

Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

European & Local Study - Rivers and Canals

Summer 2

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 4 (UK Study – Coasts)

- Topography is the study of the forms and features of land surfaces.
- 6 point grid references are used to locate a feature more accurately and on a different scale to 4 point grid references.

Year 5 (UK Local Study - Anderton)

- Rivers and canals have been used to transport goods and provide trade links between towns, cities and the coast.
- Anderton Boat lift was built in 1875 to connect the River Weaver and the Trent and Mersey Canal.

Key Vocabulary:

- Barrier
- Erode
- Floodgates
- Flood
- Flood defences

New Knowledge:

- Flooding can be caused by the impact of humans on the environment, as well as natural occurrences, such as heavy rainfall.
- River defences can be used to protect local areas from flooding e.g. barriers, floodgates.
- 4 and 6-figure co-ordinates can be used to locate features accurately.
- Maps can be sketched using standard, agreed Ordnance Survey symbols and a key. This can be done from description.
- Coordinates are used to identify specific locations on a topographical map.
- Maps cannot show everything. They need to be easy to read and interpret.
- A scale bar tells us the distances on a map. These should be compared between maps.
- Purpose, scale, symbols and style are all related.
- Digital maps have maps of different scales.
- You can find 6-figure grid references using the Grid Reference Tool on a digital map.
- There are two main types of grid reference: 4-figure – for example, 1945, this identifies a single kilometre square on an OS map and 6-figure – for example, 192454, identifies a 100 metre square within a single kilometre square on an OS map. The Grid reference is always for the bottom left-hand corner of the grid square you are in.
- You can orientate your map to the land (using a compass) so that you can use it to navigate.

