

# Unit Plan

## Curriculum Area: Geography

Stanton St Quintin  
Primary School & Nursery



<b>Key Stage and Cycle:</b>	KS1 Spring T3 (Year A)	<b>Unit:</b>	Polar Explorers: What is life like in the coldest parts of our world?
<b>Prerequisite Learning</b>	EYFS ELG- Understanding the World: People, Places and Communities Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.		

<b>Progressive Journey</b>	<b>ROLOS (Remembering Our Learning and Our Skills)</b>	
<p>What is the equator? Where are the coldest places on earth? Where are the warmest places on earth? Where are the North and South Poles? What is the temperature like in these places? How do these places differ? How are they the same? What are human and physical features of these places? What animals live here and how do they adapt to this cold climate? Do people live in the North and South Pole? How do communities differ in the North Pole? What research happens in the South Pole? What is climate change and how can we help?</p>	<p><b>The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.</b> The North and South Poles are the places furthest away from the Equator. A place is usually hot if it is near the Equator. A place is usually cold if it is near the North or South Pole. <b>In the North Pole is the Arctic and in the South Pole is the Antarctic. It is colder in the South Pole than it is in the North Pole.</b> <b>There is so little snow or rain fall in the Antarctic, that it is the world's largest desert.</b> An ice sheet more than 2km thick covers almost all of the Antarctic mainland. Icebergs constantly break away in a process called 'calving'. Human features include research stations and homes. Physical features include glaciers and icebergs. In the Arctic you will find polar bears and walruses. In the Antarctic you will find penguins and seals. <b>People live permanently in the Arctic in villages but it is too cold for anyone to live permanently in the Antarctic.</b> People visit the Antarctic to research animals and climate. They stay and work in research stations. In the North Pole you will find traditional communities such as the Inuit community. Climate change or global warming is causing sea ice to melt which is causing sea levels to rise and can cause great problems for wildlife too.</p>	
<b>Key Concepts</b>		
<b>Investigate places-</b> Understand the geographical location of the equator and the coldest places on earth.	<b>Investigate patterns-</b> Identify human and physical features within the North and South Pole. Identify the similarities and differences between these two locations.	<b>Communicate geographically-</b> Use and understand geographical terms/vocabulary.
<b>Key Vocabulary</b>		
equator, North Pole, South Pole, Arctic, Antarctic, climate, temperature, glacier, iceberg, ice, adapt, community, habitat, sea level, climate change, research station, village, human features, physical features, map, globe		
<b>Assessment- Proof of Progress Task</b>		<b>Linked reading opportunities</b>
Write a persuasive letter to the local community about the reasons for and impact of climate change, detailing ways in which we can help.		<p>Pole to Pole by Nic Jones      Emperor of the Ice by Nicola Davies Poles Apart by Jeanne Willis      The Journey Home by Frann Preston-Gannon</p>

*motivate, educate, nurture*