	Hemingbroug	n Geography Curriculum	
Theme: A Comparison with Spain	Phase: Upper Key Stage Two	Year Group:5 Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography	
	ins, climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts,	& natural resources: energy, food, minerals and water listribution of natural resources: energy, food, minerals & water.	
In Year 1 & 2 I shou	Id already have learned to:	In Year 3 & 4 I should have already learned:	
Name & locate the 7 continents and 5 oce Name, locate and identify characteristics o	ans. If the 4 countries and capital cities of the UK	 The geographical similarities and differences of human and physical geography in a region of the United Kingdom and a region in North America 	
 Understand similarities and differences be Locate hot and cold places on a map of the 		A basic knowledge of vegetation belts and local land use.	
	Where is Spain	Can you explain where Europe is on a map using your knowledge of hemispheres, the Equator and the Tropics of Capricorn and Cance	
i	occupying maximum part of Peninsula. It is partly bordered by the Med in the east, the Strait of Gibralt	s located in the south west of Europe upying maximum part of the Iberian Peninsula. thy bordered by the Mediterranean Sea east, the Strait of Gibraltar in the south and Bay of Biscay in the north.	
Red is also said to represent strength a bravery. Yellow is also said to represent generosity.	nd Capital City: Madrid Population: 47,007,36 Land Mass: 505,992 km ² (195,365 Currency: Euro Language: Spanish Climate Zone: Tropical, rainy clim		
you describe how areas lik the rest of the world?	e Europe are connected and in		
ch Country's Top Export in			

N/A

duct Category

Animals

Clothing & Derivatives

Drugs & Beverages

Electrical Energy

Food

Luxury Good

Interdependence describes when two or more countries impact and rely on each other. Consider the flour industry, for example. One person specialises in growing crops, another on milling, one on packing, distributing, and finally selling it. They need each other to deliver the final product; they are all interdependent.

Nowadays, most countries are also interdependent because they rely on other countries for supplying local demand and for selling local products. This interdependence is strong, and one nation's actions often have consequences on another's. For example, China's labour costs impact employment in other countries, Russia's policies on gas affects transport costs in Europe, and air pollution generated in the United States has global effects.

Can you describe and compare the human features of the UK and Spain?

Can you describe and compare the physical features of the UK and Spain?

	KEY VOCABULARY	
arid	When there is a severe lack of water preventing	
	plant growth and animal life e.g. desert.	
canyon	A deep, passage cut through the surface of the Earth with steep cliffs on both sides.	-
civilisation	A complex human society, usually made up of	JNITED KINGDOM
	different cities, with certain characteristics of	6
	cultural and technological development	
climate	The average course of weather conditions for a	
	particular location over a period of many years.	Ē
coastline	Where land meets the sea.	5
elevation	The height of a location above sea-level.	
equator	The imaginary great circle around the middle of the	
	earth's surface.	
export	Exports are the goods and services produced in one	
	country and purchased by another.	
fertile	The ability of soil to sustain plant growth	
import	Goods purchased by a country from another.	
migration	The movement of people from one place to another.	SPAIN
oceanic climate	Year-round cool climate due to low latitude incl. cool	S
	but nt cold winters.	
peninsula	A piece of land that is bordered by water on three	
	sides but connected to mainland.	
precipitation	Rain.	
temperate	Moderate. Temperatures can change greatly,	Can
	between summer and winter.	
trade	The exchange of goods, money and services	
	between countries.	
tropics	Regions of the Earth that lie roughly in the middle of	
	the globe.	•

	FEATURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM & SPAIN				
	HUMAN FEATURES	PHYSICAL FEATURES	CLIMATE		
UNITED KINGDOM	The UK has many villages, towns and cities. The capital City, London, is home the Queen and the UK Parliament. Many tourists visit London and the British coastline. The UK's main exports include manufactured goods, fuels, chemicals; food, beverages and tobacco.	mostly rugged hills and low mountains, levelling to rolling plains in the east and southeast.	The UK climate is temperate; moderated by prevailing southwest winds over the North Atlantic.		
SPAIN	5 th largest economy in Europe. Main industries are: agriculture, automobiles, tourism, science and technology. Main exports are: machinery, motor vehicles; foodstuffs,	country, having territory in both Europe and Africa. Mountainous (Pyrenees) Volcanic (Mount Teide - Tenerife - highest point in Spain, 3 rd largest volcano in the world). Coast lines	Spain has three climate zones: The Mediterranean climate , characterised by warm/hot and dry summers which covers most of Spain. The semi-arid climate which is predominant in the southeastern quarter f the country. The oceanic climate located in the northern quarter.		
Can	you describe and compare	the climate of the UK w	with the climate in Spa		

Key Skills I will develop:

<u>Map Skills</u>

- Reading maps, globes and Google Earth using 4figure grid-references.
- Draw conclusions about the climates of countries on the Equator and on the tropics.
- Use geographical symbols e.g. contours to identify flattest and hilliest areas of the region.

Field skills

• Make field notes/observational notes about land features and their use.

Communication Skills

- Select methods to present learning.
- Relate the climates of given countries to knowledge of the hemispheres, the Equator and the Tropics.
- Use graphs, charts, data and measures to draw conclusions and make comparisons.