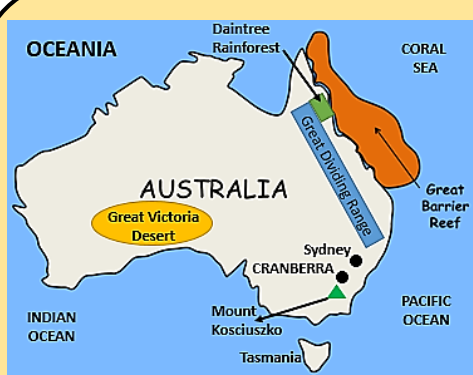




Geography Year 4 Autumn 1 – Australia

Big Question: What threats are facing the Great Barrier Reef?



Biome – coral reef system, temperate forest, desert, savannah and rainforest. A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.



savannah



temperate forest



Great Victoria Desert



Daintree Rainforest



River Murray

Vocabulary



pollution



overfishing



climate change



BEFORE

AFTER



Coral



Mount Kosciuszko



Great Artesian Basin



Great Barrier Reef coral reef system

A coral is a tiny soft-bodied animal that lives in a stony skeleton. Corals also are a piece of stony material consisting of the skeletons of corals. They are related to jellyfish.

What do I already know?

KS1:

- The 7 continents of the world are: North America, South America, Africa, Europe, Asia, Australasia and Antarctica.
- The 5 oceans of the world are: Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
- Year 3 Summer 1:
- Climate change, also called global warming, is the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth.
- Climate change is happening mainly due to humans using fossil fuels: coal, oil, natural gas.
- These releases carbon dioxide, a colourless gas, and other greenhouse gases that trap energy from the Sun into the air.
- Melting ice speeds up climate change. Global warming is causing Arctic ice to melt. Ice reflects sunlight, while water absorbs it. When the Arctic ice melts, the oceans absorb more sunlight and heat up, making the world warmer.
- Sea levels are rising. Over the past century, the average sea level has risen 10-20cm. If this continues, coastal cities will flood and some small island countries will submerge.

Where is Australia?

- Australia is in Australasia, the smallest continent.
- Australasia has 14 countries: New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
- Australia is the 6th largest country in the world.
- The capital of Australia is Canberra.
- Sydney is the most populous city in Australia.
- Most cities and farms are in south.
- The Great Victoria Desert is the largest desert.
- Daintree is the largest rainforest in Australia.
- The Great Dividing Range is the largest mountain range and is 3500km in length.
- Mount Kosciuszko is the highest mountain - 2,228m.
- River Murray is the longest river - 2508km long.
- The Great Artesian Basin is the largest groundwater source in the world.
- Australia's biomes are temperate forest, desert, savannah and rainforest.
- The climate is tropical (hot and humid) in the north and mild in the south.

What is the Great Barrier Reef?

- The Great Barrier Reef is the world's largest coral reef system and living structure made up of coral.
- It stretches for over 2,300 km over 344,400 km square (size of 70 million football fields).
- The Great Barrier Reef is located in the Coral Sea, Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Queensland in Australia.
- It is a habitat to: 1,625 species of fish, 600+ types of hard and soft corals, 215 species of birds, 133 varieties of sharks and rays, 30 species of whales and dolphins, 14 species of sea snakes and 6 out of 7 of the world's species of marine turtle.
- Water pollution harms the reef - oil, fertiliser and human or animal waste are dumped in the area.
- Climate change harms the reef - severe weather, rising sea temperature and rising sea levels.
- Overfishing harms the reef - commercial, recreational, illegal fishing and poaching.

Vision: We show curiosity about our world and understand our responsibility towards it.



Geography Year 4 Autumn 2 - France

Big Question: What's so great about the Eiffel Tower?

Landmark – man-made structure

1665 steps and nine lifts over three floors



Eiffel Tower
300 metres tall



Gustave Eiffel



Base of tower
Monument

commemorates person



New Year's Eve
land use



glass floor
economic activity



120 antennas
at top of tower

Vocabulary



Tourism



River Rhine



Mont Blanc -
Alps



Biome - temperate
deciduous forest



Pyrenees

Alps



Europe

France

What do I already know?

- Year 3 Summer 2:
- Tourism is travel for pleasure.
- 12,000 tourists travelled to Antarctica in 2001 compared to 56,000 in 2019.
- Some tourists only spend a few hours on land (admiring the scenery and wildlife) as there are no hotels, restaurants or other attractions.
- There are no permanent residents living in Antarctica, although around 1200 - 3700 scientists work and live in science stations for part of the year.
- The wildlife found in Antarctica includes penguins, whales, dolphins, seals, birds and krill.
- Year 3 Autumn 1:
- Llandudno, the largest coastal town in Wales and a seaside town, is a tourist destination.
- Llandudno has a beach, pier and the cliffs of Great Orme with tunnels that lead to a cavern at Great Orme Mines.
- A 1902 tramway and cable cars travel to the Great Orme's summit (top).

