



Subject: Year 4 Geography—Mountains

Learning Question: Are all mountains formed the same?

NC Link: Describe and understand key aspects of Mountains.

Why do we learn about Mountains?

In KS1 and Y3 we learn mostly about the world around us. In Y4,5 and 6 we learn more about some of the major, naturally-occurring, physical geographical features of the world. The vast and varied mountain ranges around the world teach us much about how our earth is formed whilst also acting as a vital habitat to animal and plant life and attracting increasing amounts of human tourism.

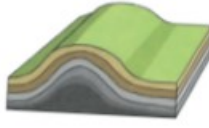
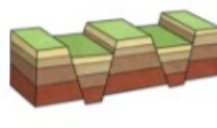








Outcome: We will be able to talk about how different mountains are formed.

We will be able to locate some of the world's largest mountain ranges on a world map.

We will be able to talk about the positive and negative impact of tourism on the world's mountains.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
altitude	The height above sea level.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
crust	The outermost layer of the earth
summit	The highest point of a mountain.
tectonic plate	Pieces of the earth's crust connected together.
magma	Hot, liquid rock located deep below the earth's surface
lava	Hot, liquid rock that flows from a volcano.
gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
hypothermia	A serious condition when the body gets too cold and can't warm itself up.

How Are Mountains Made?

Fold mountains	Fault-block mountains	Volcanic mountains	Dome mountains	Plateau mountains
Tectonic plates collide and rock is pushed up.	Cracks in the earth's surface open up, some chunks of rock are pushed up, some down.	Formed around volcanoes and made of layers of ash and cooled lava .	Formed when magma is forced upwards but doesn't ever flow out of the crust .	Materials taken away through erosion leave deep valleys or gorges next to high cliffs.
				
				

Mountains

The most common type of mountain in the world are called **fold mountains**. When you see vast mountain ranges stretching on for thousands of kilometers, those are fold mountains. Fold mountains are formed when two of the Earth's tectonic plates collide head on, like two cars crashing together.

The most significant mountain range in England is the **Pennines**. Often referred to as the spine or backbone of England, the Pennines run through the middle of the north of the country from Derbyshire up into Northumberland.

Change and Continuity

Diversity and Adversity

Local Links and Contextual Learning

This is the first geography topic that will be mostly conceptual for the children. They may not have any strong frames of reference for the size and scale of a mountain range.

Geography that I learnt about **last** year:
The Water Cycle, Rivers and Coasts

Geography that I will learn about **this** year:
Rainforests and Mountains

Geography I will learn more about **next** year:
Earthquakes and Volcanoes



Year 4 Subject: Geography—Place Knowledge

Previous Learning: UK Countries and Capitals. South of England Counties and Counties and capitals of mainland Europe.

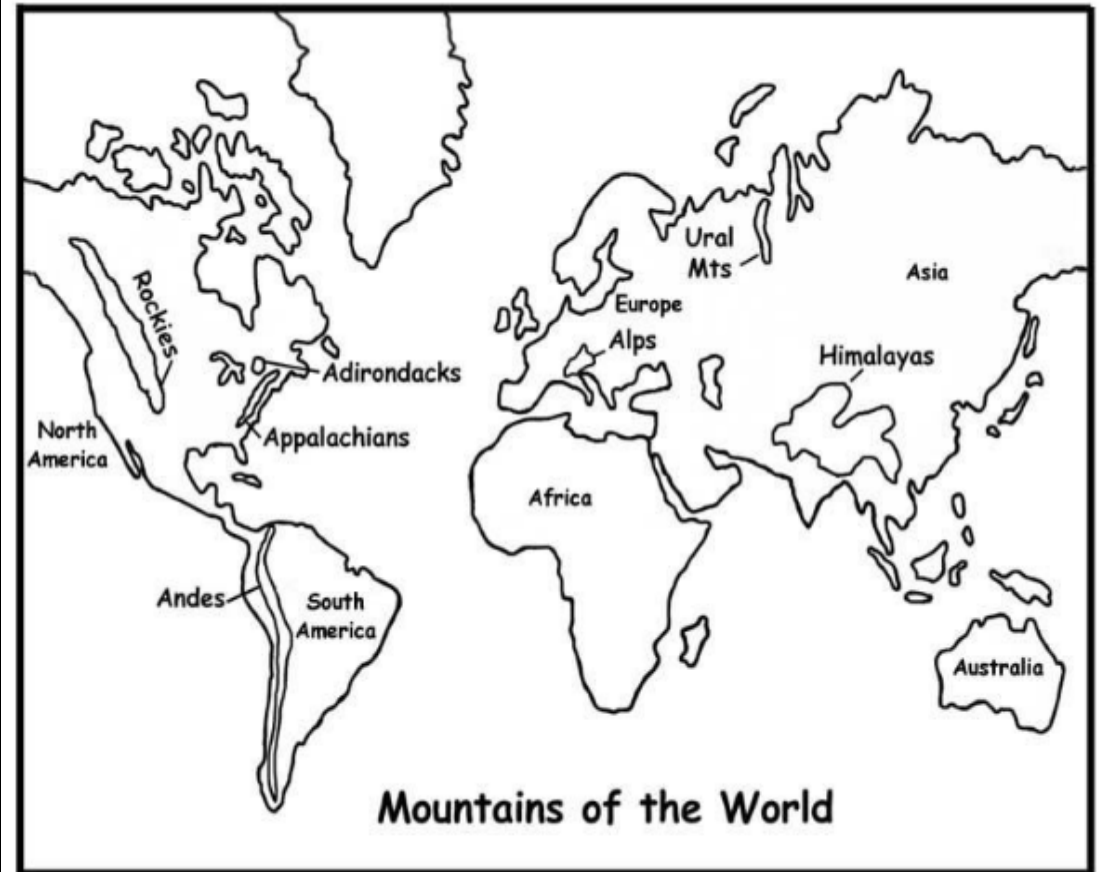
NC Link: Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities

