

ADVENT TERM 1

GEOGRAPHY – Year 4 - Medium Term Planning – Interconnected World (Essential mapping skills)

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn lie on either side of the Equator.</p> <p>To know that places can be located using longitude and latitude.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name and locate Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circles. <p>Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p>	<p>Locational Knowledge</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that countries in North and South America have contrasting climates.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap and locate geographical regions (temperate, tropical and subtropical zones). <p>Aim: Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes.</p>	<p>Geographical Skills – Map Skills</p> <p>LEARNING INTENTION: To know that atlases contain political and physical maps of countries and continents.</p> <p>Disciplinary Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features. <p>Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: tropics, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Equator, longitude, latitude, Prime Meridian</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: continent, North America, South America, climate, contrasting, variation, polar, temperate, tropical</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: atlas, map, political, physical, data, population, elevation</p>
<p>Recap & retrieval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Equator is an imaginary line around the globe which separates the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. 	<p>Recall & retrieval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. 	<p>Recall & retrieval:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. Countries nearer the Equator are hotter, and countries further from the Equator are colder.

<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. • The Tropic of Cancer is in the Northern Hemisphere. • The Tropic of Capricorn is in the Southern Hemisphere. • Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. • Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator. • The Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the Equator. • The tropics is an area between two imaginary lines of latitude, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, which lie on either side of the equator. • It contains 95% of the world's mangrove forests, which absorb large amounts of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and release oxygen. • The hot and wet climate produces fresh food all year round, which is shipped worldwide, such as rice, bananas and mangoes. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries in the continents of North and South America have contrasting climate zones. • Countries nearer the Equator are hotter, and countries further from the Equator are colder. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. • Canada has a polar climate in the north and a temperate climate in the south. • The United States of America has a mainly tropical climate but the north is cooler. • Most of Ecuador has a tropical climate. • Brazil has a tropical climate overall, but there are some temperate regions further from the Equator. • Physical features, such as mountains and rainforests, also affect the climate. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political maps show the locations of countries and cities. • Physical maps show the locations of physical features. • Atlases often contain additional data about countries, such as their population and land height. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and 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.
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<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
Locational Knowledge LEARNING INTENTION: To know that UK topography is the study of physical features in the United Kingdom. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify their human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns. Aim: Develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes	Human and Physical Geography LEARNING INTENTION: To know that human features can be interconnected by rail and water systems. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe key aspects and compare human geography in the UK - settlements, land use, population, economy, supply of food and its trade and tourism. Aim: Understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time.	Geographical Skills – Map Skills LEARNING INTENTION: To know that orienteering maps are used to help us find our way around a course. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use 8-point compass, 4 figure grid references, symbols and keys to communicate. Aim: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps and globes.
Key Vocabulary: topography , hills, mountains, valleys, lakes, rivers, physical features	Key Vocabulary: settlement , trade links , distribution, connection , routes, principal, network , economic activity	Key Vocabulary: orienteering , map , control point , route , course , cardinal points, intercardinal points.
Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tropics is an area of significance between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn. Latitude is the distance north or south of the Equator. Countries nearer the Equator are hotter, and countries further from the Equator are colder. Countries nearer the

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries nearer the Equator are hotter, and countries further from the Equator are colder. Political maps show the locations of countries and cities. • Physical maps show the locations of physical features. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Countries nearer the Equator are hotter, and countries further from the Equator are colder. • Political maps show the locations of countries and cities. • Physical maps show the locations of physical features. • Significant physical features of the UK include mountains, rivers, islands, lakes and forests. 	<p>Equator are hotter, and countries further from the Equator are colder.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political maps show the locations of countries and cities. • Physical maps show the locations of physical features. • Significant physical features of the UK include mountains, rivers, islands, lakes and forests. • Principal railway routes link major towns and cities across Britain. • Canals are man-made waterways.
<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant physical features of the UK include mountains, rivers, islands, lakes and forests. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. • Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish Highlands and the Pennines. 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal railway routes link major towns and cities across Britain. • Many principal routes terminate in London. • Railway stations are sometimes linked to ferry interchanges and airports. • Canals are man-made waterways. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Rail is a company that owns, looks after and develops Britain's railway network and trains. • They were created during the Industrial Revolution to transport raw materials and goods around the country. • Locks, tunnels and aqueducts are all features of canals. • Canals declined when railways and roads developed but were conserved after the 	<p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Orienteering is a sport that uses a map to go from point to point. • The aim of orienteering is to complete the course in the quickest time. • A control point is where you check in and get your next clue when orienteering. <p>Teacher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This means competitors need to choose their route and plan it carefully. • Participants are given a topographical map, usually a specially prepared orienteering map, which they use to find control points. • They are marked on the map that the competitors read. At each control point, there is: something easy to see, a unique mark, symbol or control code, a way for the contestant to record that they have found it, • The location of these control points is kept secret from competitors.

	Second World War and are used today for recreation and leisure.	
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Assessment Cumulative quiz. Retrieval practice.
