

Locational Knowledge and Human and Physical Geography

Carclaze Primary School Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year 4



Prior learning to reactivate

- I know and can identify the UK regions and understand that they have different human and physical characteristics
- The Earth is made up of different layers: the core, the mantle and the crust
- The crust is made up of different pieces called plates
- A mountain is a large landform that rises above the surrounding land
- On a map, mountains are represented in different ways including a triangle, contour lines and their terrain
- Some examples of significant mountains in the UK are: Ben Nevis, Mt Snowdon, Scafell Pike, Slieve Donard
- Some examples of significant mountains around the world are: Mount Everest, Alps, Rocky Mountains, Andes Earthquakes
- When plates rub together, the movement forces waves of energy to come to the surface. This causes the ground to shake
- A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust which allows magma (rock which has turned into liquid), ash and gases to escape
- Some examples of significant volcanoes are: Mount Tambora, Mount Krakatoa, Mount Pelée, Mount Ruiz, Mount Vesuvius



Key Learning: Physical and Human Geography

The world is divided into different climate zones, each with their own temperature, weather conditions, vegetation and wildlife

Polar climates have very cold temperatures, usually below freezing, and are usually covered in snow and ice

Temperate climates vary greatly at different times of the year. They have four seasons.

Mediterranean climates have long, warm, dry summers and wet winters

Arid climates are very dry and hot and have little rainfall.

Tropical climates have high temperatures, rainfall and humidity all year.

Evaporation occurs in the natural world when the surface of water is heated by the Sun, turning it into water vapour (a gas) which rises into the air)

Condensation occurs in the natural world when water vapour in the air cools and turns to liquid

Settlement and migration: patterns and reasons including 'push' and 'pull' factors (history link to Anglo-Saxons and Vikings)

Key Learning: Locational Knowledge

I know where Europe (including Russia) is on a world map. I can identify different European countries and their capital cities.

I know that there are different physical and climatic regions in Europe.

Focus Study

Scandinavia compared with UK, particular focus on physical and climatic features leading to migration of Vikings.

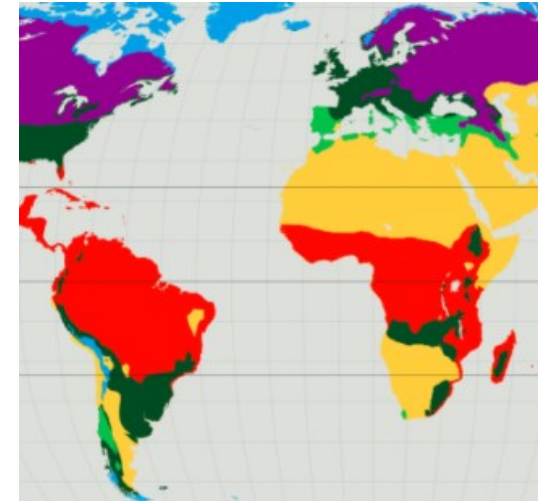
Compare climate, land use, physical and human features of Norway and Italy

Year 4



National Curriculum

	Using and interpreting	Position and orientation	Drawing	Symbols	Perspective & scale	Digital map making
Year 3 and 4	<p>I can use atlases, maps and globes. I can use large scale maps outside. I can use maps at more than one scale.</p> <p>I can make and use simple route maps.</p> <p>I can locate photos of features on maps.</p> <p>I can use oblique and aerial views. I can recognise some patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show.</p> <p>I can give maps a title to show their purpose.</p> <p>I can use thematic maps. I can explain what places are like using maps at a local scale. I recognise that contours show height and slope.</p>	<p>I can use simple grids. I can give direction instructions up to 8 cardinal points.</p> <p>I can use 4-figure coordinates to locate features. I know that 6figure Grid</p> <p>References can help you find a place more accurately than 4-figure coordinates.</p>	<p>I can make a map of a short route with features in correct order. I can make a map of small area with features in correct places.</p>	<p>I can use plan views regularly. I can give maps a key with standard symbols. I can use some Ordnance Survey style symbols.</p>	<p>I can use maps and aerial views to help me talk about for example, views from high places I can make a simple scale plan of room with whole numbers for example, $1 \text{ sq. cm} = 1 \text{ square tile on the floor moving onto } 1 \text{ cm}^2 = 1 \text{ m}^2$.</p> <p>I can use the scale bar to estimate distance. I can use the scale bar to calculate some distances. I can relate measurement on maps to outdoors (using paces or tape).</p>	<p>I can use the zoom function to locate places.</p> <p>I can use the zoom function to explore places at different scales.</p> <p>I can add a range of annotation labels and text to help me explain features and places.</p> <p>I can highlight an area on a map and measure it using the Area Measurement Tool. I can use grid references in the search function</p> <p>I can use the grid reference tool to record a location. I can highlight areas within a given radius.</p> <p>I can add photographs to specific locations.</p>



Key vocabulary

Climate zone	Areas of the world that have their own temperature weather, vegetation and wildlife
Evaporation	When liquid is heated and turns into a gas
Condensation	When water vapour cools and turns into a liquid
Drought	A period of unusually dry weather
Settlement	A place where people establish a community
Migration	Movement from one place to another
Ffjords	A long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs.
Physical feature	Naturally occurring feature of the landscape
Human feature	Man-made feature of the landscape

Field Work

Exploration of the beach. Identify coastal features and the effect of humans on the environment. Identify habitats.