

Geography of the United Kingdom

Year 5

Main Foci: Changes to UK characteristics over time

What should I already know?

The **city** I live in is called **Milton Keynes**, Buckinghamshire.

- Buckinghamshire, a **county**, is in England, which is a **country**. England, which is in the **United Kingdom**, is in the continent of Europe.
- The capital cities of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom and their **features**.
- The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.
- Land-use (**human and physical features**) patterns in the local area and how they have changed overtime.
- The terms urban and rural and use them to describe areas of the UK.
- How to locate places using a **grid references**.
- How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.

Vocabulary

cartographer - somebody who draws and produces maps.

city - a large town. London is a city.

coastal - an area of land close to the sea.

contour lines - the lines on a map showing elevation.

country - an area of land that is controlled by its own government.

county - a region of Britain or Ireland which has its own local government.

elevation - height above or below sea level.

grid reference - a location on a map, which is found using numbered lines.

human features - features of land that have been impacted by human activity.

physical features - natural features of land.

Road Map Skill

I can explain how the UK has changed over time.

What is a topological map?

A topographic map is a map of a region that shows changes in **elevation**, usually with contour lines showing different fixed elevations.

Topographic maps identify numerous ground features, which can be grouped into the following categories:

Relief: mountains, valleys, slopes

Hydrography: lakes, rivers, streams

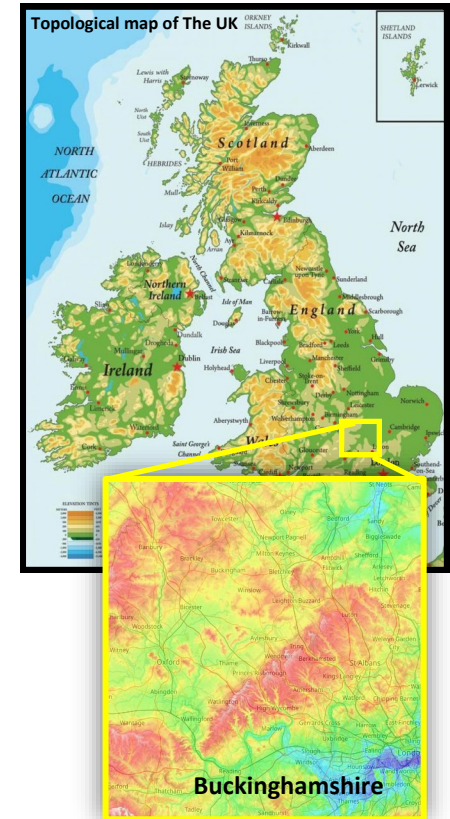
Vegetation: wooded areas

Transportation: roads, trails, railways

Culture: buildings, power lines, pipelines, towers

Boundaries: international, territorial, recreational

Toponymy: place names, water feature names, landform names, boundary names



Human Features



The Angel of the North



Big Ben



Edinburgh Castle



Roman Baths



Stonehenge



Hadrian's Wall

Physical Features



Ben Nevis



White Cliffs of Dover



John O' Groats



River Thames



The Needles



Loch Ness

Map Skills

Year 5

Main Foci: Satellite Maps and Images

What should I already know?

- The terms **urban** and **rural** and use them to describe areas of the UK.
- How to locate places using a **grid references**.
- How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.
- Understand the difference between **human** and **physical features**.
- Know what a **topological** map shows and how **contour lines** show **elevation**.
- The world is broken into seven different continents.
- Recognise human and physical landmarks from **aerial** photographs and be able to plot these on a map.

Geographical Skills

- Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London's Tube map)
- Identify and describe the geographical significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, Prime / Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night).

Glossary

contour lines - the lines on a map showing elevation.

elevation - height above or below sea level.

GMT - the time at the Royal Observatory in Greenwich, London.

