

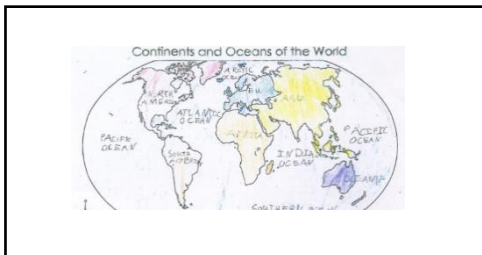


Jerry Clay Academy

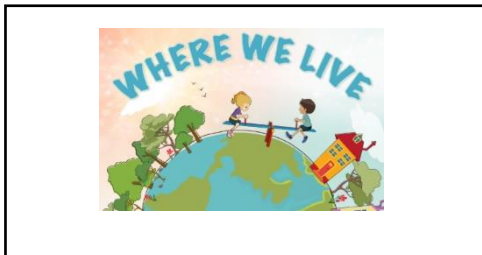
Subject Unit Overview Subject: Geography Year Group: 4 Term: Spring

Theme: How can small actions eventually change the World?

### Main strands within this Geography unit



Locational knowledge – children will continue to learn about continents and countries of the World.



Place knowledge – Children will learn about Brazil and rainforests of the World.



Physical geography – children will learn about the vegetation and layers of the rainforest.



Environmental issues – children will learn about human impact on rainforest and how we can reduce the impact of this.



## Jerry Clay Academy Subject Unit Overview

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 changes in global temperatures and other characteristics of the atmosphere..

**Global warming** – When CO2 and other greenhouse gases trap heat that would otherwise escape Earth's atmosphere, the planet's temperature rises.

**Pollution** – Pollution is anything that makes the earth dirty and unhealthy

**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

**Sustainability** - the idea that humans care for the environment in a way that ensures there will be enough resources left for future generations..

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

**Equator** – an imaginary circle around the earth everywhere equally distant from the north pole and the south pole

**Continents** - any of the world's main large areas of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

**Oceans** - a very large area 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, they are defined through their heat and weather conditions

**Deforestation** - refers to the cutting, clearing, and removal of rainforest or related ecosystems for other uses

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

### 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.