How is climate change affecting the world?

Y6 summer term

National Curriculum Locational knowledge:
✓ name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
National Curriculum Human and physical geography
describe and understand key aspects of:
✓ physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
✓ human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water
National Curriculum Geographical skills and fieldwork
✓ use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
✓ use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies



An image of wind turbines

Key Vocabulary:	
global warming	The increase in the Earth's average temperature over a long period of time.
climate change	A change in the typical weather for a region including temperatures and the amount of rainfall.
energy	The creation of gas and electricity.
sustainable	Doing something that causes little or no harm to the environment.
biodiversity	The variety of plants, animals and microorganisms that can be found within an area.
topographical	The arrangement of natural and artificial features.
land-use	The function of land and what it is used for.
vegetation belts	An area with distinct plant types, determined by climate, soil, drainage and elevation.
biomes	An area classified by the species that live in that location.
distribution	The way that something is spread out or arranged over a geographical area.
deforestation	The chopping down and removal of trees to clear an area of a forest.
greenhouse gases	A gas in the atmosphere, such as carbon dioxide, methane, water vapor and ozone that absorbs solar heat reflected by the surface of Earth and warms the atmosphere.
fossil fuels	Fuels that are found in the Earth's crust which contain carbon and hydrogen and can be burned for energy.

Key knowledge:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arctic sea ice is melting at 9% per decade. • During the industrial revolution, human activity caused the Earth to warm by approximately 1°C. • There are almost 1.5 billion cows releasing methane (a greenhouse gas) into the atmosphere daily. • We deforest around 10 million hectares (an area the size of Portugal) of forest every year.

Sequence of Learning:					
Objectives (key knowledge):					
Lesson 1 To learn the meaning of global warming and the impact this is having on the world.	Lesson 2 To learn how using energy can impact the world and identify how switching to sustainable energy can have a positive impact.	Lesson 3 To learn why it is important to use water responsibly.	Lesson 4 To learn the meaning of biodiversity and why it is important that we encourage this in the world.	Lesson 5 To learn how Mansfield is fighting climate change. (Fieldwork)	Lesson 6 Big question: how is climate change affecting the world?

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