
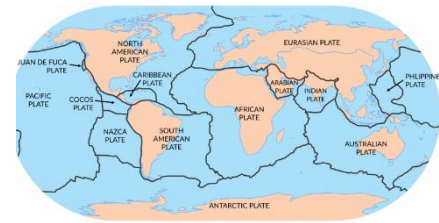


ENQUIRY OVERVIEW		BUILDING ON PRIOR LEARNING	PREPARING FOR FUTURE LEARNING	KEY VOCABULARY	
<p>In the topic children will learn all about North America. They will start the topic learning about the role of the Antarctic and arctic circles as well as the different time zones before moving onto North America. The children will discover that North America is the only continent that has all of the different biomes. They will then consider how the physical and human features are different to the United Kingdom before comparing a town of their choice to one local to them. The children will learn all about tectonic plates and fault lines using this knowledge to research the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco.</p>		<p>In year 3 children studied volcanoes and know that the earth is broken into plates which move.</p> <p>In year 4 the children were introduced to the different climate and biome zones and the features of these</p>	<p>In year 7, pupils will extend their knowledge of the world's major countries and their physical and human features.</p> <p>At FCC the children will look at climate in more detail.</p>	<p>Arctic circle Antarctic circle Latitude Longitude Time zones Continent Human feature Physical feature Climate zone Biome Land use</p>	<p>Settlement Natural resources Earth Crust Oceanic Continental Tectonic plates Mountains Fault lines Earthquake</p>
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS PROGRESSION	SEQUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS				
<p><u>Location and place</u> Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries of the world and explain where they are in relation to one another.</p> <p>Name and locate major cities of the countries I am learning about.</p> <p>Locate human and physical features of the world</p> <p>Use the terms latitude, longitude, Equator, North and South Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn, Artic/Antarctic Circle and time zones</p> <p>Identify physical and human geographical similarities and differences of a region or North America, comparing to the United Kingdom</p> <p>Research a major earthquake including the impact on people and preventative measures</p> <p><u>Human and physical</u></p>	<p><b>What is the significance of the Arctic and Antarctic circles?</b> Know that the circles are lines of latitude that circle the poles and at different times of the year they experience 24 hours of day and night. <i>Use the terms latitude, longitude, Equator, North and South Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn, Artic/Antarctic Circle and time zones</i></p> <p><b>What are time zones?</b> Know that the world is divided by imaginary lines call meridians which run from the North pole to the South. There are 24 time zones, each with different names, that ensure a countries time match up with the position of the sun. <i>Use the terms latitude, longitude, Equator, North and South Hemisphere, Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn, Artic/Antarctic Circle and time zones</i></p> <p><b>What and where is North America?</b> Know that North America is the third largest continent in the world and is made up of 23 countries. Know that it is bounded by the Artic Ocean, Atlantic Ocean, Pacific Ocean and Caribbean Sea. <i>Use maps, atlases and globes to locate countries of the world and explain where they are in relation to one another.</i> <i>Find countries, continents and oceans I have learnt about on a map, globe and in an atlas.</i></p> <p><b>How is North America's human and physical features different to the United Kingdom?</b> Research the key physical and human features from a range of places within north America. Compare these features to that in the United Kingdom.</p>			 	

Accurately describe some aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes, mountains and earthquakes.

Accurately describe some aspects of human geography e.g. types of settlement and land use and distribution of natural resources

### Skills and fieldwork

Find countries, continents and oceans I have learnt about on a map, globe and in an atlas.

Use climate and biome maps to locate the different zones of the world.

Explain and give reasons to any similarities and differences.

Locate human and physical features of the world

Identify physical and human geographical similarities and differences of a region or North America, comparing to the United Kingdom

### **What are the climate and biome zones of North America?**

Know that North America is the only continent which contains all the biomes.

Know where these are and what their characteristics are.

Accurately describe some aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes, mountains and earthquakes.

Use climate and biome maps to locate the different zones of the world.

### **How do America's towns compare to ours?**

Know that

Research a town within North America and compare the types of houses, land use and resources to that of a local town.

Name and locate major cities of the countries I am learning about.

Accurately describe some aspects of human geography e.g. types of settlement and land use and distribution of natural resources

### **What are tectonic plates and where are they?**

Know the earth's crust is made up of tectonic plates that float on the magma beneath them.

Understand that there are 2 types of plates; oceanic crust which are mainly under the sea and continental crust which is mainly under the land.

Identify tectonic plates on a world map.

Accurately describe some aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes, mountains and earthquakes.

### **How are mountains formed?**

Know that mountains are formed when two continental (tectonic) plates moves towards each other, pushing the land upwards to form mountains.

Locate key mountains of the world on a globe and map.

Compare the location of these to where tectonic plate boundaries are.

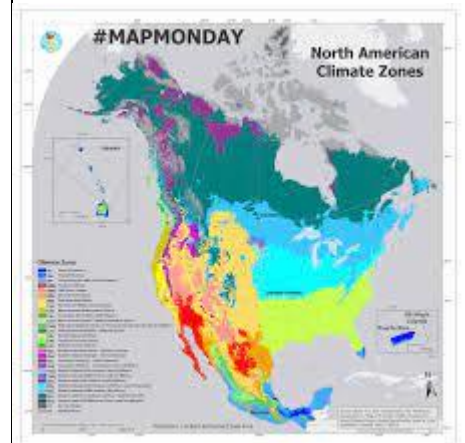
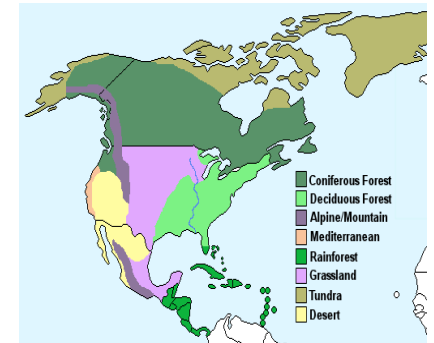
Accurately describe some aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes, mountains and earthquakes.

### **What are earthquakes and why do they happen?**

Know that tectonic plates have edges which are called fault lines. The plates are constantly moving, forcing themselves past each other. Sometimes they get stuck. Pressure starts to build up on the fault lines and once the pressure is strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.

Identify earthquake prone countries on a world map by looking at the plate boundaries

Accurately describe some aspects of physical geography e.g. climate zones, biomes, mountains and earthquakes.



	<p><b>Why do people live along fault lines despite the danger?</b></p> <p>Know about one significant earthquake and the impact it had on the environment and people.</p> <p>Know and be able to explain why people settled and developed communities on earthquake prone sites.</p> <p>Know how communities protect themselves against earthquakes.</p> <p>Research a major earthquake including the impact on people and preventative measures</p>	
<p><b>CONNECTIONS / DEEPENING IN OTHER AREAS OF THE CURRICULUM</b></p>	<p><b>BY THE END OF THIS UNIT...</b></p>	
	<p>By the end of this unit most children will be able to explain what the Antarctic circle, Arctic circle and time zones are and their significance. The children will be able to locate North America, name some of the main countries within it and some of the key human and physical features. The children will know the 6 major biomes and be able to describe some of their characteristics. The children will be able to discuss some of the similarities and differences between a local town and one in North America including the land use and house types. Most children will be able to explain what tectonic plates are and how these form mountains and create earthquakes. They will be able to explain the key events of the San Francisco earthquake and discuss why many people still settle along fault lines.</p>	