

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography

Year: 6

Unit 3: Wales

Links to: Settlements in the UK

What I Should Already Know:

- What countries make up the UK
- Know the names of the Continents of the World
- Name some Famous Rivers and Mountains from around the world
- What types of settlement we have in the UK
- Know Some different types of land use in the UK
- Know some human & physical features of different countries and in the UK
- How to use compass points
- 4 & 6 Figure Grid References
- How the weather and climate in the UK differs to other countries

Skills & Enquiry:

- Use geographical language
- Use different types of maps to respond to geographical questions
- Research land use in Wales compared to the UK
- Use graphs to find out geographical data, such as average temperatures, rainfall etc
- Map skills – e.g. 4 & 6 figure grid references
- Find out what geographical features are found in North Wales and why Llandudno is a special destination

Unit Specific Vocabulary:

County – a geographical region of a country which consists of several towns and the rural areas that surround them with its own council

Climate – The average conditions, such as temperature of a place over a long period of time

Economy – the way people spend money and the way people make money. An economy can be big or small. The word can refer to a local economy, such as the way people spend and make money in a small town or larger city.

Headland – a narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea

Land Use – Function of the land – how humans use the land in a certain place

Four figure and six figure grid references – Remember: along the corridor (x axis →), then up the stairs (y axis ↑).

Maps – There are many different types of maps. Maps display information and data that geographers may find useful when studying a particular place.

OS maps – OS maps shows relief (height and shape of the land) and we can use four figure and six figure grid references to locate places.

Topographical – Detailed description of the surface features of a region such as height of an area of land

Regions – The UK is made up of **four** different regions that are not independent nations. These regions are England (9 regions within it) and the Nations Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Trade – The exchange of goods or services (buying and selling) between two or more parties

Weather – Conditions created by day to day changes in the earth's atmosphere such as temperature cloudiness and rainfall affecting an area.

Key Facts :



The Great Orme

Wales is located on the western shores of Great Britain. It is bounded on the north by the Irish Sea; on the east by England; on the south by the Bristol Channel; and on the west by the St George's Channel and Cardigan Bay.

North Wales is a region within Wales, a country in the U.K. Snowdonia National Park is a vast, rugged area with waterfalls and trails, including routes up Mount Snowdon. Medieval Conwy Castle has 8 huge towers, plus battlements with sea views. It's near the resort town of Llandudno, with North Shore Beach.

Economy -Tourism is most important as it is one of the main forms of their economy and the country attracts thousands of visitors each year. The culture, the country's three National Parks, Snowdonia, the Brecon Beacons and the Pembrokeshire Coast, and the beautiful landscapes like Llyn Peninsula, Wye Valley, Gower Peninsula and the Isle of Anglesey, have brought many tourists to the country.

Natural Resources – The country has natural resources of coal, copper, iron, lead, and gold. The soil is not very suitable for growing crops, so the country has focused more on cattle farming.

Llandudno is the largest seaside resort in Wales and still retains much of its Victorian character and charm. It stands on a peninsula jutting out into the Irish Sea, between the headlands of the **Great Orme and Little Orme**.

The name **Great Orme** a limestone headland, derives from an Old Norse word meaning 'sea serpent'. The Orme is home to around 200 Kashmiri goats, who have roamed the headland since the 19th century. Kendrick's cave on the Orme was a site of extraordinary archaeology finds. Copper mining on the Great Orme began around 4000 years ago, but was abandoned during the bronze age. The

Orme is protected as a special area of conservation, a heritage coast and a site of special scientific interest. The Great Orme has a very rich **flora and fauna**, including most notably the only known site of the critically endangered wild cotoneaster and is also the habitat of several endangered species of butterflies and moths, including the silky wave, the silver-studded blue and the grayling.