



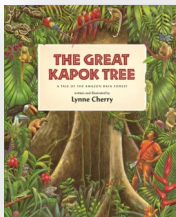
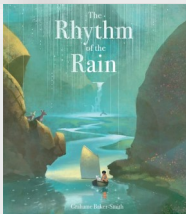



**YEAR 4**

**GEOGRAPHY**

**CURRICULUM**

## Year 4 Geography - Broader Curriculum Aims and Objectives

Topics of Study	Key Geographical Knowledge and Understanding
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Area Study – Our River: The River Tees.</li> <li>The Wider World-The geography of the World.</li> <li>The Wider World - The Amazon Rainforest</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Know that a river is a moving body of water that drains that land.</li> <li>⇒ Know that they flow from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water (river mouth). This could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river.</li> <li>⇒ Know that rivers usually begin in upland areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill.</li> <li>⇒ Know that they always flow downhill because of gravity.</li> <li>⇒ Know that rivers and streams are shown on OS maps as blue lines. The width of the line is representative of the river's width (if the width of a river is more than 8 metres it is shown as two blue lines with a light blue area between).</li> <li>⇒ Know that the River Tees is the major river within Middlesbrough.</li> <li>⇒ Know and locate some of the UK's most significant rivers.</li> <li>⇒ Know and explain the water cycle using geographical language.</li> <li>⇒ Know the equator is at the centre of lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.</li> <li>⇒ Know anything south of the equator is in the Southern Hemisphere and labelled °S and anything north is the Northern Hemisphere and labelled °N.</li> <li>⇒ The North Pole is 90°N and the South Pole is 90°S and the line labelled 0° longitude is called Greenwich Meridian and runs through London.</li> <li>⇒ Know that Anything East of Greenwich Meridian is Eastern Hemisphere and labelled °E and anything West of Greenwich Meridian is in Western Hemisphere and labelled °W.</li> <li>⇒ Know that the Arctic is an area of frozen ocean mostly surrounded by land and the Antarctic is an area of frozen land surrounded by ocean.</li> <li>⇒ Know that the Arctic Circle (also a line of latitude) is an area of landmasses that surrounds the North Pole and the Antarctic Circle (also a line of latitude) circles the Earth near the South Pole. Both regions are very cold all year round.</li> <li>⇒ Know that Antarctica is the world's southernmost continent. It is the location of the South Pole. There are no countries. It is the coldest continent- 98% ice.</li> <li>⇒ Know that South America is in both the northern and the southern hemisphere and that the equator runs directly through the continent.</li> <li>⇒ Know that the Tropic of Capricorn also runs through South America.</li> <li>⇒ Know that the Amazon rainforest is located within South America and that it has both a hot and a cold climate.</li> <li>⇒ Know that due to its contrasting climates it is full of biodiversity.</li> <li>⇒ Know that the amazon rainforest is a biome and identify some of the species of animals and plants that live within it.</li> <li>⇒ Know that Guisborough Forest is a biome and identify and compare its geographical features with those of the Amazon Rainforest.</li> <li>⇒ Know that deforestation is a threat to the Amazon Rainforest.</li> </ul>
Vocabulary	
<p>Middlesbrough town, North East, county, North Yorkshire, River Tees, stream, valley, mountain, hill, water cycle, flow, infiltration, source, mouth, estuary, sea, terrain, tributary, evaporation, condensation, water vapour, droplets, precipitation, continents, South America, Brazil, Amazon River, Amazon Rainforest, climate, biodiversity, biome, vegetation belt, species, deforestation, trade, economy, exports, imports, industry, agriculture crops, livestock</p>	
Quality Literature Links	
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### PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

#### Y3 Local Area Study: Our Community:

Know what a community is and identify human and physical features of their local community. Know where Marton is located within Middlesbrough. Know about different land use and economic activity within the community.



## Year 4 Geography

### What journey does the River Tees take?

#### Teaching Sequence for this Unit.

### FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

**Y5 Local Area Study: Our Town:** learn about the different regions and counties within England. Know where Middlesbrough fits within this. Understand what our region is famous for ; the natural resources it provides and why people should visit.

#### What is a river?

What are the main features of a river landscape?

How are they formed?

IS

#### Which river passes through Middlesbrough?

Where does the River Tees start and end?

What are the key features of the River Tees?

IS

#### Which are the most significant rivers in the UK?

Can we locate them on a map using **four-figure grid references**?

