

Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 6 Spring

Why does population change?



St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School
"Love one another as I have loved you"

Prior knowledge

- Knowing the difference between villages, towns and cities.
- Identifying features on an OS map using the legend.
- Describing the different types of land use.

Geographical knowledge and skills covered in this topic

- Children will identify the most densely and sparsely populated areas.
- Children will describe the increase in global population over time.
- Children will begin to describe what might influence the environments people live in.
- Children will define birth and death rates, suggesting what may influence them.
- Children will define migration, discussing push and pull factors.
- Children will explain why some people have no choice but to leave their homes.
- Children will describe the causes of climate change, explaining its impact on the global population.
- Children will suggest an action they can take to fight climate change.
- Children will calculate the length of a route to scale.
- Children will follow a selected route on an OS map.
- Children will use a variety of data collection methods, including using a Likert scale.
- Children will collect information from a member of the public.
- Children will create a digital map to plot and compare data collected from two locations.
- Children will suggest an idea to improve the environment.

Key words

Air Pollution: The level of harmful gases and dangerous particles in the air.
Birth Rate: The average number of babies born per 1000 people every year.
Cartogram: A map where the size of countries changes to represent certain data.
Climate: Long-term weather conditions in a specific region.
Climate Change: A change in the Earth's temperature, weather and rainfall over a long time.

Conclusions: A decision or idea reached about a situation.

Death Rate: The average number of people dying per 1000 people every year.

Deforestation: The cutting down of trees in a large area.

Densely Populated: An area that contains many people relative to its size.

Digital Technologies: Electrical devices and software that create and store data.

Fossil Fuels: Fuel, such as coal and gas, made from decomposed animals and plants.

Greenhouse Gases: Gases in the atmosphere that trap heat from the sun and increase the temperature of our planet.

Impact: The influence one thing has on another.

Improvements: To make something better than it was.

Involuntary: Done against a person's own free will.

Likert scale: A method of rating responses and opinions.

Migrants: People who move from one place to another.

Migration: The act of people moving from one place to another.

Natural Increase/ Decrease: The difference between the birth rate and death rate.

Noise Pollution: The level of disturbing noise in an environment.

Population: The number of people living in a particular place.

Population Density: A measurement of how many people are within a certain area.

Population Distribution: How people are spread across a specific area.

Pull Factors: Positive factors that pull people towards a place.

Push Factors: Negative factors that push people away from a place.

Qualitative: Involving a description of judgement or opinion.

Quantitative: Involving a measurement or amount.

Refugee: People forced to leave their country to find safety because of conflict, violence or war.

Region: An area that has similar physical or human features.

Sparsely Populated: An area that has few people relative to its size.

Voluntary: Done of a person's own free will.

Types of diagrams and images