Why do we learn this place knowledge?

The counties located along the East coast of the UK are the most likely landing sites for the invasions of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings (Y4 History) Also, it is important for children to develop their knowledge far beyond the UK and Rivers. Children should know about some of the Earth's physical features that they may never experience first hand.

Outcome: Children will be able to name the counties that run along the east coast of England including some specific landing sites of historic invaders of the UK. The children will also be able to name and locate the major mountains and mountain ranges of the world using appropriate maps, atlases and globes.

Counties: Counties: Northumberland (Pennines), Tyne and Wear, Yorkshire (+ York), Lincolnshire (+Lincoln), Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Kent. (Likely landing places for many Roman, Viking and Anglo-Saxon Invasions)



(REVISIT *Continents*) when looking at mountains: Europe—Alps, Asia—Himalayas (India), Africa—Atlas Mountains, N America—Rockies, S America—Andes, + Everest (Nepal and China) + Mount Fuji (Japan) + The Matterhorn (Switzerland) + (REVISIT Kilimanjaro) (Tanzania).



Subject: Year 4 Geography—Rainforests

Learning Question: What is the most important thing about our rainforests?

NC Link: Describe and understand key aspects of Rainforests.

Why do we learn about Rainforests?

In KS1 and Y3 we learn mostly about the world around us. In Y4,5 and 6 we learn more about some of the major, **naturally-occurring, physical** geographical features of the world. The Rainforests around the world play a vital role in the continued health and survival of life on Planet Earth.

Home to an **immeasurable abundance** of plants and animals, the rainforests are some of the most important and **diverse** places on Earth.

Outcome: We will be able to locate the Amazon Rainforest on a range of maps.

We will be able to explain the way that the rainforest is structured and talk about some of the plants and animals that can be found there.

