



Geography – Spring

Year 6 – Why does Climate Change Matter?

Geography is learning about the physical world and how people interact with it.

What I will learn.	What I now know.
What climate change is.	Climate change is...
How climate change affects natural disasters.	The ways that natural disasters impact everyday life are...
Climate change can be positively reversed.	The ways we can reverse climate change are...
How to improve Forest Fields Primary School's 'eco-friendliness' using enquiry-based learning.	I designed a questionnaire to collect and analyse qualitative data about... I investigated the best place in our school grounds to... I researched and designed the creation of...

Key Vocabulary	
Climate	A description of the average weather in a certain place over a long period of time. Different areas of the world have different climates.
Weather	A description of what the conditions are like in a particular place. E.G., hot or cold, wet or dry.
Climate Change	Describes a change in the typical weather of a place. E.G., low to high temperature change, amount of rainfall change.
Global Warming	The increase in Earth's average temperature over a long period of time.
The Greenhouse Effect	Is a process that occurs when gases in Earth's atmosphere trap the Sun's heat. This process makes Earth much warmer than it would be without an atmosphere.
Environmental Impact	Is defined as any change to the environment, whether adverse or beneficial. It is the effect that people's actions have on the environment.
Cause & Effect	It is the relationship of one event causing another to happen. The cause is why it happened, and the effect is what happened.
Sustainability	Is the changes we can make to help Earth by protecting animals, plants and our natural resource so that future generations will be able to enjoy them.
Eco-Friendly	Means to be earth-friendly: to be kind to the environment/eco-systems, and limit any harm. This means making lifestyle choices that are sustainable.
Green City/Place	A place that is designed to have sustainability at its heart, and is eco-friendly.
Innovation	A better solution to an existing idea, device or method.
Natural Disasters	Are major negative events that are caused by natural processes on the Earth. E.G., floods, earthquakes.
Fossil fuels	Are natural substances formed from the buried remains of ancient organisms that can be used as a source of energy. E.G., coals, oil, natural gases.
Deforestation	Is the clearing, or cutting down, of forests. It describes the actions of humans in removing forests from the planet.
Intensive Farming	Produces a high amount of food by using chemical fertilisers and pesticides, and by keeping animals indoors. Organic farming is the opposite to intensive farming.
Dry Corridor	Is a strip of land across Central America that is vulnerable to extreme climate events like long periods of drought, putting livelihoods at risk.
Enquiry based learning	Is a learning approach which has a focus on children asking questions, working together, selecting and interpreting sources, collecting information, and analysing what is found.

SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS - THE BIG IDEAS					
The Physical World		The land, water, air and ecological system; landscapes and the processes that bring them about and change them.	Place and Space		Recognising similarities and differences across the world and developing knowledge and understanding of location, interconnectedness and spatial patterns.
The Human Environment		Societies, communities and the human processes involved in understanding work, home, consumption and leisure – and how places are made.	Scale		The 'zoom' lens through which the subject matter is 'seen', and the significance of local, regional, national, international and global perspectives.
Interdependence		Linking the physical world and human environments and understanding the concept of sustainable development.	Young People: The Future		Using their own images, experiences, meanings and questions; 'reaching out' to children and young people as active agents in their learning.

What is Weather?

Weather describes how the atmosphere in a place behaves over weeks or less.

E.g., It could be wet or dry, sunny or cloudy.



What is Climate?

Climate describes the weather found in a certain place over a long period of time. The climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.



Climate Change

Climate change refers to the long-term changes in global temperatures and weather patterns. It describes regional changes – such as high and Low temperatures and amount of rainfall. Scientists Have observed that, overall, Earth is warming.



GENERATING POWER



MANUFACTURING GOODS



POWERING BUILDINGS



PRODUCING FOOD

CAUSES OF CLIMATE CHANGE



USING TRANSPORTATION



CUTTING DOWN FORESTS



CONSUMING TOO MUCH

The Greenhouse effect

When fossil fuels are burned, harmful gases are released into the atmosphere.

These gases create a kind of layer around the Earth, which traps heat and causes the temperature to rise.

The destruction of natural habitats from deforestation and intensive farming, also contribute to the ever-increasing temperature of our planet.



Sustainability

All life on earth depends on the environment. The natural resources that come from the environment include food, water, plants and minerals. Sustainability is the idea that humans must interact with the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations.



Natural Disasters

Floods



Drought



Wildfires



Cyclones