Where is France?

- France is in the continent of Europe.
- France is bordered by eight countries: Italy, Germany, Belgium, Spain, Monaco, Andorra, Switzerland and Luxembourg.
- The bodies of water around France are: Bay of Biscay to the west, English Channel to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.
- France's biome is temperate deciduous forest (trees lose their leaves seasonally).
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- Biome - region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- The capital city of France is Paris.
- The population of France is 65.2 million.
- The two most important mountain ranges of France are the Alps and the Pyrenees.
- The highest point is the Mont Blanc in the Alps - 4808m.
- The longest river in France (and Europe) is the Rhine - 1323km (not all of the river is in France).
- The River Rhine flows through Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Germany, France and the Netherlands, before flowing into the North Sea.

What is the Eiffel Tower?

- The Eiffel Tower is a famous landmark in Paris and is France's symbol to the world.
- It was designed by Gustave Eiffel and his team.
- The tower was constructed 1887 - 1889.
- It was the winner of a competition for an exhibition and was only meant to be kept for 20 years.
- The tower made an excellent antenna for radio transmissions so Paris decided to keep it.
- Today, radio and digital television signals are transmitted from the Eiffel Tower.
- 300 million tourists from all over the world have visited the tower since it was constructed in 1889.
- 7 million people visit the tower every year, making 68 million Euros - it is the most-visited monument in the world that you have to pay for.
- Around 25,000 people ascend the tower every day.
- In 2014, a glass floor was installed on the first floor.
- The tower is the centre of France's events including New Year's Eve celebrations.

Geography Year 4 Spring 1 – China

Big Question: What makes China an emerging country?



Biomes - savannah, steppe, desert, alpine, tundra



Beijing



savannah



steppe



alpine



tundra



Mount Everest, Himalayas



Great Wall of China

Vocabulary



Gobi Desert



Emerging country



Manufacturing machinery



Factory



Production



Agriculture tea farming



Exporter

What do I already know?

- Year 3 Spring 1:
- Stonehenge is in Salisbury in the county of Wiltshire, England.
- Salisbury is on the Salisbury Plain - an area of chalk down land with gently rolling hills and chalk pits but very few trees and hedgerows.
- 93% of the land on Salisbury Plain is made up of chalk (a very pure and soft form of limestone).
- The rest of the land is made up of a small amount of clay, silt, sand and sandstone.
- The land is arable. This means it is fertile and very good for growing crops like wheat.
- The land is used for farming cattle and sheep.
- The River Avon and River Bourne run through Salisbury Plains.
- By the Neolithic period (late Stone Age), farming allowed people to settle down in the Salisbury Plain.

Where is China?

- China is in Asia. 1.4 billion people live in China.
- 4.5 billion people live in Asia - most populated continent.
- China is the third largest country in the world.
- China is bordered by 14 countries - Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Mongolia and Russia.
- The capital of China is Beijing.
- The highest mountain peak in China and the world is Mount Everest (8,848m) in the Tibet region.
- The Yangtze River is the longest river in China (6,300km) and the third longest river in the world.
- The Gobi desert is the largest desert in China and the third largest desert in the world.
- The Great Wall of China is 21,196km long and the longest man-made structure in the world.
- In the northeast, the summers are hot and dry and the winters are freezing cold. In the southeast there is lots of rainfall, hotter summers and cool winters.
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- The biomes in China are: savannah, steppe, desert, alpine and tundra.

Why is China getting richer?

- China is an 'emerging country' that is getting richer.
- China used to make its money mainly from agricultural production – farming crops and animals.
- China has seen massive growth in manufacturing - making items on a large scale using machinery.
- It is the largest exporter in the world - sends goods to another country for sale.
- China is able to produce on a mass scale as it has lots of giant factories.
- China has lots of highly-skilled workers, who are used to working hard for long hours.
- China can pay their workers little because there is no minimum wage.
- Health and safety laws are relaxed so companies do not have to spend lots of money on safety.
- China has a massive demand for products to be sold domestically due to its very large population.
- As the Chinese people earn more, they spend more



Geography Year 4 Spring 2 – Egypt

Big Question: Why is water scarce in a country with the longest river in the world?