IS

#### What part do rivers play in the water cycle?

What journey does the water take?

IS AC

#### What are the advantages, disadvantages and risks associated with rivers?

What are rivers used for?

Why are flood defences necessary and how do they work?

ED

### DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY:

How we 'work' and 'think' like a Geographer.

ENQUIRY	COLLECTION, ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	INTERPRETING SOURCES	ANALYSING AND COMMUNICATING	EVALUATING AND DEBATING
Asking Geographical-enquiry questions.	Collecting, analysing and interpreting data through fieldwork.	Interpreting sources such as maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs etc.	Analysing and communicating geographical information e.g. constructing maps, charts and graphs or writing at length.	Critically evaluating and debating the impact of geographical processes.

### PRIOR LEARNING LINKS

**Y2 The Wider World: Where did Captain Cook come from and where did he go to?:** Know about the seven continents and five oceans of the world. Know about the equator and the North and South pole. Know how to locate these on a globe. Compared physical and human features between Great Ayton and Botany Bay.



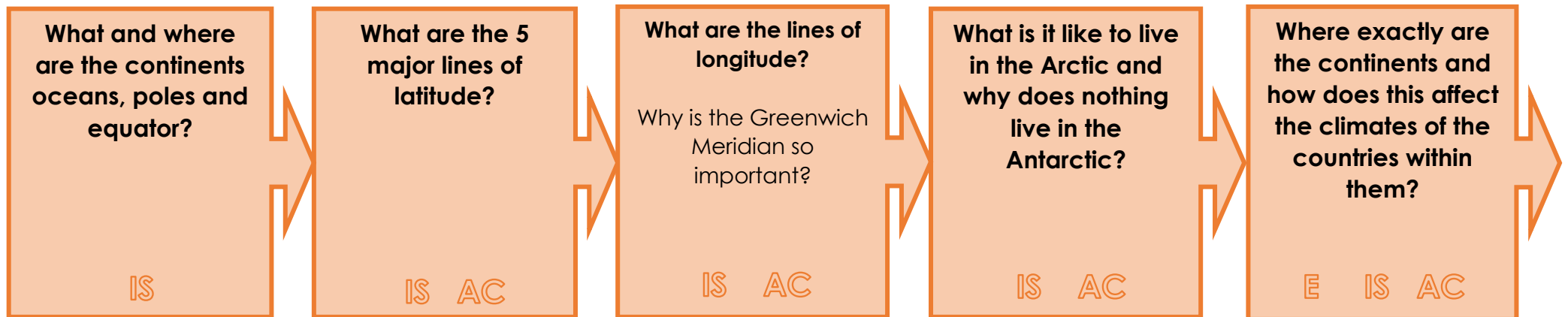
## Year 4 Geography

**What is the geography of the World?**

**Teaching Sequence for this Unit.**

### FUTURE LEARNING LINKS

**Y4 Wider World: South America:** Learn more about lines of longitude and latitude and the Greenwich Meridian. Learn the location of South America and how this impacts its climate and biomes. Learn about the major countries and cities with South America. Learn about the Amazon River and Rainforest. Explain the water cycle in geographical terms.



### DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY:

How we 'work' and 'think' like a Geographer.

ENQUIRY	COLLECTION, ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	INTERPRETING SOURCES	ANALYSING AND COMMUNICATING	EVALUATING AND DEBATING
Asking Geographical-enquiry questions.	Collecting, analysing and interpreting data through fieldwork.	Interpreting sources such as maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs etc.	Analysing and communicating geographical information e.g. constructing maps, charts and graphs or writing at length.	Critically evaluating and debating the impact of geographical processes.

**PRIOR LEARNING LINKS -Y3 Wider**

**World: North America:** Know about the continent of North America and the major countries and cities within it. Know about the difference in climate within the continent due to its location. Know about mountains and how they are created. Know about the key geographical features of North America including the Rocky Mountains-know about its biomes.



**Year 4 Geography**

**What and where are our forests and rainforests?**

**Teaching Sequence for this Unit.**

**FUTURE LEARNING LINKS-Y5 Wider**

**World: Eruptions in Europe:** Learn about the structure of the Earth and what causes an Earthquake. Learn about volcanoes and how they are linked to earthquakes. Identify the location of active volcanoes in Europe using lines of longitude and latitude. Learn about the Westman Islands of the South coast of Iceland and the impact of the Eldfell eruption on the environment and economy.

