

Maple Tree Primary School
Year 6: Geography – Why does population change?

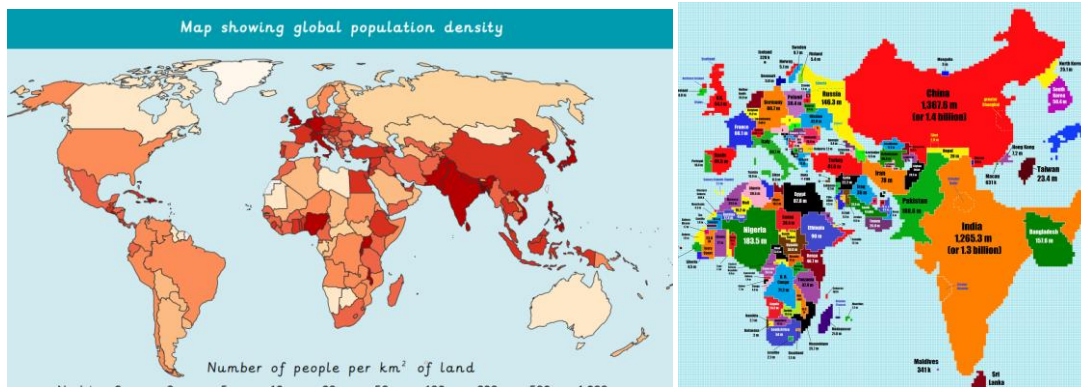
What should I already know?

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time
- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Knowledge and skills – I will be able to understand and explain:

- Identify the most densely and sparsely populated areas.
- Describe the increase in global population over time.
- Begin to describe what might influence the environments people live in.
- Define birth and death rates, suggesting what may influence them.
- Define migration, discussing push and pull factors.
- Explain why some people have no choice but to leave their homes.
- Describe the causes of climate change, explaining its impact on the global population.
- Suggest an action they can take to fight climate change.
- Calculate the length of a route to scale.
- Follow a selected route on an OS map.
- Use a variety of data collection methods, including using a Likert scale.
- Collect information from a member of the public.
- Create a digital map to plot and compare data collected from two locations.
- Suggest an idea to improve the environment.

Diagrams



Vocabulary

Air pollution	The presence in or introduction into the air of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.
Birth rate	The average number of babies born per 1000 people every year.
Cartogram	A cartogram is a map in which the geometry of regions is distorted in order to convey the information of an alternate variable.
Climate	The long-term pattern of weather in a particular area.
Climate change	Changes to the long-term pattern of weather in a particular area.
Conclusions	A final decision reached by reasoning
Death rate	The average number of people dying per 1000 people every year.
Deforestation	The purposeful clearing of forested land.
Densely populated	An area that contains many people relative to its size.
Fossil fuel	Fossil energy sources, including oil, coal and natural gas
Greenhouse gases	carbon dioxide, methane, ozone, nitrous oxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and water vapor.

Notes:

Question 1: name some reasons for population growth.	
Start of unit:	
End of unit:	

Question 6: give some push factors for population change.	
Start of unit	End of unit

Question 7: give some pull factors for population change.	
Start of unit	End of unit

Question 2: define migration.	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

Question 8: explain one reason why people leave their homes.	
Start of unit	End of unit

Question 9: why do birth and death rates change?	
Start of the unit:	
End of the unit:	

Question 3: name reasons for population decline.	
Start of the unit:	
End of the unit:	

Question 10: explain one way we can improve our environment.	
Start of unit	End of unit

Question 4: explain what the Likert scale is.	
Start of unit	
End of unit	

Question 5: define the word refugee.		
Start of unit		
End of unit		