

St Paul's Primary School, Newcastle. Glorifying Almighty God, and serving our community.

Investigating places	Investigating patterns		To Communicate Geographically
Class: 4/5H		Title: National and International Transportation	
Topic summary: National Transportation: People travel within the United Kingdom for a	,	•	

and motorways are the most frequently used, followed by rail. Air travel between some cities is possible. There are also thousands of smaller footpaths, tracks and bridleways. International Transportation: This is the movement of people or goods between countries. Depending on what is being transported, and how quickly it needs to arrive at its destination, different forms of transport are used. Almost all international travel causes pollution and therefore needs to be managed. Tourism and the trade of goods and services between countries are the main reasons for international transportation.

Shipping journeys have been made easier by the construction of canals – human-built waterways such as the Suez and Panama canals. The Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean; the Panama Canal – between North and South America – connects the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans

Geography Objectives • Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human National Transportation:

- characteristics of a location. • Explain own views about locations, giving reasons.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.
- Use fieldwork to observe and record the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.
- Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a

Key vocabulary			
Networks	Systems of routes that cross at many points		
Frequently	Often		
Bridleway	A countryside track for horses		
Pollution	A poisonous or dirty substance		
Congestion	Extremely crowded with traffic		
International	Between countries		
Destination	A place to which someone is travelling or goods are		
	being sent		
Cargo	Goods carried by a vehicle		

Unit of work end points

- To know what a transport network is
- List some reasons why people might travel within the United Kingdom
- List and classify the most frequently used forms of transport in the UK and some of the advantages and disadvantages of each type of travel
- Identify and mark on maps of the UK (a motorway, a main road, a secondary road, a minor road, a railway, a bridleway, a cycle path, an airport and a canal)
- Plan and organise a 'trip' using a range of the different types of travel.
- Explain why canals are not used as much as they were in the past for transporting goods.

Deeper learning:

- Always, sometimes or never? The faster the travel, the more pollution is produced.
- Do you agree? Motorways are the best way to travel between cities.

International transportation:

- To **know** what 'international transportation' means, and **identify** the main reasons for it
- List and classify forms of international transport and outline their advantages and disadvantages (E.g. for air travel, sea freight, passenger ships, rail and roads)
- To know what a canal is, locating the 'Suez Canal' and the 'Panama Canal' on a map and explaining why the Suez and Panama canals are useful for sea freight
- To know what a cargo ship and port is, locating the world's largest port on a map
- **Organise** information about some of the world's busiest airports and sea ports

Deeper learning:

Compile information about international sea freight from the UK (Useful resource: Department for Transport - UK Port Freight Statistics: 2022)