

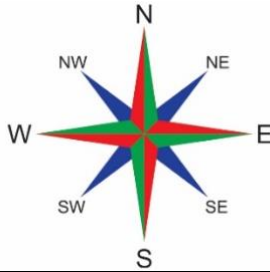
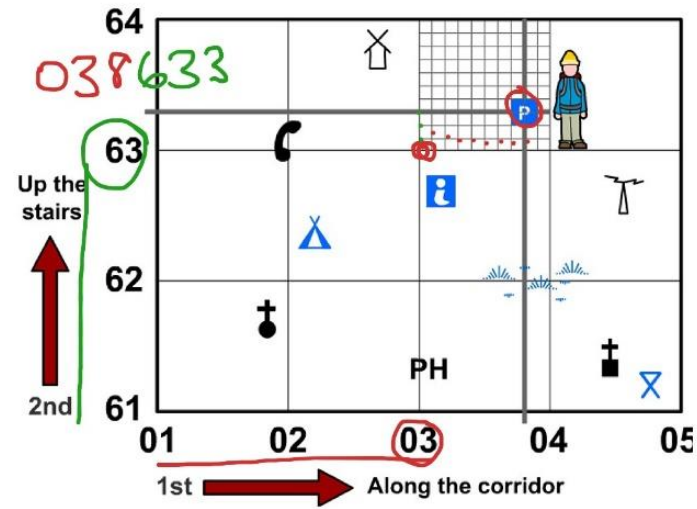
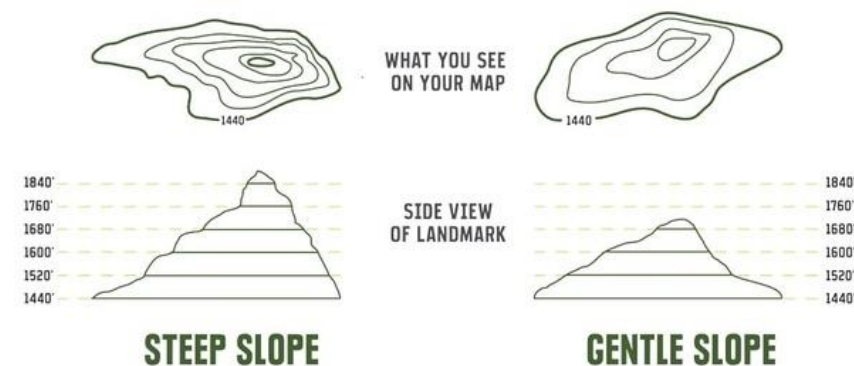


Topic: 'Why is the UK's climate so varied?'

Lesson 1 - To know how we measure weather		Lesson 2 - To be able to describe the climate of the UK	
1	Weather - the day to day condition of the atmosphere (what is it like today?)	9	>In summer, the UK is warmer in the south and colder in the north
2	Climate – the average weather conditions over a long period of time, usually 30 years (what would you expect the weather to be like?)	10	>In winter, the UK is warmer in the west and colder in the east
3	Thermometer – measures temperature (how hot or cold a place is)	11	>It rains more in the west and north of the UK. The south and east are dryer.
4	Rain gauge – measures precipitation (how much rain has fallen from the sky)	12	Latitude – how far a place is north or south of the equator (measured in degrees).
5	Anemometer – measures wind speed (how fast the wind is blowing)	13	>In general, the further a place is from the equator the cooler it is. So latitude is the main factor affecting UK temperatures, which is a key aspect of climate.
6	Wind vane – measures wind direction (the direction wind is blowing to)	14	>Mountainous areas will generally be colder and wetter than average.
7	Barometer – measures air pressure (the weight of air pressing down on us)		
8	Okta scale – measures cloud cover (how many eighths of the sky cloud covers)		
Lesson 3 - To understand why it rains		Lesson 4 - To know what microclimates are	
15	The water cycle – water from oceans and lakes evaporates due to the sun's energy. It rises, cools and condenses to form clouds, then falls as precipitation, returning to the oceans and lakes to continue the cycle.	19	Microclimate - when the climate in a small area is different from the general surroundings.
16	Relief rainfall – the wind blows warm moist air up mountains, forming clouds.	20	>Each particular place or site tends to develop its own special climate conditions, e.g. it may be windier and sunnier in the middle of the playing field than behind a building.
17	Frontal rainfall – when a warm front (the front of a warm air mass) meets a cold front, it rises over it, forming clouds.	21	Aspect – the direction in which a place is facing (sun-facing aspects are warmer)
18	Convective rainfall – the sun heats the land. Pockets of warmed air (called convection currents) rise, forming clouds.	22	>Darker surfaces are warmer than lighter-coloured ones. Buildings provide shelter from the wind, but radiate heat from the sun. Trees provide shade.
Lesson 5 - To be able to carry out a geographical enquiry			
23	Geographical enquiry - the process of investigating something geographical in order to find out more about it.		
24	Data – the information to be collected during the investigation.		
25	Methodology – the methods used to collect the data.		
26	Risk assessment – the potential hazards which may occur while collecting data.		



