

YEAR 4 (Geography 2 Blocks)

Why should we all care about Rainforests?



Will be revisited and build on in Year 5 Brazil

Locational knowledge:

- To be able to indicate tropical, temperate and polar climate zones on a globe and map and describe their characteristics
- To name some countries where rainforest are found
- To understand that rainforest are found near the equator
- To identify and label the four layers of the rainforest.
- To identify vegetation in the different layers of the rainforest and describe the climate in each layer
- To name and identify some of the animals which live in the different layers of rainforest

Place knowledge:

- To understand and explain deforestation
- To describe some reason for deforestation and the issues surrounding it.

Human and physical geography:

Geography skills:

- To be able to find the equator on a globe or atlas
- To understand the words latitude and longitude

Fieldwork:

- School visit to 'Subtropical Gardens' Abbotsbury

What are the rivers of Dorset?

*(Links to water cycle in science
Rocks and mountains and volcanoes from
Year 3 -)*



Locational knowledge:

- To understand the key process of the water cycle
- To name rivers and identify rivers on a map and in the atlas
- To identify features of the river system
- To describe the characteristics of the three stages of the river. Upper course/ middle course/ lower course.
- To know that the river erodes, transports and deposits materials to produce a particular landscape

Place knowledge:

- To understand the impact of floods and droughts.
- To think about how we could save our water supplies.

Human and physical geography:

Geographical skills:

- To be able to find the major rivers on a map

Fieldwork:

- To observe a local river and talk about flooding etc.
- Child-led fieldwork carried out at local river

National Curriculum: **Key stage 2**

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

What is Geography?

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way that locations and places can have an impact on people. Geography seeks to understand where things are found, why they are there, and how they develop and change over time.

Geographic skills are used in making decisions important to everyday life—where to buy or rent a home; where to get a job; how to get to work or to a friend's house; and where to shop, vacation, or go to school. All of these decisions involve the ability to acquire, arrange, and use geographic information.