

Year 4 Autumn: Geography Knowledge Mat

Rivers

Key Vocabulary		Maps/ Images/ Features	Core Knowledge
Water cycle	The water cycle is the path that all water follows as it moves around the Earth in different states.	  	➤ Use world maps to name and locate the world's longest rivers as well as maps of the UK to locate the River Severn and the counties it flows through ➤ Use maps and online resources to demonstrate understanding of the water cycle, how it links to rivers and the stages and key features of a river to describe the key topographical and geographical characteristics of the River Severn, Shropshire and river regions around the world, drawing comparisons between different locations ➤ Use the 8 points of a compass and 4 figure grid references to describe the location and direction of the River Severn, interpret and explain key information from observation and data collection based on flow speed, width and surrounding land use ➤ Explain the significance of rivers in the development of settlements and describe the interplay between how physical geography shapes human geography around rivers and vice versa ➤ Apply knowledge to debate the positive and negative implications of living near a river, using evidence and demonstrating understanding of how the stage of a river affects human use, the impact of flooding and the implications human activity has for the environment
Drainage	How water flows away from an area through rivers and streams.		
Tributary	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake.		
Confluence	The point where two rivers join.		
Flood prevention	Equipment that is used to stop flooding in populated or vulnerable areas.		
River	A large, natural flow of water that flows downhill into a river, lake or the sea.		
Source	The starting point of a river, typically in mountains, where water from springs, melting snow, or rainfall first collects and begins flowing downhill as a small stream that grows into a river		

Year 4 Spring: Geography Knowledge Mat

Contrasting localities

Key Vocabulary		Maps/ Images/ Features	Core Knowledge
Urban	A built-up area with a large population and many houses.	 	➤ Use maps, atlases, globes and digital computer mapping to locate Birmingham, Shrewsbury and other significant geographical areas on a UK map and describe their position in relation to other known areas ➤ Use geographical vocabulary to identify and describe different types of settlement, drawing on examples within the local area to demonstrate understanding ➤ Use fieldwork to observe and record human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies ➤ Draw comparisons between rural and urban environments, using maps as evidence and applying knowledge of key physical and human features of Birmingham and Shrewsbury, how their location and geography affect life in each area and how they have changed over time to reason about the interaction of physical and human geography
Rural	An area with low population density and lots of green space.		
Ordnance survey map	A detailed map that shows physical and human geography in an area.		
Physical Geography	Natural occurring geography such as hills, lakes, rivers and oceans.		
Human Geography	Features in our landscape that are made or created by humans.		
Settlement	An area where people live and work. Called hamlet, village, town or city.		
Population	The people who live in a given area		

Year 4 Summer: Geography Knowledge Mat

Rainforest

Key Vocabulary		Maps/ Images/ Features	Core Knowledge
Equator	A circle of latitude that divides the Earth into the Northern and Southern hemispheres.	  	➤ Use world maps, atlases and globes to name and locate the Equator, Northern and Southern Hemispheres, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and the world's major rainforests, using geographical reasoning to identify their global distribution and explain why these lines matter for rainforest locations ➤ Use digital mapping tools and geographical vocabulary to describe the key topographical and geographical features of rainforest regions (building on climate zones, rivers, mountains, vegetation), to explain what a rainforest is and to describe its key features, drawing comparisons with the UK ➤ Use evidence from physical and human geography to explain and debate the environmental importance of rainforests and how human activity is impacting them over time, applying their knowledge to reason about the impact of deforestation and evaluate the importance of conservation
Tropical	The regions of Earth surrounding the Equator. Tropic of Capricorn and Cancer.		
Rainforest	Dense forest rich in biodiversity, found in tropical areas with heavy rainfall. Examples are the Amazon and Congo rainforests.		
Hemisphere	Half of the earth, divided into northern and southern halves or into western and eastern halves.		
Deforestation	The action of clearing a wide area of trees.		
Emergent layer	The emergent layer of the rainforest is the topmost layer of a rainforest.		
Canopy	The canopy of the rainforest is the second layer of a rainforest.		
Understory	The understory of the rainforest is the third layer of a rainforest.		
Forest floor	The forest floor of the rainforest is the bottom layer of a rainforest.		