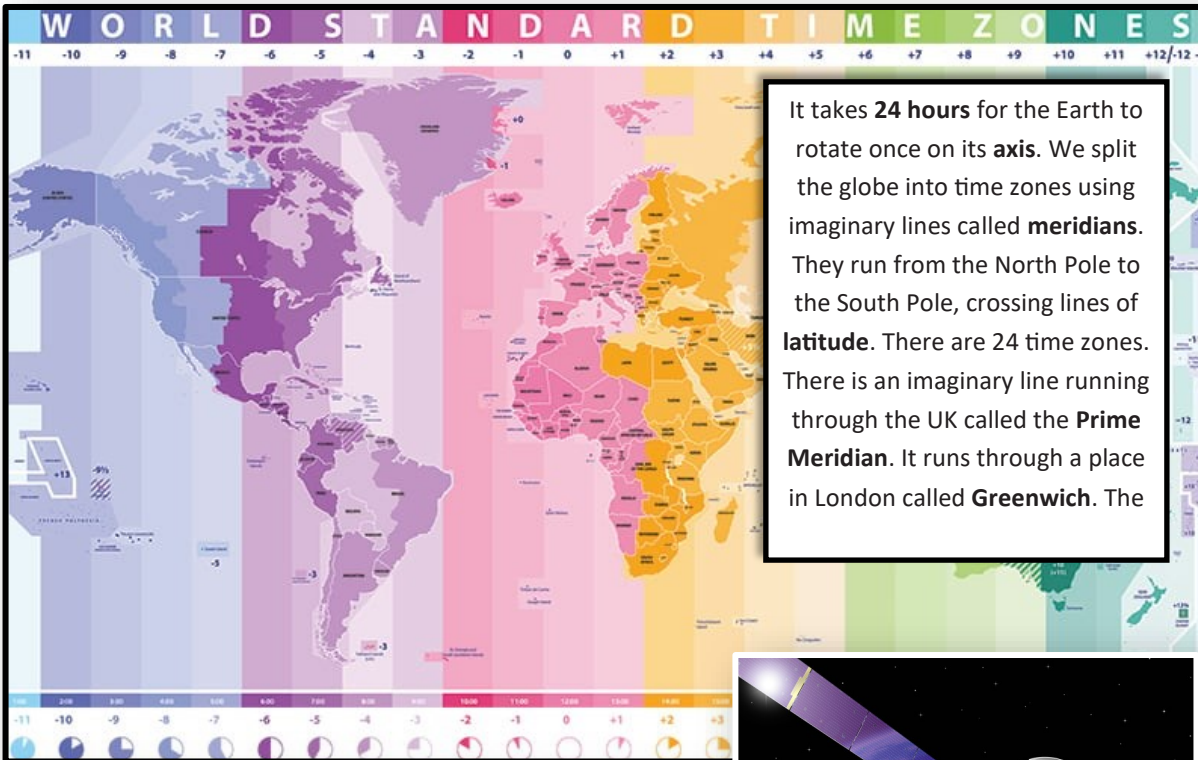
human features - features of land that have been impacted by human activity.

physical features - natural features of land.

quadrant - a section of an area or map, usually broken into co-ordinates.

rural - remote areas of the earth.

satellite analyst - somebody who interprets data collected from satellite imagery.



A satellite is an object that orbits a planet. There are several hundred natural satellites, or moons, in our Solar System. Thousands of artificial satellites have also been launched since 1957. These have many different uses, including taking pictures of the Sun, Earth, and other planets, and looking deep into space at black holes, and distant stars and galaxies. There

South America

Year 5

Main Foci: Rainforests and Distribution of Resources

What should I already know?

- **Human features** are man made; **physical features** are naturally made.
- Some human features of the **UK** include: Big Ben, The Angel of the North, Edinburgh Castle and Wembley Stadium.
- Some physical features of the UK include: Ben Nevis, The Forest of Dean, Durdle Door and Lake Windermere.
- There are seven **continents**: Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Australia, Antarctica and Africa.
- **Biomes** are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.
- The Alps (France) are **Fold Mountains**.

Road Map Skill

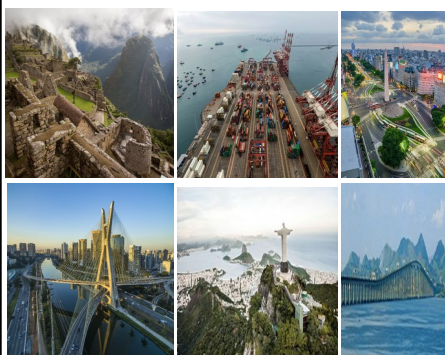
I can explore features of South America.

The Amazon Rainforest is a tropical rainforest

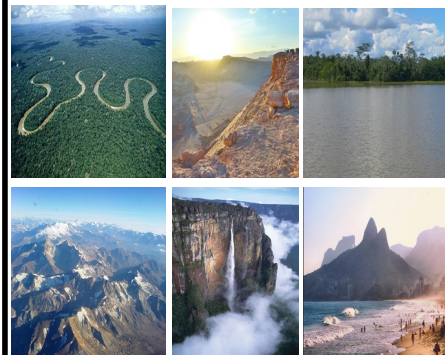
Map of Brazil

Major Rainforests

Human Features



Physical Features



Vocabulary

Climate - the average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more

Continent - a large solid area of land.

Distribution - the way something is spread out or arranged over a specific geographic area.

Environmental regions - an area of land that has similar characteristics.

Equator - the imaginary line that runs around the centre of the Earth.

Natural resources - something that is found in nature and can be used by people.

Rainforest - a tall, dense forest that receives lots of rain every year.

South America - Earth's fourth largest continent.