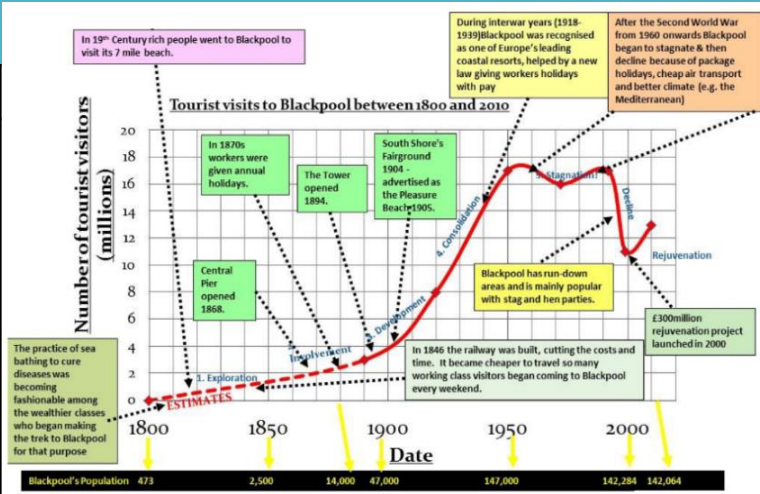


Year 6 Our Local Area Blackpool – a study of a seaside town

Why is Blackpool a popular resort?

What will we be learning?

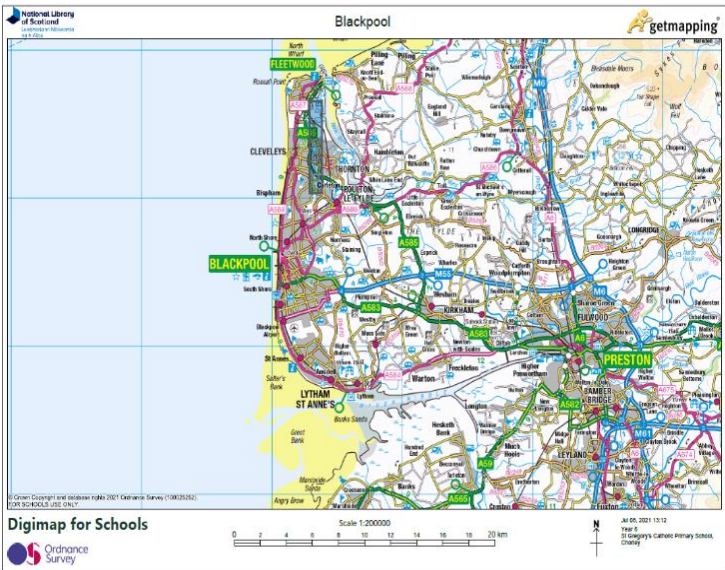
- To locate places on maps
- To use scale to calculate distance between places
- That land use in Blackpool is linked to their Tourism Industry that began in 1800s
- That graphs and data from the past and present can tell us why people visit Blackpool and how this might socially impact on an area
- That 6 figure grid references are more accurate on a small scale map – we will use these to locate places in our local area.
- To annotate digital maps (Using Digimaps for Schools)
- That Fracking is an environmental issue relevant to the people who live near Blackpool – what are the arguments for and against this practice?
- To carry out fieldwork in Blackpool – where do people visit Blackpool from and how do they get



Place names	Geographical terms and processes
Blackpool Lancashire Greater Manchester Merseyside Cumbria Chorley	aerial view, Tourist, key/ legend landmark, local, map view. Scale Fracking grid reference 4-point compass terms (e.g. north-west, south-east, etc.)



- Key Vocabulary**
- Grid reference:** a set of numbers used to find particular places on a map
 - Land use:** what land is used for (such as housing, recreation, farming, etc.)
 - Fracking:** a technique in which a fluid is injected at high pressure into an underground rock formation to open fissures, or cracks, and allow trapped gas flow through a pipe to the surface.
 - Tourist:** People travelling for fun
 - Legend:** A key to map symbols
 - Ariel view:** A bird's eye view of a place



What will we be learning?

- How to identify lines of latitude.
- The location of climate zones.
- Comparison of climates.
- The weather patterns in a climate zone.
- How to write a weather forecast.
- The characteristics of climate zones.
- How to interpret live weather data



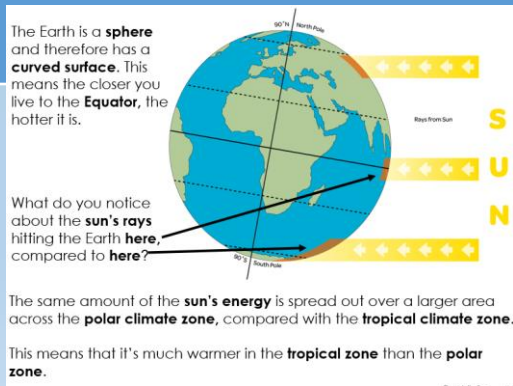
What is climate and how does it affect the vegetation and animal life in a place?



Key facts

The world's climate zones:

Arid (hot and dry), Mediterranean (dry summers and mild, wet winters), Temperate (no extreme weather, with rainfall throughout the year), Tropical (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain), Polar (a dry climate with very low temperatures).