**What is a rainforest and where are the world's tropical rainforests?**

IS AC

**What are the characteristics of a tropical rainforest biome?**

How do plants and animals adapt to living in this environment?

IS AC

**What are the characteristics of a local temperate forest biome?**

What plants and animals can we find there through fieldwork?

E CAI

**Why is the Amazon Rainforest so important?**

What species of plants and animals live within it?

IS AC

**How does deforestation threaten the rainforest?**

Could we be doing more to prevent this?

IS AC ED

**DISCIPLINARY KNOWLEDGE AND GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY:**

**How we 'work' and 'think' like a Geographer.**

ENQUIRY	COLLECTION, ANALYSING AND INTERPRETING	INTERPRETING SOURCES	ANALYSING AND COMMUNICATING	EVALUATING AND DEBATING
Asking Geographical-enquiry questions.	Collecting, analysing and interpreting data through fieldwork.	Interpreting sources such as maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs etc.	Analysing and communicating geographical information e.g. constructing maps, charts and graphs or writing at length.	Critically evaluating and debating the impact of geographical processes.

## Year 4 Sequence of Knowledge

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Local Areas: What journey does the River Tees take?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A river is a moving body of water that drains the land.</li> <li>* It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water (river mouth). This could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river.</li> <li>* Rivers usually begin in upland areas, when rain falls on high ground and begins to flow downhill.</li> <li>* They always flow downhill because of gravity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The River Tees begins at Cross Fell in the northern Pennines and flows 70 miles East to the North Sea.</li> <li>* High Force is a waterfall in County Durham on the River Tees.</li> <li>* Anglers use the River Tees to fish.</li> <li>* Teesport, near the mouth of the River Tees is now one of the busiest ports in the UK.</li> <li>* Despite the heavy industry nearby, the estuary is an important habitat for animals, including seals and plant life.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* There are hundreds of rivers and streams across the UK.</li> <li>* The River Severn and the River Thames are the longest rivers in the UK.</li> <li>* Ordnance survey is Britain's mapping agency; Ordnance Survey uses different shapes, colours and symbols to show all the roads, buildings, rivers and other features of a landscape.</li> <li>* Rivers and streams are shown as blue lines. The width of the line is representative of the watercourse width (if the width of a river is more than 8 metres it is shown as two blue lines with a light blue area between).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The water cycle is the continuous journey of water from oceans and lakes, to clouds, to rain, to streams, to rivers and back into the ocean again.</li> <li>* Rivers are an important part of the water cycle and responsible for transferring water to oceans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Rivers are home to a whole host of plant and animal species.</li> <li>* People love to live near rivers too but floods can be a problem; river defences are built to reduce the risk.</li> <li>* Rivers are important for habitats for wildlife; freshwater for settlements, agriculture, and other industries; resources for leisure and tourism; energy for hydroelectric power.</li> </ul>
<b>Body, drain, source, gravity.</b>	<b>Anglers, mouth, port, heavy industry, estuary, habitat.</b>	<b>Agency, landscape, represent, features, symbols.</b>	<b>Cycle, continuous, responsible, transferring.</b>	<b>Host, species, defences, agriculture, settlement.</b>

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: Local Areas: What is the geography of the World?

