



Jerry Clay Academy Subject Knowledge Organiser

Subject: Geography Year Group: 4 Term: Spring

Core Learning of This Unit:

- Recap different places on the surface of the planet Earth so that we can start to learn about poles, equator, hemispheres, continents, and oceans
- Discuss the crisis facing planet Earth so that we can explore what we already know and what we would like to find out about saving planet Earth
- Use an atlas to explore different climate zones so that we can understand that different living things survive in many different habitats around the world.
- Where are the rainforests of the world? Focus in on Brazil. Locate some human features of Brazil, as well as physical. These should include The Amazon Rainforest and Christ the Redeemer. Do we have rainforests in the UK? What is similar/different about our forests (Sherwood Forest)?
- To understand and describe climate, biomes, vegetation and animals so that we can identify the features of the layers of vegetation in the rainforest
- To explore changes to the way land is used in the rainforest so that we can begin to understand the reasons and dangers of deforestation
- To consider the impact of how we live our lives on the environment so that we can start to think about how to live more sustainably
- To explore changes to the way land is used in the rainforest so that we can begin to understand the reasons and dangers of deforestation
- To create leaflets/explanation on how to look after rainforest/live more sustainably.

Prior Learning:

- From KS1: Children should be able to identify the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.
- From KS2: Children should know different key physical features of a location.



National Curriculum Statements:

Place knowledge
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 within North or South America

Human and physical geography
describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Skills and fieldwork
use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Key Vocabulary:

Climate change - The long-term temperature alteration and typical weather patterns in a place. Could refer to a particular location or the planet as a whole.

Global warming - A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, CFCs, and other pollutants.

Pollution - The presence in or introduction into the environment of a substance which has harmful or poisonous effects.

Plastic - Material consisting of any of a wide range of synthetic or semi-synthetic organic compounds that are malleable and so can be molded into solid objects.

Recycling - The process of converting waste materials into new materials and objects.

Endangered animals - An animal that is very likely to become extinct in the near future, either worldwide or in a particular political jurisdiction.

Sustainability - Avoidance of the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance.

Poles - The point in the Northern and Southern Hemispheres where the Earth's axis of rotation meets its surface.

Equator - Line around the middle of the earth.

Continents - One of several very large landmasses.

Oceans - a very large expanse of sea, in particular each of the main areas into which the sea is divided geographically.

Northern Hemisphere - The half of Earth that is north of the Equator.

Southern Hemisphere - The half of Earth that is south of the Equator.

Climate zones - Areas with distinct climates, which occur in east-west direction around the Earth, and can be classified using different climatic parameters.

Deforestation - refers to the cutting, clearing, and removal of rainforest or related ecosystems into less bio-diverse ecosystems such as pasture, cropland, or plantations.

Habitat loss - Occurs when natural habitats are no longer able to support the species present, resulting in the displacement or destruction of its biodiversity.

Significant People

- Greta Thunberg is a Swedish environmental activist on climate change whose campaigning has gained international recognition. Thunberg is known for her straightforward speaking manner, both in public and to political leaders and assemblies, in which she urges immediate action to address the climate crisis.