





Unit Title: Humans vs Nature: Which is most disastrous?	
Y5 Spring 1	<p>End Point - The aim of this unit is for pupils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be able to explain what a human disaster is • Know that there are 3 main types of pollution (air, water and land) • Understand the effects of deforestation, climate change and know what the Greenhouse Effect is • Understand Carbon Footprint and that reducing energy can reduce ours • Know about renewable energy <p>End of unit assessment task: To create a podcast (using Garageband) on the ways in which we can help our world</p>
<p>Links Text – The Last Bear by Hannah Gold Science – Properties and Change of Materials (changes in materials over time)</p>	
<p>Prior Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children will have studied the Amazon Rainforest and looked at deforestation (Y3) • Children will have studied the world’s oceans and the affect humans can have on the planet (plastic pollution Y4) • Children will have looked at climate change (Y3) 	
Key Aspects of the Unit:	
	Map and atlas work/Fieldwork and investigation
	Location
	Physical Features: Understand that physical features are natural features in an environment. Understand that physical features can include: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and volcanoes.
	Human Features: Understand that human features are features in an environment that have been made by people. Understand that human features can include: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.



Physical Processes: Impact of nature on the earth e.g. erosion, plate tectonics, water cycle.



Human Processes understand the processes that humans have developed across the globe including travel trade and economics.

Key Knowledge:

- Know the term 'deforestation' as the action of clearing large areas of trees
- Know that trees are cut down so: the wood can be sold as it is a valuable natural resource
the land can be cleared for farming
- Know that every 20 minutes, an area of rainforest the size of 20 football pitches is cut down and that, at this rate, there will be no forests in 100 years
- Know the impact of climate change and what the Greenhouse Effect is
- Know that there are 3 main types of pollution: **water**, **air** and **land**. What each one of them are and the worst affected areas in the world
- Know the ways in which we can help our planet
- Know and understand the term Carbon Footprint
- Know ways in which we can reduce our Carbon Footprint
- Know that reducing energy usage can reduce our Carbon Footprint
- Know that we need energy to power electricity
- Know that school's carbon emissions are on the rise and suggest ways to make reductions
- Know that wind, solar and water energy are often called renewable energy because their supply is never ending
- Know that renewable energy is not easy to capture, it is clean, unlike fossil fuels

Geographical Skills:

Mapping:

- Draw a sketch map of an area using symbols and a key
- Use maps at a range of scales
- Begin to use a range of themed maps
- Internet map sites
- Begin to draw thematic maps based on simple data

Fieldwork:

- Use the eight points of a compass and use to follow/describe routes

Vocabulary	
greenhouse gases	Gases (like CO ₂) that trap heat and contribute to global warming.
recycling	The process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.
climate	Typical weather conditions for a certain part of the world.
deforestation	A clearing or cutting down a forest and them not being replanted again. The land, which is stood on, may be put to another use.
climate change	Major, long term changes to global weather patterns (can happen naturally or be driven by human actions).
urbanisation	A rural area turns into an urban area. The rural areas are cleared to make room for cities; there are fewer small towns/farmland.
pollution	When something is added to the environment that is harmful or poisonous to living things.
weather	The atmospheric conditions which relate to a specific time and place.
global	Relating to the whole earth.
city	A large town.
climate	The general weather conditions that are typical.
coastal	An area of land close to the sea.
map	A drawing of a particular area such as a city, country or continent.
continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries such as Europe.
country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government.
river	A large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.
human features	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.
population	All the people who live in a country or area.
environment	Everything around us - the natural world of land, sea, air, plants and animals
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land including hills, trees, buildings, rivers and plants.
atmosphere	The layer of air surrounding the earth that protects us from the sun's harmful rays.
emissions	Gases or chemicals released into the air, (such as plumes of smoke from coal-fired power stations or car exhaust fumes).
settlement	A settlement is where people have come to live and have built their homes
sustainability	The process of protecting our planet for animals, plants and future generations