Africa - 54 countries



population growth



flooding to grow rice



drainage of waste-water



Sprinklers for watering

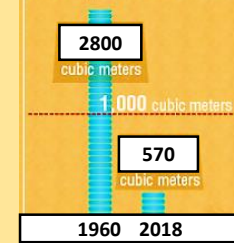


Drought - little precipitation
rising temperatures

Vocabulary

Egypt water available

Per capita water share



Water Use Allocation in Egypt



Biome – hot, arid desert

What do I already know?

- Year 3 Autumn 1:
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- Year 3 Summer 1:
- Climate change, also called global warming, is the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth.
- Climate change is happening mainly due to humans using fossil fuels - coal, oil and natural gas.
- These releases carbon dioxide, a colourless gas, and other greenhouse gases that trap energy from the Sun into the air.
- Melting ice speeds up climate change. Global warming is causing Arctic ice to melt. Ice reflects sunlight, while water absorbs it. When the Arctic ice melts, the oceans absorb more sunlight and heat up, making the world warmer.
- Sea levels are rising. Over the past century, the average sea level has risen 10-20cm. If the melting of Arctic ice continues, coastal cities will flood and some small island countries will submerge.

Where is Egypt?

- Egypt is in northeast Africa (Africa has 54 countries).
- Egypt is bordered by Israel, Libya and Sudan.
- The Mediterranean Sea is north and the Red Sea is east.
- 101.5 million people live in Egypt.
- The capital city of Egypt is Cairo.
- Egypt's biome is desert - 90 % of Egypt is desert.
- A desert gets little precipitation (rain, hail or snow).
- The main deserts are Libyan and Arabian Desert (also called Western Desert) both are part of Sahara Desert .
- These desert areas are separated by the River Nile.
- The River Nile is the longest river in the world - (6,695km).
- The River Nile flows through 11 countries: Tanzania, Uganda, Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Eritrea, South Sudan, Sudan and Egypt.
- The ancient Egyptians could only grow crops on the mud left behind when the Nile flooded every August.
- 95% of Egypt's population live near the River Nile valley.
- 85% of Egypt's freshwater is from the River Nile.
- The river is home to turtles, hippos and Nile crocodiles.
- The climate is extremely hot (cold and windy in the north).

Where's the water going?

- Egypt is suffering from severe water scarcity because of:
- Climate – Egypt has low levels of rainfall and high temperatures, which causes drought.
- Pollution – Waste from drains and leaks in waterpipes, industrial waste containing chemicals and agricultural wastewater carrying chemical fertilisers and pesticides, is drained back into the Nile River.
- Inefficient irrigation - Irrigation is the watering of land for farming. 86% of Egypt's water is used for farming. A lot of this water is wasted because most of the water evaporates. Flooding farm land, overwatering and using sprinklers wastes water.
- Population growth – There is a growing number of people in Egypt so there is greater demand for water.



Geography Year 4 Summer 1 - Norway

Big Question: How can glaciers affect land?



Glomma River

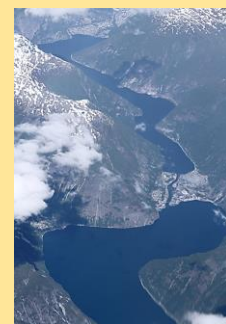


Northern Lights



skerries

Vocabulary



Sognefjord - seawater

Sognefjord - aerial view

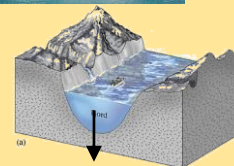
Norway has more than 1000 fjords.



peninsular



glaciers



U-shaped valley



Galdhøpiggen



cold-water coral reef



alpine tundra



taiga



subarctic



Norway Biome – taiga and alpine tundra

What do I already know?

- Year 3 Autumn 1:
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- Year 3 Summer 1:
- The Arctic is located at the northernmost part of our planet- above the Arctic Circle.
- The Arctic consists of: Arctic Ocean and parts of Canada, Russia, USA, Greenland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Iceland.
- The lowest temperature recorded in Greenland was -70°C .
- The North Pole is not in any country, it is part of international waters.
- There is no land at the North Pole instead enormous ice sheets that are 2 - 3 metres deep rest on the Arctic Ocean.
- The ice of the Arctic contains 10% of the world's fresh water.
- Animals found in the Arctic include: polar bears, Arctic foxes, walruses, seals and whales. Narwhals are only found here.
- The Arctic Circle is 66.5°C north from the equator.
- Northern Lights is a natural light display in the sky and can be seen in Norway.

Where is Norway?

- Norway is in the continent of Europe and part of the Scandinavian peninsula.
- Norway has around 50,000 islands off its coastline.
- The Barents Sea is to the north, the Norwegian Sea and the North Sea are to the west.
- Norway has land borders only to the east with Sweden, Finland and Russia.
- The capital city of Norway is Oslo.
- Norway's biome is taiga (cone-bearing needle-leaved or scale-leaved evergreen trees), alpine (mountainous) and tundra (treeless region with permafrost - permanently frozen ground).
- The climate is subarctic - Norway has short and cool summers, but long, harsh, and very cold winters.
- Norway is one of Europe's most mountainous countries.
- Galdhøpiggen is the tallest mountain in both Norway and in Scandinavia - 2469m.
- The longest river in Norway is Glomma - 621km.
- Norway has the most skerries in the world - small rocky islands unsuitable for human habitation.

What are fjords?

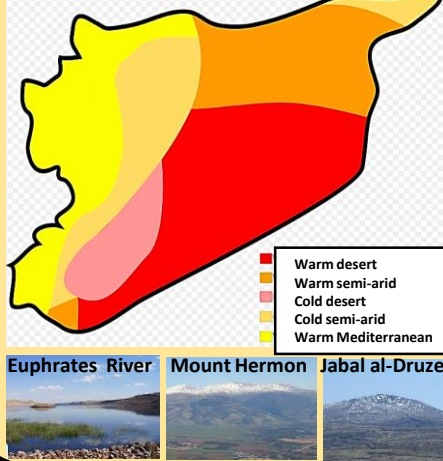
- Norway has more that 1000 fjords.
- The longest fjord in Norway is Sognefjord - 203km.
- A fjord is a long, deep, narrow body of seawater, reaching far inland and connecting to the sea.
- Fjords are set in a U-shaped valley with steep rock on three sides.
- Glaciers are made up of fallen snow that, over many years, compresses into large, thickened ice masses.
- Glaciers move very slowly over time.
- Glaciers carve deep valleys through the ground, changing the landscape as they move.
- The U-shaped valleys fill with melted glaciers.
- This process is called glaciation that took place over 2.5 million years.
- The opening toward the sea is shallow and the inner part is deep.
- Cold-water coral reefs and skerries are features of Norway's fjords.



Geography Year 4 Summer 2 - Syria

Big Question: What are the effects of desertification?

Biomes and Climate in Syria



Vocabulary



Refugees
migration



population
growth



overgrazing



drought



fertile land

desertification
sand gravel stone



climate change
rising temperatures

Desertification happens when fertile land turns into desert.



Syrian Desert



intensive farming



logging

What do I already know?

Year 3 Summer 1:

- Climate change, also called global warming, is the rise in average surface temperatures on Earth.
- Climate change is happening mainly due to humans using fossil fuels: coal, oil, natural gas.
- These releases carbon dioxide, a colourless gas, and other greenhouse gases that trap energy from the Sun into the air.
- Melting ice speeds up climate change. Global warming is causing Arctic ice to melt. Ice reflects sunlight, while water absorbs it. When the Arctic ice melts, the oceans absorb more sunlight and heat up, making the world warmer.
- Sea levels are rising. Over the past century, the average sea level has risen 10-20cm. If this continues, coastal cities will flood and some small island countries will submerge.
- Year 3 Spring 1:
- Cresswell Crags is a gorge with limestone cliffs, on the border of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire in England.
- In the Old Stone Age people arrived at Cresswell Crags following herds of reindeer, bison, mammoths, horses.

Where is Syria?

- Syria is in the continent of Asia.
- The Mediterranean Sea is to the west of Syria.
- Syria is bordered by Turkey, Lebanon, Israel, Iraq and Jordan.
- The capital of Syria is Damascus.
- A biome is a region with similar climate, animals and plants.
- Syria's biome is mostly desert with a climate of hot, dry, summers and mild, rainy winters.
- Damascus experiences snow or sleet occasionally.
- The Syrian Desert is in the east of Syria.
- In the west there are mountain ranges.
- Jabal al-Druze is a volcanic mountain range in the south.
- The highest point is Mount Hermon - 2814m
- The longest river is Euphrates - 2800km
- 17.3 million people live in Syria.
- In 2010 the population was higher at 21.3 million.
- Due to civil war and unrest, many people have migrated to other countries to find safety.

What causes desertification?

- Desertification happens because of:
 - Climate change - dry conditions due to rising temperatures cause vegetation (plants) to die, especially during drought.
 - Logging - trees and bushes are stripped away for firewood and timber.
 - Overgrazing - animals eat away grasses and erode topsoil with their hooves.
 - Intensive farming - reduces the nutrients in the soil.
 - Population growth - more pressure is placed on the land for growing crops.
- The effects of desertification are:
 - Soil erosion and loss of soil nutrients.
 - Crop failure which leads to famine.
 - Fewer plant and animal species.
 - People are forced to migrate.