Topic: 'What makes great Geography?'

Lesson 1 - To know the nature of Geography		Lesson 2 - To know how to locate places using an Atlas	
1	Geography - the study of the earth.	7	Location - where a place is in the world.
2	>Geography is categorised into 3 parts Human, Physical and Environmental.	8	Political maps - show borders of countries and the cities.
3	Human geography - how people interact with the earth such as industry.	9	Physical or Relief maps - show the physical features of a place such as rivers and mountains.
4	Physical geography - the natural processes and features on earth such as rivers and volcanoes.	10	Co-ordinates - locate places in an atlas.
5	Environmental geography - natural habitats and how they develop and change and interact with human activity such as deforestation and climate change.	11	>Learn the 8 points of a compass – Ask someone at home to test you
6	Cartography - the study of maps.		
Lesson 3 - To know how to locate places on an O.S. map		Lesson 4 - To know how to interpret O.S Maps	
12	Urban means towns and cities and Rural means the countryside.	14	Contours - show the height and shape of the land (relief).
13	>Practice and be able to do 4 and 6 figure grid references (on ClassCharts)	15	>Contours close together show steep slopes .
		16	>Contours far apart show gently-sloping land .
		17	Spot heights - show the exact height (altitude) of the land that that specific spot.
		18	>Measuring distance uses 3 methods – a scale line, a ratio (1:25,000) or a stated scale: 1 cm = 8 km).
		19	>Practice measuring distance (on ClassCharts)
			

Lesson 5 - To know how to read O.S Maps		Lesson 6 - To know the locational context of the UK	
20	<p>>Practice O.S Mapskills (on ClassCharts) using these websites:-</p> <p>MapZone : map quizzes : grid references (ordnancesurvey.co.uk)</p> <p>Ordnance Survey - Modern map reading skills - Drench Design (drench-design.com)</p>	21	<p>Region - an area of a continent or country with similar characteristics such as climate and vegetation.</p>
		22	<p>>London is the capital of The UK, located in the south east of England on the River Thames.</p>
		23	<p>>The UK includes England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.</p>
		24	<p>>The UK is in the Atlantic Ocean separated from Europe by the English Channel.</p>
		25	<p>>Learn the regions & places on your UK map - Ask someone at home to test you</p>
Lesson 7 - To know how to interpret data on a map		Lesson 8 - To know the locational context of Europe	
26	<p>Population density is the average number of people living in a km².</p>	32	<p>>There are 44 countries in Europe.</p>
27	<p>Densely populated means lots of people living in a km².</p>	33	<p>>Russia is the largest country followed by France. Liechtenstein is the smallest, Austria is the wealthiest and Moldova the poorest.</p>
28	<p>Sparsely populated means very few people living in a km².</p>		<p>Using an online map, practice doing the following things:-</p>
29	<p>Choropleth map - data on a map is displayed using different colour shades, e.g. the darker the shade, the higher the number.</p>	34	<p>>Locate and name all the countries in Europe.</p>
30	<p>>Densely populated areas in the UK are the SE of England because it is flat for building and farming with a good water supply.</p>	35	<p>>Locate and name the Alps, the Pyrenees and the Apennine mountain ranges.</p>
31	<p>>Sparsely populated areas in the UK are mountainous or highland areas where it is colder, wetter and more difficult to farm and build on such as the Pennines.</p>	36	<p>>Locate and name the North Sea, Baltic Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, the Black Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.</p>
			<p>Ask someone at home to test you – use interactive maps to help you like this one: Europe Map Puzzle - Countries and Capitals (yourchildlearns.com)</p>
Lesson 9 - To know the locational context of The World		Lesson 10 - To know how The UK is linked to the wider world	
37	<p>>Learn the countries of the world and the key physical features from your map (on ClassCharts) and ask someone at home to test you</p> <p>World: Large Countries - Map Quiz Game (geoguessr.com)</p> <p>World: Physical Features - Map Quiz Game (geoguessr.com)</p>	38	<p>>The Commonwealth is made of 56 countries many were part of the British Empire such as Kenya, India and Canada.</p>
		39	<p>>The UK is interdependent with other countries in the world, which means we need and rely on other nations for goods and support, e.g. Trade and NATO.</p>
		40	<p>>NATO is an alliance of 28 countries bordering the North Atlantic Ocean. It includes Canada, the United States, Turkey, and most members of the European Union.</p>



Topic: 'What challenges and opportunities does Africa face?'

