

Year	Knowledge			Skills
Year 5 Autumn 2	<p><u>Focus: A Patchwork Kingdom-England and the Uk</u></p> <p><u>National Curriculum Knowledge</u></p> <p><u>Locational knowledge</u></p> <p><u>Place knowledge</u></p> <p><u>Human and Physical Geography</u></p> <p><u>Prior Learning: From Source to Sea-A River’s Journey</u></p> <p><u>Contributing towards: River Avon and on and on.....</u></p>			<p><u>Locational Knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can 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.</li> </ul>
	Lesson	Sticky Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	<p><u>Human and physical geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I can describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: rivers, mountains. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	How are rivers formed?	<p><b>Short water cycle recap</b></p> <p>Water percolates through the soil, after precipitation, and will always flow downhill, taking the easiest way down. Eventually rivers form and flow to the sea.</p>	<p><b>Precipitation:</b> Water that falls from clouds to the ground, including rain, sleet, snow and hail.</p> <p><b>Percolation:</b> Water moving into the ground through small holes in the soil.</p>	
	What are the features of river?	<p>Understand the meaning of estuary, source, meander, mouth, waterfall, erosion, oxbow lake, stream, delta.</p>	<p><b>Oxbow lake-</b> An oxbow lake is a U-shaped lake or pool that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water</p> <p><b>Erosion-</b> the process where rocks are broken down by natural forces such as wind or water</p>	<p><u>Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of the countries and counties of the United Kingdom</li> </ul>
	Where can we find rivers?	<p>Rivers are represented in maps as thin blue lines, labelled with the river’s name (or ‘R’ for River)</p>	<p><b>6 figure grid reference-</b>accurately describe a location within (inside) a grid square</p> <p>River source-the place where a river begins</p> <p>Meander-a winding curve or bend in a river</p> <p>Tributary-a stream flowing into a river</p>	
	What employment is offered in the South West of England, compared to Northern Scotland?	<p><b>Job opportunities SW England-</b> tourism, farming, office jobs in towns and cities.</p> <p><b>Northern Scotland-</b>Fishing, tourism, farming</p>	<p><b>Employment:</b> A job that you are paid for.</p> <p><b>Office:</b> A place where business or professional work is done.</p> <p><b>Urban:</b> An area where many people live and work</p> <p><b>Rural:</b> An area where not many people live and work.</p>	
	What makes a city a city?	<p>Bristol is a city. It is a place that has a lot of buildings and is home to many people. It usually has a university or cathedral.</p>	<p><b>Population:</b> The number of people living in a certain place</p> <p><b>Urban:</b> A built up area where many people live and work.</p>	
	<u>Assessment Tasks</u>	<p>Assessing sticky knowledge</p> <p>Unit Quiz</p> <p>Create double page spread of what they know</p>	<p>Assessing Key Vocabulary</p>	

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