

SUBJECT KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year group: 6

Subject: Geography

Term: Autumn

KEY WORDS

COMMUNITY, CHOICE, CONSEQUENCES, CHANGE

KEY KNOWLEDGE:

During this term our topic will be centered around 'Our Earth' and focusing on the effects that climate change has on the world. You will be learning about the following:

- What climate change is and how humans have sped up the process.
- How our actions affect animals and their habitats
- Investigating the issues of rising temperatures globally – wildfires, seas levels and flooding
- How resources are distributed around the world and how this can affect habitats
- How, due to its location, Bangladesh has been affected by flooding
- How plastic pollution affects climate change
- Discuss and decide what we should do next to slow down climate change

CONCEPT QUESTION



WE WILL BE LEARNING TO...

- Use our geographical knowledge and understanding to explain how a country can limit flooding
- Recognise and describe physical (e.g. flooding, sea levels rising and wildfires) and human processes (e.g. plastic production, fuel consumption) and their impact on the Earth
- Identify and explain different views of climate change and children can make our own conclusions
- Use maps and atlases to locate countries and identify physical features which cause flooding
- Recognise what we can do to improve our environment

FIELDWORK



VOCABULARY:

- Climate change – Long-term change of weather, typically over a period of 30 years
- Carbon footprint – The amount of Carbon Dioxide released into the environment
- Endangered – Seriously at risk of extinction
- Wildfires – A fire in a forest that typically spreads rapidly
- Global Warming – A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere
- Palm Oil – Oil from the fruit of certain palms, especially the West African oil palm
- Trade – The act of buying and selling goods and services
- Flood Plain – An area of low-lying ground next to a river, formed mainly of river sediments and subject to flooding
- Renewable energy – Energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power
- Non-renewable energy – Natural resource that cannot be readily replaced by natural means at a quick enough pace to keep up with consumption