

Geography Overview – Year 4

		Substantive knowledge	Disciplinary
Autumn	Cities and countries in the UK How have cities and countries in the UK changed over time?	Location and Place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify where the UK is, it's surrounding countries and major cities. • Investigate the key physical features within it including. Geographical Scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigate the climate zones that make up UK. • Compare types of settlement. Making Connections <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand why settlements are found in particular locations. They are situated close to natural resources 	Geographical knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate UK on a world map using an atlas and map and interpret climate data such as rainfall and temperature. Identify patterns and links <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify similarities and differences between the different climate zones; compare population density and distribution data for UK. Examples and vocabulary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban and rural to denote towns/cities and countryside.
Spring	Rainforests How does rainforests impact the eco-system?	Location and Place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that rainforests, such as the Amazon Basin of Brazil, are found in the Tropics. • Identify the location of the rainforest biome in the context of lines of latitude and hemispheres. • Understand the key physical characteristics of a rainforest such as four layers (emergent layer, understory, canopy, forest floor) and 	Geographical knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate on a world map using an atlas and map. • Analyse and interpret climate data such as rainfall and temperature. Fieldwork enquiry

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		<p>adaptations of vegetation (lianas, buttress roots and drip tips).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify animals and humans that have adapted to live in this ecosystem. • Have knowledge of the types of human activity that are destroying the rainforests. <p>Geographical Scale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that the biome occurs at a global scale and is found in many continents. It is important at all scales including locally to indigenous people. <p>Making Connections</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that the rainforest provides a number of resources, such as timber, that is used by humans. • Know that the destruction caused by humans can have an impact on the global climate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtual fieldwork using Google maps. Identify patterns and links • Link rainforest location and climate to the tropical biome zone. <p>Examples and vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use UK examples of key human and physical features.
<p>Summer</p>	<p>Earthquakes and human settlements</p> <p>How do natural disaster impact civilisation?</p>	<p>Location and Place</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have knowledge of earthquake prone areas across the world and the damage (effects) that they can bring. Understand how earthquakes are measured. • Understand what causes an earthquake to occur and that this is usually linked to the location of plate boundaries. Know that 	<p>Geographical knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Locate and map major tectonic plates and identify earthquake distribution zones in the world. • Use photographs to recognise effects and responses. <p>Identify patterns and links</p>

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there are different types of plate boundaries.

Geographical Scale

- Understand that cause and effects are at the local and national scale, but response can be at the international scale. Link cause, effect and response to a country's level of development and political arena.

Making Connections

- How have humans adapted to living in an earthquake zone; what is the building design and technology needed to cope. Does this vary between countries and the level of development.

- Do most earthquakes occur on tectonic plate boundaries.
- Does most damage and fatalities occur where population densities are high?
- Compare similarities and differences of earthquakes.

Examples and vocabulary

- Using case studies of a HIC and LIC countries, compare similarities and differences of the earthquake.
- Use key terms such as magnitude, epicentre and focus.