

	Year	6	Topic	Nepal
 <p>Lawn Primary School</p>  <p><b>Geography</b></p>	<p>This topic builds on children's previous knowledge of biomes in year five and angry earth in year three. Children will develop their skills in reading maps, using technology such as Google Earth and build upon this by learning how to read and use Ordnance Survey Maps, including six-figure grid references, correctly.</p> <p>Children will be introduced to the terms <i>developed country</i> and <i>developing country</i> and will be able to explain the difference between these with confidence. Children will do a case study on Nepal and Kathmandu and will be able to discuss its human and physical geography as well as comparing these to England and London.</p> <p>Children will also heavily focus on mountains, developing, with increasingly complexity, their knowledge from year three. Children will be able to name a number of mountains in the UK as well as some of the World's highest mountains, using topographical maps to describe the elevation of these mountains.</p>			

### Prior Learning

#### Locational and Place knowledge:

- Know the names of and locate at least 8 major capital cities across the world. (Y4)
- Know where the equator is (Y1)
- Know the names of 4 countries from the Northern Hemisphere and 4 countries from the Southern Hemisphere (Y3)
- Know key differences between living in the UK and in a country in either North or South America (Y5)
- Know the names of and be able to locate a number of South American countries (Y5)
- Know where the Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian are on a world map. (Y5)

#### Human and Physical Geography:

- Know the names of some of the World's longest rivers and be able to label the main features of a river (Y4)
- Children will learn the difference between climate and weather (Y4)
- Know what is meant by biomes and what are the features of a specific biome. (Y5)

#### Skills and fieldwork:

- Use maps and globes to locate the equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the Greenwich Meridian. (Y5)
- Know how to use graphs to record features such as temperature or rainfall across the world. (Y5)

### National Curriculum Links

#### Human and Physical Geography:

- Know why industrial areas and ports are important.
- Know the main human and physical differences between developed and developing countries including: types of settlement and land use; economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains.
- Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK.

**Skills and fieldwork:**

- Use Google Earth to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers etc.
- Know what most of the Ordnance Survey symbols stand for.
- Know how to use six-figure grid references.

**Key Vocabulary**

**Developing country, developed country, human geography, physical geography, peak, summit, Ordnance survey, port, export, import, cargo, altitude.**

**Recommended Texts & Web Links**

King of the Cloud Forests by Michael Morpurgo, Climbing the Himalayan Mountains by Sonya Newland, The World's Most Amazing Mountains by Michael Hurley, Mountains by Melanie Waldron, Everest: The Remarkable Story of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing Norgay by Alexandra Stewart, Chandra's Magic Light: A Story in Nepal by Theresa Heine, I See the Sun in Nepal by Dedie King, Two at the Top: A Shared Dream of Everest by Uma Krishnaswami, Where in the World is Nepal? By Baby Professor.

How to read six-figure grid references: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zp6kbqt/revision/5>

**What pupils need to know or do to be secure**

**Key Learning**

**Activities / Application of knowledge / Possible Evidence**

**Where is Nepal?**

- Use Google Earth to locate a country or place of interest and to follow the journey of rivers etc.
- Children will learn that Nepal is a country in the continent of Asia, lying along the southern slopes of the Himalayan Mountain ranges. It is a landlocked country between India and China.
- Children will be able to use their prior knowledge (Y3/4/5) to be able to explain where Nepal is located in relation to other countries: India to the east, south, and west and the Tibet Autonomous Region of China to the north.

Label maps.  
  
Complete fact file or David Attenborough style documentary about Nepal.

- Children will use maps and Google Earth to be able to locate Nepal and its surrounding countries and will be able to name localities and cities (including the capital city, Kathmandu) within Nepal.
- Children will be able to use their prior knowledge (Y1, Y3, Y5) of the equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn to describe the climate in Nepal.

**What is the difference between a developed and developing country?**

- Know the main human and physical differences between developed and developing countries.
- Children will learn the definition of a developed country = countries which have good economies, more businesses and more infrastructures (roads, airports, electricity etc.) Developed countries tend to have better living conditions and higher wages on average.
- Children will learn the definition of a developing country = countries which do not have as much money or resources as developed countries. Sometimes they may have poor living conditions (for example: lots of people in a small space, lots of pollution from transportation) or a lack of nutritious food and clean water.

**How does the human and physical geography of Nepal compare to England?**

- Know the main human and physical differences between developed and developing countries.
- Know why industrial areas and ports are important - as Nepal is landlocked, it has many dry ports, of which Birgunj Dry Port is the largest in terms of annual cargo.
- Children will use maps and Google Earth to look at Nepal and England and will be able to explain how the land is similar and different and how the size of the countries compares.
- Children will use the internet to research the main human and physical differences between Nepal and England: population, capital city and population, average wage, average temperature, number of airports, life expectancy, main religions, main exports, main imports, food, animals native to the country.
- Children will create a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between Nepal and England.
- Children will be able to explain why being a landlocked country could be more difficult to trade goods.
- Children will be able to explain the differences between living in a landlocked country and an island surrounded by oceans and seas.

**How do the mountain regions in Nepal and the UK compare?**

- Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains.
- Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK.
- Children will use maps to locate mountain regions around the world - in particular in the UK and Nepal.
- Children will know the names of the following mountains and which country and continent they are located in: Mount Everest (Himalayas, China-Nepal border, 8848m), K2 (Himalayas, Pakistan, 8611m), Mount Kilimanjaro (Tanzania, Africa,

Write a postcard or email to a friend, imagining that you and your family have moved to Kathmandu or London. Why did you choose to move there?

Create a Venn diagram to show the similarities and differences between a developed and developing country.

Create own contour map of a chosen mountain.

Create own Ordnance survey map of a location in Nepal, labelling with correct OS symbols and grid references.

5895m), Mont Blanc (The Alps, France, 4810m), Ben Nevis (Grampian Mountains, Scotland, 1344m), Snowdon (Wales, 1085m) and Scafell Pike (Lake District, England, 978m).

-Children will learn how to read topographic maps and use these to locate mountain regions in Nepal and the UK. They will analyse contour lines to show elevation and shape of mountains.

#### How can we read an Ordnance Survey map?

-Know what most of the Ordnance Survey symbols stand for.

-Know how to use six-figure grid references. (A difficult skill so will more than likely need two lessons to meet these objectives)

-Children will learn the Ordnance survey symbols for: nature reserve, river, national boundary line, theme park, visitor's centre, campsite, station, place of worship, main road, level crossing, cycle trail, motorway, wind turbine, railway line, picnic site, school, parking.

-Children will build upon their knowledge of the eight compass points and learn how to describe a location using first 4, and then 6 figure grid references. Like read coordinates, children will need to read the bottom two digit number and then the two digit number at the side to give a 4 figure grid reference. Estimation will be needed to give the third number for each coordinate.

-This is a good opportunity for fieldwork around the local/school area to practise this skill.

#### Field Work / Enrichment

- Watch '14 Peaks: Nothing is Impossible' film on Netflix. Rating 12 - parental permission needed.
- Watch Planet Earth - Mountains on BBC iPlayer