## St Bernadette's Catholic Primary Voluntary Academy Subject Medium Term Planning - KS2 Geography Advent Cycle A - Worlds of Wonder



MATERIALS	Learning Objective	Activity	Key Knowledge (By the end of the lesson)		Vocabulary (Tier 3)
			Substantive	Disciplinary	
Lesson 1	LO: To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, the Tropics, and the Arctic and Antarctic Circle.	To answer questions and write about the significance of latitude and longitude.  To use latitude and longitude coordinates to locate countries on a world map.	-Latitude and longitude are a grid of imaginary lines across the globeLatitude lines run from east to west. They are parallel to the equator and are also known as parallelsLongitude lines run from north to south. They are also called meridiansImportant lines of latitude are the equator, the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of CapricornThere is an important line of longitude called the prime meridian.	-Use atlases, maps and globes to locate countriesApply skills of reading coordinates to locate areas of the world.	Latitude Longitude Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn Arctic Circle Antarctic Circle Meridians
Lesson 2	LO: To understand more about Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).	To use timezones to answer questions about different times in different places on earth and apply this to daily life events using daily routines to gauge this.	-It takes 24 hours for the Earth to rotate once on its axis. We split the globe into time zones using imaginary lines called meridians. They run from the North Pole to the South Pole, crossing lines of latitude. There are 24 time zonesThere is an imaginary line running through the UK called the Prime Meridian. It runs through a place in London called Greenwich.	-Use atlases, maps and globes to locate countries and interpret time zonesUse key geographical vocabulary to apply to real life situations.	Earth Axis Globe Time zones Meridians North Pole South Pole Prime Meridian Greenwich Meridian Hemispheres

			-The Prime Meridian splits the world into eastern and western hemispheres.		
Lesson 3	LO: To understand the Equator, the Northern and Southern Hemisphere and how this impacts climate zones.	To locate the equator, the northern and southern hemisphere on a world map and apply knowledge of this to climate zones (answering questions about the different areas of the world).	-The equator is the line of latitude that is equidistant from the North pole and the South pole. It divides the Earth into two halves called hemispheres. Everything north of the equator is in the northern hemisphere and everything south of the equator is in the southern hemisphere. As latitude increases towards the north or south away from the equator, then temperatures become cooler. This is because as latitude increases, the Sun's rays are shining on the planet less directly. This creates three main climate zones across our planet known as polar, temperate and tropical.	-Read globes and atlases to identify climate zonesDevelop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge of different areas of the world.	Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Equator Climate Zones North Pole South Pole Latitude Longitude
Lesson 4	LO: To locate the world's countries using maps.	Look at different continents and areas of a world map and locate some of the world's spaceports and launch sites.	-There are seven continents around the world, which are North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and AntarcticaThere are five oceans around the world, which are the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Arctic Ocean, and the Southern OceanThat there are 35 spaceports and launch facilities worldwide that can launch spacecraft or satellites into orbit.	-Use map skills to locate spaceports worldwide.	World Globe Atlas Continents Oceans Spaceports

Lesson 5	LO: Compare key features (human and physical) of a place in the UK, Europe and South America.	Compare and contrast the areas of 3 different space stations around the world, identifying their key features in a table and colour code the human or physical ones.  (Leicester UK, Moscow Russia and Houston Texas).	-Physical geography is the study of the Earth's natural features, such as mountains, rivers, deserts and oceansHuman features are created and built by humansThat there are several space centres all over the world and they can be used for space flights, cosmonautics programs, and aerospace research.	-Use city map skills to locate physical and human features.	Physical Features Human Features Rivers Lakes Mountains Roads Infrastructure/buildings
Lesson 6	LO: To interpret and understand the 8 points of a compass.	-Label the 8 points of a compass.  To complete position and direction task using the eight points of a compass.	The compass is a tool which points out directions, such as North, South, East and West. These are also known as the cardinal directions.  It's a magnetised piece of metal that will turn towards the Earth's magnetic north pole.  Maps were able to be created thanks to the compass.  The main use for compasses were out at sea but people use bearings to help them locate places when out in the real world.  The 8 points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-west and south east. They help to direct us.	-Use compass skills and position and direction to locate different areas.	Farming Agriculture Adaptations Vegetation Land use Settlements Conditions