



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

## GEOGRAPHY: How will our World look in the Future? Y6 SUMMER TERM

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
<b>Brownfield</b>	site for potential development, that has had previous development on it
<b>Community</b>	group of people living in the same place
<b>Greenfield</b>	previously undeveloped site
<b>Industry</b>	a group of businesses that provide a particular product or service
<b>Primary sector</b>	harvests or extracts raw materials from nature, such as farming or mining
<b>Quaternary sector</b>	provides information services, e.g. computing
<b>Recycled</b>	end-of-life or discarded goods converted into a reusable item or material
<b>Secondary sector</b>	processes raw materials from the primary sector into manufactured goods and products, such as food processing and energy production
<b>Sustainable</b>	maintaining balance between natural ecological systems through not harming the environment or not using up resources that will run out
<b>Tertiary (service) sector</b>	sells services and skills, e.g. the health service, education, transportation, finance and business, retail, entertainment and tourism.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
<b>QUESTION 1: How and why does housing change over time?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> In the past, inner city areas contained tightly packed workers houses and factories. Businesses had to be centrally located and workers had to be close by as people walked to work. These areas have often been redeveloped as factories have spread out and people now drive further to work or use public transport. This led to the creation of suburbs with cheaper houses often semi-detached with larger gardens. Whilst many moved out, others liked the closeness to amenities in cities, as a result these areas have been regenerated.
<b>QUESTION 2: Why is it important to have local jobs available?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> Net migration from our small towns and villages is increasing especially amongst those ages 20-29. They leave for work and education. Many would prefer to stay in their rural communities but gave to leave due to few employment opportunities, especially for well-paid jobs with career opportunities. As a result these areas often have an aging population and see a reduction in local amenities.
<b>QUESTION 3: What amenities/public services does a community need?</b>
<b>ANSWER</b> Early settlers often looked for certain features to make life easier: flat land, fertile soil and somewhere close to transport links e.g. crossing parts of a river. Modern settlements vary and include: Hamlets – a small group of houses with a few facilities; Village – a small area of houses with more facilities such as a school, doctors, a few shops; Town – up to tens of thousands of people with many facilities such as shopping centres, railway stations and hospitals; Cities – a huge number of people and a very wide range of facilities such as sports stadiums, universities and cathedrals.

SUGGESTED WEBSITES TO FIND OUT MORE:
<a href="http://www.geography.org.uk/resources/population-and-housing-in-the-uk-resources">www.geography.org.uk/resources/population-and-housing-in-the-uk-resources</a>
<a href="http://www.geography.parkfieldprimary.com/the-united-kingdom/types-of-settlement">www.geography.parkfieldprimary.com/the-united-kingdom/types-of-settlement</a>