



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : Geography

Year : 5

Term : Autumn



Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

Settlement - A colony that is newly established; a place or region newly settled. A community of people living together, such as a village or town.

Settler - Someone who settles in a new location, especially one who takes up residence in a previously uninhabited place.

Site - The place where anything is fixed; situation; local position.

Shelter - A refuge, haven or other cover or protection from something.

Defence - The action of defending, of protecting from attack, danger or injury.

Agriculture - The science of cultivating the ground, including the harvesting of crops, and the rearing and management of livestock.

Invader - An intruder (especially on someone's privacy).

Origin - The beginning of something.



Knowledge

What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

Know what a **settlement** is.

Know that settlements have been built at different times in history.

Know that some settlements were built by **invaders**.

Know the different types of land use such as, housing, business, **agriculture**, **retail**, **industrial** and **leisure**.

Know what things **settlers** need from a settlement **site**.

Know how to navigate an atlas using its contents and index.

Know the different directions of travel on a compass (eight points).



Understanding

What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

Understand what makes a good settlement site e.g. **shelter**, **defence** from attack.

Understand where the Anglo-Saxons, Romans and Vikings settled and why.

Understand who built a settlement from clues in its name taken from its **origin**.

Understand why there are different types of land use and their importance to a site.



Skills

What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Sort settlers' needs by importance.

Identify important features of a settlement site.

Give reasons settlers have chosen a site and why a settlement site might be unsuitable.

Identify land use using a digital map.

Use a **key** to identify transport links on maps.





Use an atlas to find a route between two places.

Describe directions of travel using the eight compass points.

Draw a map with **symbols** of a settlement and create a key.

Compare land use in different settlements.

Identify patterns of historical settlement using maps.

			
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know	Understanding What children will understand	Skills What children will be able to do
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing
	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing
Key - A guide explaining the symbols or terminology of a map or chart. Symbol - A character or glyph representing an idea, concept or object.			

Useful Information

Map of where the Anglo-Saxons settled:



Map of where the Vikings settled:











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Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
<p>Continent - Any of the world's main continuous expanses of land, e.g. Europe.</p> <p>Latitude - An imaginary line around a planet running parallel to the planet's equator.</p> <p>Arctic Circle - The southernmost place in the Northern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Physical Geography - Is anything in an area that is naturally occurring.</p> <p>Human Geography - Is anything in an area that is not naturally occurring.</p> <p>Itinerary - A written schedule of activities for a holiday or trip.</p> <p>Visa - A permit to enter and leave a country, normally issued by the authorities of the country to be visited.</p> <p>Nuclear Power - Electrical power, obtained using nuclear fusion.</p>	<p>Know the important physical features of an area of eastern Europe.</p> <p>Know the important human geography of an area of eastern Europe.</p> <p>Know the climate of an area of eastern Europe.</p> <p>Know how nuclear power is used to generate electricity.</p> <p>Know the countries affected by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.</p>			<p>Understand what planning is needed for a trip abroad e.g. an itinerary and a visa.</p> <p>Understand the difference between climate and weather.</p> <p>Understand how latitude can influence the landscape and climate of an area.</p> <p>Understand why the Chernobyl nuclear disaster happened.</p> <p>[Disaster – An unexpected natural or man-made catastrophe of substantial extent causing significant physical damage or destruction, loss of life or sometimes permanent change to the natural environment.]</p>			<p>Identify the countries of Europe using an atlas.</p> <p>Identify the capital city of a country.</p> <p>Compare features of eastern European landscapes with my own area.</p> <p>Compare the human geography of eastern European regions with that of my own area.</p> <p>Research information about flights, accommodation and tourist destinations using the Internet.</p> <p>Present information about one area of eastern Europe.</p> <p>Explain the impact of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster and some of the after-effects.</p>		

									
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Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Radioactive Waste - Waste containing dangerous chemical elements.									

Useful Information

What is the difference between climate and weather?

Climate	Weather
Climate is the usual or average conditions over a long period of time.	Weather is the specific meteorological conditions on a given day.



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Vocabulary

Knowledge

Understanding

Skills

What children will know

What children will understand

What children will be able to do

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

The National Grid - A system used to split Great Britain into 100km squares.

Northing - The numbers used in a grid reference that run south to north.

Easting - The numbers used in a grid reference that run west to east.

Grid Reference - The numbered squares on a map used to locate a place.

Ordnance Survey Map - Detailed maps of Great Britain where each square represents 1km squared (1km²).

Symbol - A character or glyph representing an idea, concept or object.

Key - A guide explaining the symbols or terminology of a map or chart.

Know how to use a key to find out what a **symbol** means.

Know what the eight compass points stand for.

Know why maps have symbols on them.

Know countries in Europe and North and South America on a map.

Know some features of UK cities.

Know how to find a **grid reference** using **northings** and **eastings**.

Know that **The National Grid** is made up of 56 squares.

Understand how to give a four or six-figure grid reference for a location.

Understand what makes a good map symbol.

Understand that an atlas' index gives you simple co-ordinates to locate a place.

Understand how to use a map to plan a journey.

Use an index to find a place name.

Use a key to describe features on an Ordnance Survey map.

Recognise some map symbols on an **Ordnance Survey map**.

Use the eight compass points to describe routes on a map.

Use four or six-figure grid references to locate places on a map.

Find a location from four-figure coordinates.

Find similarities and differences between photographs and maps of the same location.

Describe how land use has changed over time.

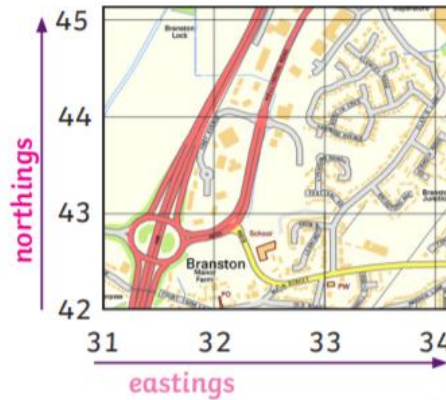
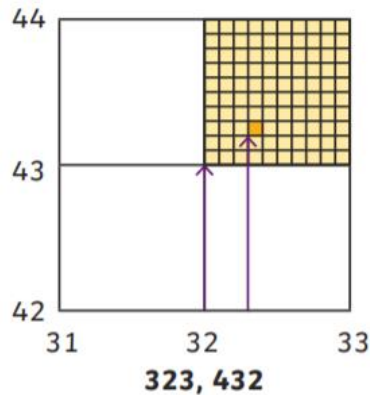
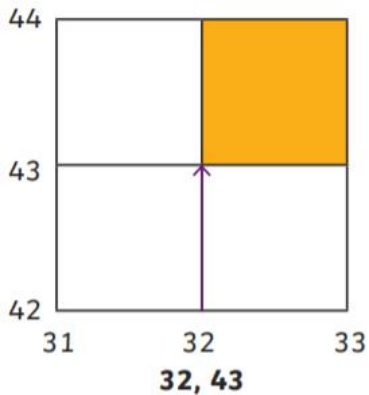
Plan a journey using the eight compass points and four or six-figure grid references.



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	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing
			Identify physical features on a map.

Useful Information

Four-figure and six-figure grid references:



Eight-Point Compass:



The National Grid:

