St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography | Year: 4 | Term: Autumn, Spring 1

Unit: Interconnected World

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
atlas – a collection of maps and information that shows the geographical features of an area. **canal** – a human-made waterway used to transport goods around the country. **cardinal point** - one of the four main points of the compass: north, east, south and west. **climate** - the general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.	The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference.	Fieldwork can help inform and answer a geographical hypothesis. Methods that help draw conclusions about a hypothesis include surveying, studying maps, collecting and analysing numerical data In a four-figure grid reference, the two digit eastings come first, followed by the two digit northings. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map.	Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. Create a detailed study of geographical features including

compass – a hand-held device with a metal arrow that always points north, used for finding direction. **continent** - one of seven large land masses on Earth's surface, mainly surrounded by sea. **desert climate** - very little rainfall and large temperature differences between night and day, and summer and winter. **direction** - the position towards which someone or something moves or faces. **Earth** - the planet in our solar system upon which we live. **equator** - a line of latitude around the middle of the Earth at 0°. **fieldwork** - practical activities and investigations that are done away from school. **four-figure grid reference** - a method of locating a grid square on a map. The first two numbers show	The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. The North American continent includes the countries of: USA, Canada, Mexico as well as the Central American countries of: Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of: Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Major cities in North America include Washington and New York in the United States of America and Toronto in Canada. Major cities in central America include San José in Costa Rica, San Salvador in El Salvador and Managua in Nicaragua. Major cities in South America include Sao Paulo in Brazil, Buenos Aires in Argentina, Bogota in Colombia and Lima in Peru. An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows	The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. The tropics are regions of Earth that lie roughly in the middle of the globe between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climates, which means that the typical weather conditions can be very different.	hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.

the horizontal position, and the second two numbers show the vertical position. **human feature** - a geographical feature created by humans, such as a road or a bridge. **intercardinal point** - one of the four compass points midway between the cardinal points: north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west. **map** - a drawing of part of the Earth's surface showing human and physical features. **Mediterranean climate** - a type of climate that has mild, wet winters and hot, dry summers. **physical feature** - a geographical feature that occurs naturally, such as a river or a mountain. **polar climate** – a type of climate that is cold and dry with long, dark winters. **six-figure grid reference** – a method of locating a specific point	geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Significant mountain ranges of the UK Significant rivers of the UK Significant forests of the UK Islands of the United Kingdom	Britain's railway network links major towns and cities across Britain and are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports. A canal is a managed waterway. In Britain, canals were built during the Industrial revolution to transport raw goods. The use of canals declined as railways and roads were developed. Today, canals are mostly used for recreation and leisure.	Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world.

within a grid square on a map. The first three numbers, called the eastings, show the horizontal position and the second three numbers, called the northings, show the vertical position. **temperate climate** –a type of climate that has warm summers, cool winters, and year-round precipitation. **tropical climate** – a type of climate that has a constant hot temperature, and a wet season and dry season. **United Kingdom** -the country that consists of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. world The Earth and all the people, places and things on it.			

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 4

Term: Spring 2, Summer

Unit: Misty Mountain, Winding River

Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
altitude - the height of an object or point above sea level. **altitudinal zone** - one layer out of many that naturally occur in mountainous regions to form a particular habitat. **base** - the bottom of a mountain where it meets flat or gently sloping land. **bog** - a freshwater wetland that has soft, spongy ground and is often made of dead plant material called peat. **collection** - the process of water gathering in oceans, rivers, lakes, and streams after falling as precipitation.	A river is a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. The place where a river starts is called the source. Tributaries are small rivers or streams that flow into larger rivers or lakes. The place where a river flows into the sea is called the mouth. A four-figure grid reference locates a square on a map. A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation.	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. In a four-figure grid reference, the two digit eastings come first, followed by the two digit northings. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. A river is a natural flowing watercourse. A river can be used by humans for farming, leisure and transport. Rivers transport materials in four ways.	Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers. Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical

delta - a triangular piece of land at the mouth of a river formed by a build-up of sediment. **deposition** - the process of rock and soil in flowing water settling on the riverbed as the water slows down. **dome mountain** - a type of mountain formed when magma pushes up against the Earth's crust to form a dome-shaped mountain with a flat top and gently sloping sides. **downstream** - the direction in which a stream or river is flowing. **elevation** - a mountain's height. **erosion** - to wear away and remove rock and soil by wind or water. **estuary** - a partly enclosed body of water, where fresh water from the river mixes with salt water from the sea.	Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Significant world rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon and Ganges Mountains have an elevation greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 610m. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. There are four mountain ranges in the UK that are home to each country's highest mountain: Ben Nevis, in the Grampian Mountains, Scotland; Scafell Pike, in the Cumbrian Mountains, England; Snowdon, in the Snowdonia Mountains, Wales and Slieve Donard, in the Mourne Mountains, Northern Ireland.	A mountain is a natural elevation of the Earth's surface, rising to a summit. Mountains are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together, move apart or when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. Secondary data refers to second hand information gathered by	resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers

evaporation - the process of a liquid heating up and changing state into a gas or vapour. **fault-block mountain** - a type of mountain formed at tectonic plate boundaries where one side is forced up to form a mountain and the other side moves downwards to create a valley. **floodplain** - an area of flat land next to a river that floods when the river bursts its banks. **fold mountain** - a type of mountain that forms when tectonic plates move and collide with each other, forcing one plate down and the other up. **gulley** - a large channel in a river that forms from rills. **interlocking spurs** - ridges that are formed when a river meanders around areas of harder rock. **lake** - a large body of water that is surrounded by land.	Significant mountain ranges of the world include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada The four altitudinal zones from highest to lowest are: glacier, tundra and meadow, coniferous and deciduous forest and subtropical rainforest	reports, published surveys, maps, books and the internet.	Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains.

lower course - the part of a river furthest from the source that is usually flat and wide where the river flows into estuaries or creates deltas. **meander** - a bend in a river or stream. **middle course** - the middle part of a river that is usually deeper and slower and curves in meanders. **mountain** - a large, raised part of the Earth's surface that is much higher than a hill. **mouth** - the place where a river flows into the sea. **oxbow lake** - a curved lake that was once a meander in a river. **peak** - the highest point of a mountain. **plateau** - an area of flat, high ground found on some mountains.			

plateau mountain - a type of mountain formed when the land is lifted by magma below the Earth's crust to create a flat-topped plateau. **ridge** - a long, narrow section of high, rocky ground that connects one mountain to another. **rill** - a small channel formed by running water. **river** - a body of water that flows downhill, usually to the sea. **riverbed** - the ground at the bottom of a river. **sediment** - very small pieces of sand, soil and stone that form through the process of erosion. **slope** - a side of a mountain that is usually steep and rocky.			

source - the place where a river starts. **spring** - a natural flow of water from the ground. **stream** - a small, narrow river. **transportation** - the process where rock and soil, worn away by erosion, are transported down a river. **tributary** - a river or stream that flows into a larger river or lake. **upper course** - the part of a river near the source that is usually steep, narrow and rocky with fast-flowing, turbulent water. **valley** - an area of low land between mountains, often with a river running through it. **volcanic mountain** - a type of mountain formed when lava, ash and gases erupt through the Earth's crust and cool to form a			

symmetrical mountain with steep sides. **v-shaped valley** – a deep, straight channel that has been cut into the rock by erosion. **waterfall** - a cascade of water that falls from a higher level to a lower level.			