

Key Question: Highlands and lowlands... Where would you prefer to live?

What would it be like to live in the mountains or flat wetlands?

Geographical Vocabulary

physical features	physical characteristics that occur naturally such as bodies of water and landforms
topographical	the arrangement or accurate representation of the physical features of an area
location	particular place or position
climate	the weather and temperature usually found in an area over a long period of time
atlas	a collection of maps. They give information on physical features, topography and human features of a location
contour map	shows multiple contours such as elevation. Where the contours are closer together, the landform is steeper
ordnance survey (OS)	Great Britain's mapping agency, providing the most accurate and up to date geographical data
four-figure grid reference	four-figure grid references are used to locate a particular grid square on a map
human features	how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface



FAST FACTS!

Official Name: Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal.

Capital: Kathmandu.

Population: 29,717,587

Official languages: Nepali, English.

Money: Nepalese rupee.



FAST FACTS!

Official Name: Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Capital: Amsterdam.

Population: 17,151,228

Official languages: Dutch.

Money: Euro

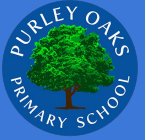
In this topic, **we are learning to:**

- Identify different land formations and waterways.
- Locate some of the world's most famous mountains and identify common features.
- Understand there are different types of mountains and wetlands.
- Understand how some mountains are formed and that changes are continuous.
- Use maps and atlases appropriately by using contents and indexes.
- Use correct geographical words to describe a place and the events that happen there.
- Begin to use 4 figure grid references, accurately plot NSEW on a map and recognise the 8 points of the compass (N, NW, W, S, SW, SE, E, and NE.)
- Understand that location also affects climate and compare climates in different locations.
- Confidently describe human features in a locality and explain why they are in that locality.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Croydon), Europe (the Netherlands) and in a contrasting non-European country (Nepal).

8 questions you will know the answers to...

- What different landforms and waterways are there?
- Where are the world's famous mountains located?
- What are four different types of mountains and wetlands?
- How will a four-figure grid reference map with a key help you to find your way to a location?

- Do the physical features of a location have an effect on the climate?
- What is it like to live in the Himalayas, the Netherlands and Croydon?
- Where would you prefer to live and why?
- What are the 8 points of a compass?



Assessment Focus:

Enquiry/Skills

- Use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping appropriately by using contents, indexes and search engines
- Accurately plot NESW on a map and recognise the eight points of a compass.
- Begin to use four-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.

Knowledge

- Locate the world's most famous mountains, using maps to focus on Europe, Asia and the United Kingdom, and compare where these mountains are found. Identify common features.
- Locate wetlands (Netherlands) and compare them to UK wetlands. Compare climates in wetlands to mountainous regions. Understand that location also affects climate.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom (Croydon), a region in a European country (The Netherlands), and a region outside of Europe (Nepal).

Physical Geography

- Physical geography: Introduction to different land formations. Understand what a mountain is and begin to understand how fold, block fault, dome and volcanic mountains are formed. Understand what a wetland is and the different types of wetlands. Understand that change is continuous and the impact this has on the environment. Ensure correct use of geographical vocabulary.

Human Geography

- Human geography: Confidently describe human features in a locality and explain why they are in that locality.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom (Croydon), Europe (the Netherlands) and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country (Nepal).