

Year 4 Geography Autumn Term

This term in Geography, we are exploring rivers and water cycle; West Midlands region

Our Key Learning Objectives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
I can explain what a river is, where it starts and ends and how it forms			
I can describe the features of the 3 stages of a river			
I can recall and describe the different features of a river			
I can name the longest and biggest rivers in the world			
I can compare England's longest river, Severn with the world's longest river Nile (History)			
I can explain the importance of rivers and the impact of river pollution			
I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital computing mapping to locate countries and cities in the UK, learn about and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features			
I can name and locate regions in England, including West Midlands region			
I can name and locate counties and cities in West Midlands region			
I can identify human and physical characteristics , key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of West Midlands region			

Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

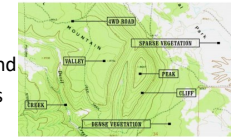
Physical features Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.



Human features Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.



Topographical features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included.



Source of a river The start of a river is called the source. Rivers are formed when rain flows down from hills but the source can also be a lake, a marsh, a bog or a spring where water comes up from the ground.



Mouth of a river is the place where a river enters a lake, larger river, or the ocean. As a river flows, it picks up sediment from the river bed, eroding banks, and debris on the water. The river mouth is where much of this gravel, sand, silt, and clay—called alluvium—is deposited.



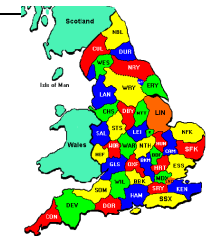
Tributary or affluent is a stream or river that flows into a larger stream or main stem river or a lake. A tributary does not flow directly into a sea or ocean.



England regions England is divided into 9 geographical regions. These are London, the North East, North West, Yorkshire and the Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, East of England and the South West.



England counties- are territorial divisions for the purposes of administrative, political and geographical demarcation.



Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

-
-



Beacon 2

- Name and locate **countries** and **cities** of the United Kingdom on maps, globes and atlases
- Name and locate **regions** of England on maps and atlases
- Name and locate **counties** and **cities** of the region(s) studied on maps and atlases
- Identify **human** and **physical characteristics, key topographical features**(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of the region(s) studied
- Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references and identify key symbols from Ordnance Survey Maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

Year 4 Geography Spring Term

This term in *Geography*, we are learning to locate counties and cities in Northern Ireland; Germany; Danube region

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to name and locate counties and cities in Northern Ireland			
I can identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of Northern Ireland			
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of Danube Region in Europe			
I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Germany and describe its features			
I can use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols and key to build knowledge of Germany's regions and major cities			
I can identify human and physical characteristics, key topographical features(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of Danube Region			
I can identify the position and significance of latitude, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn			

Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

<p>Physical features</p> <p>Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.</p> 	<p>Human features</p> <p>Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.</p> 	<p>Topographical features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included</p> 	<p>Danube Region stretches from the Black Forest (Germany) to the Black Sea (Romania-Ukraine-Moldova) and is home to 115 million inhabitants.</p> 
<p>Rural</p> <p>Countryside of farmland</p> 	<p>Urban</p> <p>Towns and cities</p> 	<p>The Federal Republic of Germany, as a federal state, consists of <u>sixteen</u> partly sovereign <u>federated states</u>.</p> 	<p>Northern Ireland is divided into six counties, namely: Antrim, Armagh, Down, Fermanagh, Londonderry and Tyrone.</p> 

Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

-
-
-



Beacon 2

- Name and locate **countries** and **cities** of the United Kingdom on maps, globes and atlases
- Name and locate **countries** and **cities** of Europe and the world on maps, globes and atlases
- Identify **human** and **physical characteristics, key topographical features**(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of the country studied
- Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references and identify key symbols from Ordnance Survey Maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world



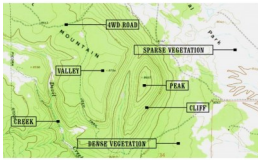

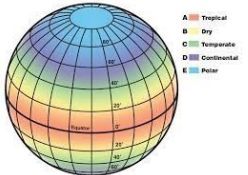



Year 4 Geography Summer Term

This term in Geography, we are exploring the climate zones/biomes: Amazonian region (South America)- Brazil

Our Key Learning Objectives	Red	Orange	Green
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the <u>human geography</u> of the Amazonian region (South America) compared with Danube Region in Europe			
I can understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the <u>physical geography</u> of the Amazonian region (South America) compared with Danube Region in Europe			
I can use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate Amazonian region and Brazil and describe its features			
I can use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key to build knowledge of Brazil's regions and states and major cities			
I can name the world's climate zones and biomes			
I can explore the tropical rainforest biomes			

Tick the **green** box if you fully understand and can explain your knowledge to someone else. Tick the **orange** box if you understand a bit but would need some help to explain it to someone else. Tick the **red** box if you are still learning to understand.

Key Words

<p>Physical features</p> <p>Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.</p> 	<p>Human features</p> <p>Human features like houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.</p> 	<p>Topographical features include mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also</p> 	<p>Danube Region stretches from the Black Forest (Germany) to the Black Sea (Romania-Ukraine-Moldova) and is home to 115 million inhabitants.</p> 
<p>Climate zones</p> <p>One of five classifications of the Earth's climates: tropical, dry, temperate (mild), continental, and polar.</p> 	<p>Biomes There are five major types of biomes: aquatic, grassland, forest, desert, and tundra, though some of these biomes can be further divided into more specific</p> 	<p>Brazil officially the Federative Republic of Brazil, is the largest country in South America Brazil, the world's fifth-largest country by area and the sixth most populous.</p> 	<p>Amazonian Region is the world's largest tropical rainforest, famed for its biodiversity</p> 

Write down any questions you would like to explore further.

-
-



Beacon 2

- Name and locate **countries** and **cities** of North and South America and the world on maps, globes and atlases
- Identify **human** and **physical characteristics, key topographical features**(including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land use patterns of the country studied
- Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references and identify key symbols from Ordnance Survey Maps to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world