

# 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

