

Our Geography curriculum aims to encourage pupils to be curious about the world around them. It develops key geographical skills and provides pupils with the knowledge and understanding they need to be successful geographers.

Our intention is to broaden their horizons through enquiry-based learning.

Inspiring and enabling our school community to live life to the full



GEOGRAPHY YEAR 4

National: Marvellous Maps

Characteristics of an Effective Learner

Courage
Commitment
Collaboration
Creativity
Curiosity

Prior Learning:

- Children will know about latitude and longitude from the year 4 Autumn geography unit 'All Around the World' as well as the year 3 South America unit
- Children will know about coordinates in the first quadrant from Maths
- Children are familiar with the four main compass points (Years 1,2 and 3)
- Children will be familiar with using alphabetical indexes to find specific pages of a non-fiction text (year 3)
- Children have previously made simple sketch maps of their own and used symbols or a key to show importance places (year 2)
- Children have previous experience of noting the changes that occur in a single location over time (year 1).

Key Vocabulary taught in this unit:

Atlas, index, co-ordinates, latitude, longitude. Key, symbol, Ordnance Survey. Compass, north, south, east, west, north east, south east, south west, north west. Grid reference, easting, northing. Silva compass. Past, present, similarities, differences.

Intent: What do we want the children to know, be able to do by the time they complete this unit)?

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities. Children locate countries in Europe and North and South America on a map.

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Children name and locate cities in the UK on a map and identify some of their features. They develop their geographical knowledge of a region of the UK (including physical and human characteristics). Maps are used to describe how land use has changed over time. Children look at the positives and negatives of tourism on an area.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region in North or South America. Children compare the physical and human geography of regions in the UK.

Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Children describe and understand the physical geography of parts of the UK including climate zones, vegetation belts, rivers and mountains.

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied. Use maps, globes and atlases to locate specific regions within the UK and Europe including capital cities, rivers, seas and oceans.

Use the 8 points of a compass, 4- and 6-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Children use a key to describe features on an **ordnance survey map**.

Children use the 8 compass points to describe routes on a map. Children use 4 and 6-figure grid references to locate places on a map. Children plan a journey using the eight compass points and four or six-figure grid references.

Impact / Outcome:

What will the final product / result be?

Marvellous Maps allows children to further explore the range of maps available to geographers and to develop their understanding of the key features of maps. They will study a range of maps and atlases, including digital maps, and compare their features. They will learn to use the eight compass points to give directions and give grid references to locate places on a map. By comparing maps of the same place, children will learn about the way that places have changed over time.

P4C Inquiry (where appropriate) n/a