Lesson 1 - To understand what our perceptions of Africa are		Lesson 2 - To know what Africa's main physical features are	
1	Stereotype – an oversimplified view about a group or place.	4	Physical features – natural features such as rivers and mountains.
2	Misconception – a view of opinion that is based on something that is factually wrong.	5	>There are many rivers and lakes in Africa including the River Nile, Zambezi River, Congo River and Lake Victoria.
3	>There are many misconceptions of Africa including 'Africa is a country', 'everyone in Africa is poor' and 'everybody in Africa speaks African'.	6	>There are many mountains in Africa including the Atlas Mountains, Mt. Kenya and Mount Kilimanjaro (the highest mountain in Africa).
Lesson 3 - To know what biomes exist in Africa		Lesson 4 - To know how colonisation has affected Africa	
7	Biome – a large region with its own distinct climate, plants and animals.	13	Colonialism – a type of government where a geographic area is ruled by a foreign power.
8	>There are four main biomes in Africa.	14	Colony – a country or area under full or partial control by another country.
9	>Hot deserts are found roughly at 30° north and south of the equator where there is little rainfall. It is very hot during the day (up to 50°C) and very cold at night.	15	>The Portuguese were the first to explore the west coast of Africa in 1420 which encouraged other European countries to do the same.
10	>Tropical rainforests are found around the equator, between the tropics, where it is hot and wet all year round.	16	>European Nations including Britain, France, Germany and Italy took away natural resources like gold, timber and rubber.
11	>Savanna is found between 15° and 30° north and south of the equator with distinct wet and dry seasons, although rainfall is still relatively low.	17	>The Berlin Conference in 1884 resulted in Africa being 'carved' up between European Nations to avoid conflict over the natural resources discovered.
12	>Semi desert lies between the desert and the savanna where it is always hot but slightly cooler than the desert, there is also some rain over a few months of the year.	18	>Colonies eventually rebelled and fought for independence – Libya gained independence first from Italy in 1951.

Lesson 5 - To understand the benefits and problems of population change in Africa		Lesson 6 - To understand how developed African countries are	
19	Population distribution – how people are spread out over a given area.	23	Development – the progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.
20	Population density – the average number of people living in a place, per square kilometre.	24	<i>>Development can be measured using a range of development indicators, e.g. life expectancy, literacy rate, GNI per capita, death rate and people per doctor.</i>
21	<i>>Africa's total population is around 1.3 billion, which is projected to double by 2050 to around 2.4 billion.</i>	25	Literacy rate – percentage of adults who can read and write.
22	<i>>200 million Africans are aged between 15 to 24 years old (a youthful population) providing a young and relatively cheap workforce.</i>	26	Life expectancy – the average age a person can expect to live to.
		27	Gross National Income (GNI) per capita – the value of a country's income, divided by the number of people in that country.
		28	Human Development Index (HDI) – a measurement of economic development which combines GNI per capita, life expectancy and literacy rates to calculate an average score (Norway scores highest, with 0.957 out of 1.0).
Lesson 7 - To understand how China can help Africa		Lesson 8 - To know the issues facing the Horn of Africa	
29	Trade – the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between people, companies or countries.	36	Drought – there is less rain than usual, so there is not enough water to meet the needs of an area.
30	Import - raw materials, goods and services brought into a country from abroad.	37	Famine – widespread, serious, often fatal shortage of food.
31	Export – raw materials, goods and services sold to another country.	38	<i>>The Horn of Africa has had no rain for almost two years.</i>
32	<i>>15% of Africa's exports (mainly natural resources) go to China.</i>	39	<i>>22.9 million people are affected by drought in the Horn of Africa.</i>
33	<i>>China provides 21% of Africa's imports including machinery, transportation, communication equipment and manufactured goods.</i>	40	<i>>Drought has many impacts, e.g. 12 million people at risk of famine because they cannot grow crops; increase in diseases and illnesses from dirty water.</i>
34	Landlocked - a country or region almost or entirely surrounded by land.		
35	<i>>The first modern electrified railway line in East Africa has been built, 70% of which has been funded by China. Provides Ethiopia with access to the Red Sea.</i>		
Lesson 9 - To know how the people in the Horn of Africa deal with the challenges they face			
41	Fair Trade - producers in LICs are given a better price for their goods such as cocoa, coffee and cotton.		
42	Nomad – a person that travels from place to place to find fresh pasture for its animals and has no permanent home.		
43	<i>>Ethiopia is the home of coffee, mainly grown on small family farms, however money earned is never guaranteed due to competition from other coffee farmers.</i>		
44	<i>>Djibouti is mostly desert and has few natural resources but is located on the Red Sea which is very beneficial as 50% of the world's container ships pass through here using the port to unload cargo and get fuel.</i>		