<p><b>*Re-cap prior learning on continents &amp; oceans.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* World maps display lines of latitude and longitude and use degrees as the unit of numbering. They show the exact location of a places around the world.</li> <li>* The Equator is at the centre of lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.</li> <li>* Anything south of the Equator is in the Southern Hemisphere and labelled °S and anything north of the Equator is in the Northern Hemisphere and labelled °N.</li> <li>* The North Pole is 90°N and the South Pole is 90°S</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lines of latitude are imaginary lines that circle the Earth parallel to the equator. They run in an east-west direction around the Earth.</li> <li>* The Equator is at the centre of lines of latitude and is at 0° latitude.</li> <li>* The Tropic of Cancer is a line of latitude above the equator and the Tropic of Capricorn is a line of latitude below the equator.</li> <li>* The Arctic Circle (also a line of latitude) is an area of landmasses that surrounds the North Pole and the Antarctic Circle (also a line of latitude) circles the Earth near the South Pole.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction around the Earth.</li> <li>* The line labelled 0° longitude is called the Greenwich Meridian and runs through London.</li> <li>* Anything east of the Greenwich Meridian is in the Eastern Hemisphere and labelled °E and anything west of the Greenwich Meridian is in the Western Hemisphere and labelled °W.</li> <li>* Time in countries to the east of the Prime Meridian is always in front of that in the UK. Time in countries to the west of the Prime Meridian is always behind that of the UK.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The Arctic is an area of frozen ocean mostly surrounded by land and the Antarctic is an area of frozen land surrounded by ocean.</li> <li>* The Arctic Circle (also a line of latitude) is an area of landmasses that surrounds the North Pole and the Antarctic Circle (also a line of latitude) circles the Earth near the South Pole. Both regions are very cold all year round.</li> <li>* Antarctica is the world's southernmost continent. It is the location of the South Pole. There are no countries. It is the coldest continent- 98% ice.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Places near the Equator are hot all year round, but places further away such as the UK are cooler, as they receive less sunlight.</li> <li>* Asia is the largest continent in the world. - It is mainly located in the Eastern and Northern hemispheres. Africa is the 2nd largest continent. The continent straddles the Equator. Europe is the 2nd smallest continent. It is located in the northern hemisphere. South America is the 4th largest continent. It is located in the western hemisphere. Australia is the smallest continent in the world. It is located within the southern and eastern hemisphere.</li> </ul>
<b>Equator, hemisphere, degrees, pole.</b>	<b>Circle, landmasses, poles, direction, parallel.</b>	<b>Circle, landmasses, zone, direction, parallel.</b>	<b>Area, surrounded, region, southernmost, location.</b>	<b>Receive, straddles, climate.</b>

## Year 4 Sequence of Knowledge

### Key Knowledge and Vocabulary: What and where are our forests and rainforests?

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A rainforest is a tall, dense forest that receives lots of rain every year.</li> <li>* There are two types of rainforests: tropical rainforests and temperate rainforests.</li> <li>* England's woods and forests are located within a temperate biome.</li> <li>* Tropical rainforests lie along the equator, mainly between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.</li> <li>* The Amazon rainforest is the biggest forest on Earth. It is made up of billions of trees that stretch across nine countries.</li> <li>* It is located in South America, which is in both the northern and the southern hemisphere. The Equator and the Tropic of Capricorn run directly through the continent.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* A tropical rainforest biome has four major characteristics:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o Very high annual rainfall.</li> <li>o High average temperatures</li> <li>o Nutrient-poor soil</li> <li>o High levels of biodiversity.</li> </ul> </li> <li>* Different plants and animals can be found living within the different layers of the rainforest.</li> <li>* Plants adapt by growing thick waxy leaves that allow water to drain quickly or by growing on tree trunks to get more light.</li> <li>* Animals have different physical features that enable them to survive in a particular area of the rainforest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The UK has a temperate forest biome. Its characteristics are:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o It often rains</li> <li>o Most of the trees are deciduous because we live in a deciduous forest vegetation belt.</li> <li>o Rotted leaves and other decaying matter provide rich, deep, fertile soil for trees to grow strong roots.</li> </ul> </li> <li>* Qualitative fieldwork is when we collect data that can give you in-depth information about specific things.</li> <li>* Quantitative fieldwork is when we collect data which involves numerical information, e.g. counting, timing and measuring.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Indigenous people live in the rainforests and rely on it for food, shelter and medicine.</li> <li>* There is more biodiversity in the Amazon rainforest than anywhere else on Earth.</li> <li>* Farmers in South American countries rely on rain from the Amazon's flying rivers to grow their crops.</li> <li>* The trees produce the oxygen we breathe and soak up the pollution we create.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* Deforestation is the removal of trees. It fuels climate change and threatens the health of the whole planet.</li> <li>* Cutting down the rainforest changes the weather as water vapour from the trees creates rain so fewer trees means less rain.</li> <li>* Trees are also burnt down to clear the land for cattle ranching, which increases methane, a greenhouse gas and destroys the biodiversity of the rainforest.</li> <li>* Satellites have played a key role in monitoring and reducing the rate of deforestation in the rainforest.</li> </ul>
<b>Dense, annual, biome, temperate, tropical, climate.</b>	<b>Characteristic, major, biome, nutrient-poor, layer, waxy, particular</b>	<b>Temperate, quality, quantity, rich, vegetation belt, fertile</b>	<b>Rely, biodiversity, produce, soak, pollution.</b>	<b>Fuels, threatens, vapour, ranching, cattle, key role, rate.</b>