Climate Zones – Year 6 Geography Spring Term

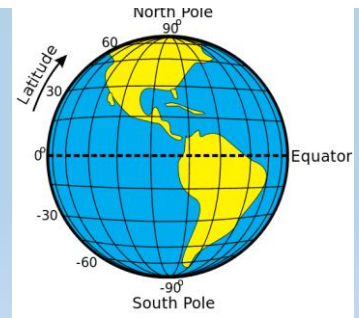
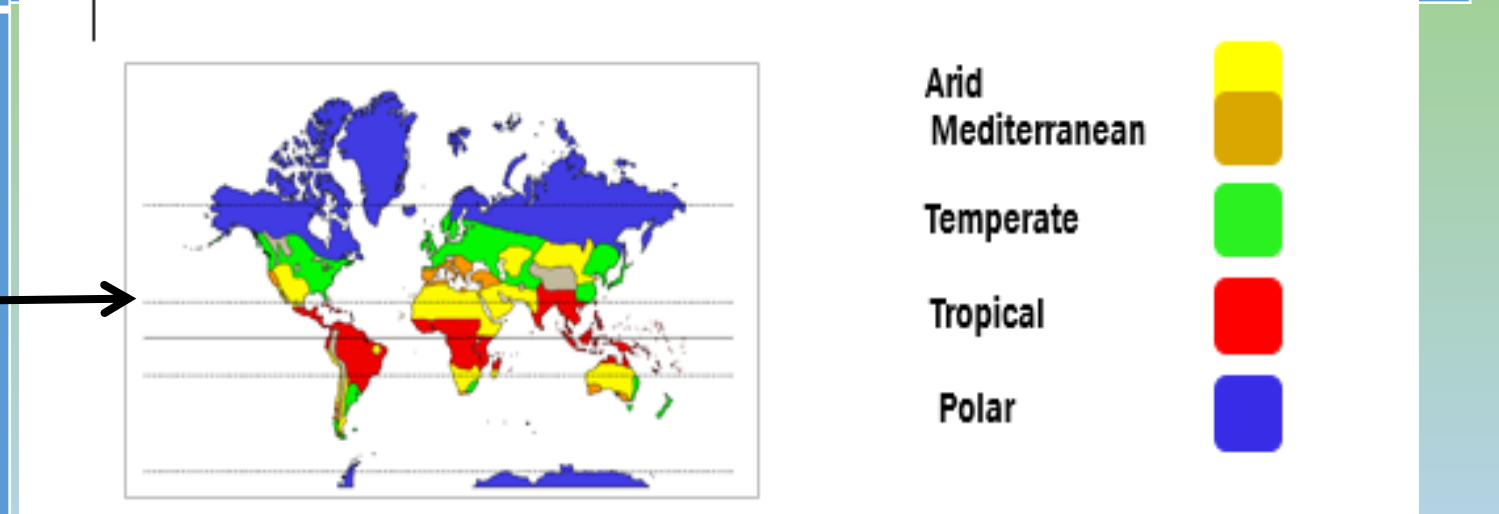
Key knowledge

Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.

The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth. The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.

As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year.

That Climate effects the vegetation and animal life in a place – this then creates a 'Biome'



Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
axis	Equator
meteorologist	latitude
orbit	map index
precipitation	Northern Hemisphere
temperature	North Pole
weather station	Southern Hemisphere
	South Pole
	Biomes

Place	Space	Environment	Earth Systems	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection
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Place	Space	Environment	Earth Systems	Time	Scale	Diversity	Interconnection
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National Parks with a fieldwork focus on Malham in the Yorkshire Dales National Park – Year 6 Summer Term



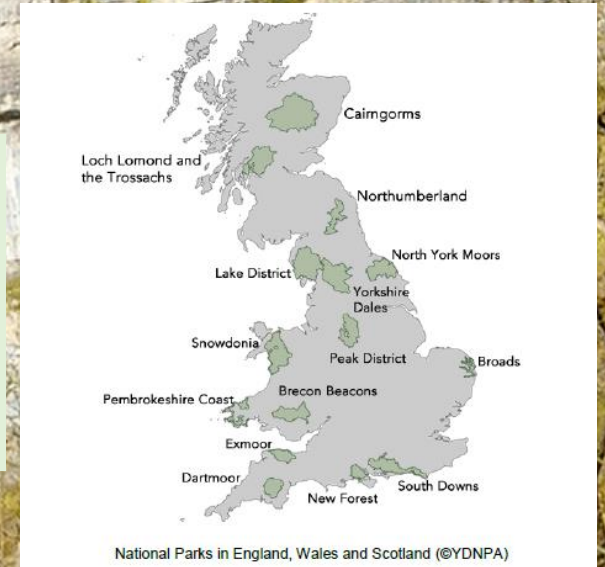
How was Malham Cove formed and why is it so special?

We will learn:

- How satellite images are created and how they are used
- That satellite images show a different viewpoint of geographical features
- What a National Park is and where they are located in the UK. How land use impacts on how we live in the UK
- Who was Benny Rothman and why was he sent to prison?
- What is 'right to roam'?
- Where Malham is and why it is visited by so many tourists
- How Malham cove was formed and why its limestone pavement is so special

We will conduct fieldwork on our trip to Malham Cove

This unit will build on previous learning in Year 3 when the Lake District National Park and Rocks and Minerals were studied. It will also build on previous learning from Year 5 when the UK's highest mountains and their locations were studied.



Key Vocabulary:
 Limestone Pavement
 Fissure
 Cove
 Amphitheatre
 Erosion
 Satellite Image
 Clink
 Grykes
 Tarn