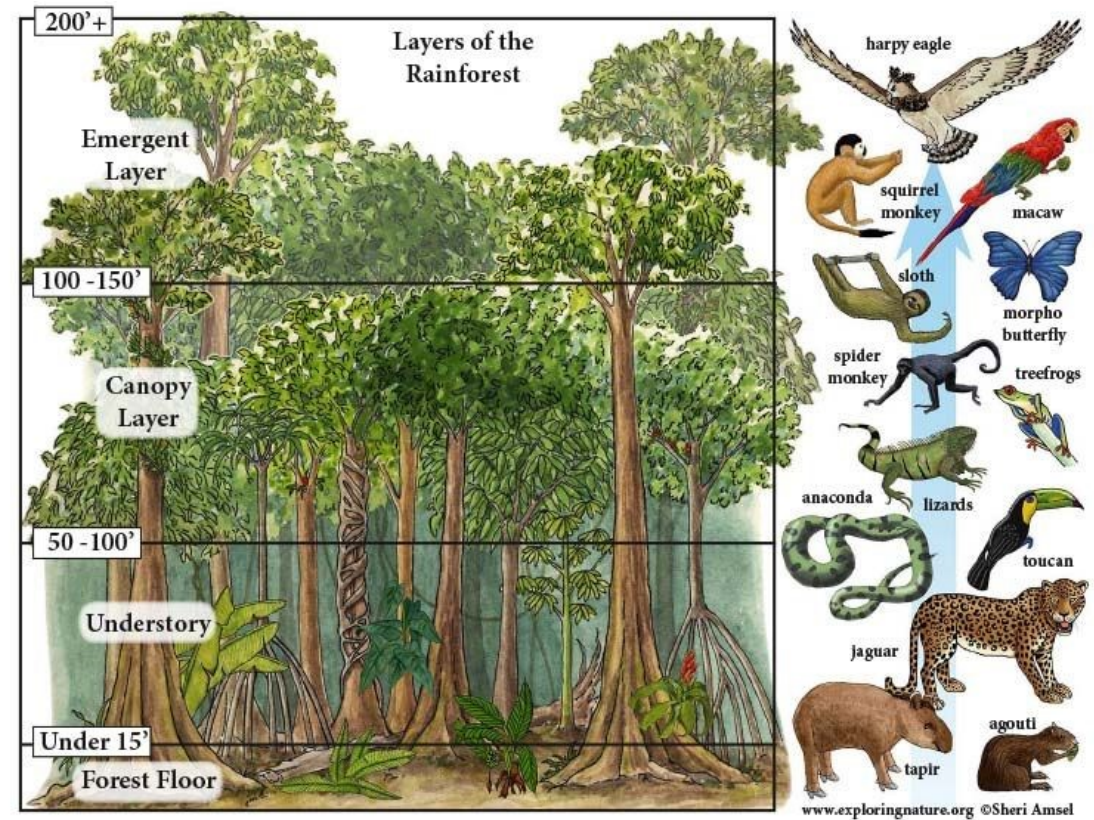
We will be able to explain the human impact on the rainforest and why it is so important to preserve it.

Key Vocabulary	Definition
rainforest	A dense forest rich in biodiversity with high temperatures and incredibly heavy rainfall.
climate	The weather conditions in a particular place over a long period of time.
habitat	The natural home of an animal or plant.
biodiversity	A wide range of animal and plant life in one place.
canopy	The uppermost (highest) layer of trees in a forest/jungle.
deforestation	The large-scale cutting down of trees for industrial or economic purposes.
conservation	The prevention of waste of a product (including living and naturally occurring)
species	A group of living organisms consisting of similar individuals.

Rainforests

Rainforests, as you might guess, are **forests that receive a great amount of rainfall—more than 80 inches each year**. Composed of millions of unique ecosystems, rainforests are the central nervous system of our planet—a hotbed of evolution, life, and diversity.

Not only does the Amazon **encompass the single largest remaining tropical rainforest in the world**, it also houses at least 10% of the world's known biodiversity, including endemic and endangered flora and fauna, and its river accounts for 15–16% of the world's total river discharge into the oceans. The Amazon rainforest covers an enormous 6.7 million square kilometres which is more than 28 times the size of the UK!



Change and Continuity

The human impact (farming and logging) on the size and health of our world's rainforests has never been as significant or harmful as it is right now.

Diversity and Adversity

The rainforests are home to one of the most diverse collections of plant and animal life on Earth, which makes the importance of protecting these places even more important.

Local Links and Contextual Learning

It is vital that our children understand that the rainforests have a global impact. Whilst the rainforests are not in Torquay, we all have a responsibility to care for our planet in some way.

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Year 4 Subject: Geography—Place Knowledge

Previous Learning: UK Countries and Capitals. South of England Counties and Countries and capitals of mainland Europe.

NC Link: 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

Why do we learn this place knowledge?

The children focus on the UK in KSI. Throughout Key Stage 2 we aim to develop their place knowledge by teaching places in context with their learning. For example, whilst learning about the Amazon Rainforest, the children learn the locations of the countries that contain parts of the rainforest of the Amazon River. It is important that children build their knowledge of places around the world beyond the UK.

Outcome: Children will be able to name the countries of South America that play home to the Amazon Rainforest. The children will also be able to name and locate the major rainforests of the world using appropriate maps, atlases and globes and talk about their position in relation to the equator..

Countries: Brazil, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana. (The countries that contain the Amazon Rainforest) +Argentina



RECAP - Continents, Oceans, the Equator, mountains ranges of the world and rainforests of the world.