

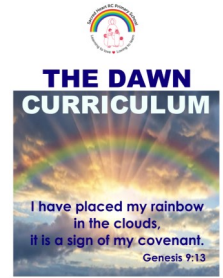
Year 6 – Around the World in 80 Days

Topic 10

Where can you look to locate different	Maps, atlases, globes, digital technologies/ the internet.
Name the seven continents.	Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Antarctica and Oceania/ Australia.
What are the three climate zones?	Polar, temperate and tropical.
Describe the climate of countries that are close to the equator e.g. Brazil.	Hot, humid and tropical.
Name a country with a rainforest biome.	Brazil.
Name some of the climate zones in the USA.	Deserts, mountain ranges and the Arctic tundra.
Match the capital cities below to their countries.	See below.
What is the difference between migrants, immigrants, asylum seekers and refugees?	Migrant: One who moves, by choice, within a country. Immigration: One who moves by choice between countries. Asylum Seeker: Someone who is seeking help in another country Refugee: risks death by staying in their own country.
How can human activities affect the topography of an environment?	By quarrying, mining, building dams and conducting war the shape and physical features of a landscape can be changed.
How might present events and actions regarding the refugee crisis be seen and judged in the future?	

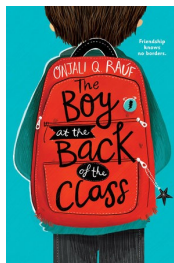
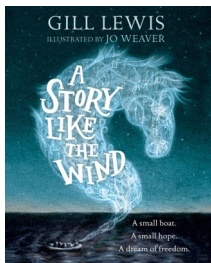
Think Big?

What do we know about the wider world?



Do Ten (key skills)

1. Use maps, atlases, digital mapping and aerial photos to locate countries, describe features studied and develop a sense of scale.
2. Study the world's environmental regions, climate zones, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities and present this info. in a variety of ways (i.e. using Venn & Carroll diagrams/ average temperature charts).
3. Learn about the distribution of resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
4. Use, 4 and 6-figure grid references, symbols and keys (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) and use compass points to describe countries in relation to each other.
5. Work out journey time, using knowledge of time zones.
6. Recognise dependent links and relationships in both human and physical geography.
7. Speculate how present events and actions might be seen and judged in the future.
8. Use a full range of design, experimentation and exploration alongside artwork from around the world to develop their own work.
9. Improvise, compose, play and perform in ensembles for a range of purposes using the interrelated dimensions of music.
10. Learn about how living things around the world (including micro-organisms, plants and animal) can be classified based on their similarities and differences.



Say and Go 10

Inspiration Quotes and Significant Places

"Refugees are mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, children, with the same hopes and ambitions as us - except that a twist of fate has bound their lives to a global refugee crisis on an unprecedented scale." Khaled Hosseini.

"It is the obligation of every person born in a safer room to open the door when someone in danger knocks." Dina Nayeri.

M. C. Escher: Artist that depicted 'time zones'
Heitor Villa-Lobos: A Brazilian composer, conductor and musician.

Countries	Capitals	Continents
France	Paris	Europe
Russia	Moscow	Europe
Canada	Ottawa	North America
Bolivia	Sucre	South America
Cameroon	Yaounde	Africa
Syria	Damascus	Asia
Australia	Canberra	Oceania/ Aus.

Word Up 10

Equator	An imaginary line around the middle of the Earth dividing the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
Climate Zone	Climate zones are the sections of the Earth that are divided according to the climate: polar, temperate and tropical.
Tropics	The parts of the world that lie between the imaginary lines: Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. The tropics have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.
Biome	A natural area of the living world which has its own climate, vegetation and animals.
Desert/Waste	A large area of land, usually in a hot region, where there is almost no water, rain, trees, or plants.
Tundra	A flat layer of land where the top layer is frozen. There is hardly any vegetation.
Topography	The physical features of an area of land, for example its hills, valleys, and rivers.
Continent	A very large area of land that consists of many countries e.g. Europe.
Country	Area of land controlled by its own government.
Time Zone	One of the areas into which the world is divided where the time is calculated re. GMT.