



## Year 4

### Rivers



#### End Point Assessment

- I can explain what a river is
- I can name the main features of a river and label this on a course of a river
- I can name rivers in our local area and region
- I can identify which rivers are in the UK
- I can name the world's longest rivers and the lengths of them
- I can explain the different ways in which people use rivers
- I can explain how land changes from the source to the mouth of a river
- I can describe the three different stages of a river and what happens and the features found at each stage
- I can explain why it is important to protect rivers
- I can examine where water is stored and what it is used for.
- I can explain why some people need rivers in order to survive
- I can apply geographical concepts to places and locations.

#### Skills

- I can label drawings, maps and photographs
- I can explain the four points of a compass
- I can use positional language (above, below, beneath, next to, between and opposite)
- I can draw an annotated sketch from observation
- I can include descriptive and explanatory labels
- I can represent a process of physical geography using a labelled diagram.

#### Vocabulary

<b>River</b>	A large natural stream of water flowing in a particular course toward a lake, ocean, or other body of water.
<b>Course</b>	progress from one point to another; movement.
<b>Region</b>	A large space or area.
<b>Source</b>	The start or cause of something.
<b>Mouth</b>	The opening of something. Where the river joins the sea/ocean
<b>Meander</b>	A bend in a river
<b>Ox-bow lake</b>	An oxbow lake is a U-shaped lake or pool that forms when a wide meander of a river is cut off, creating a free-standing body of water.
<b>Tributary</b>	A river or stream flowing into a larger river or lake
<b>Dam</b>	A dam is a barrier that stops or restricts the flow of surface water or underground stream
<b>Features</b>	A part or quality of something.
<b>Water storage</b>	A place where water is stored for human use
<b>Four points of a compass</b>	North, South, East and West
<b>Positional language</b>	The language used to describe the location of a person or thing

Region	Sustainability	Land Use	Human Features	Map Work	River
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## Year 4

### Somewhere to Settle



End Point Assessment
I can explain what a settlement is
I can explain the reasons why settlements develop in certain areas
I can compare how the land is used in different settlements
I can describe the key features of a settlement
I can explain why a settlement site might be unsuitable
I can explain why settlements were built in different times in history
I can explain how Roman settlements were developed
Skills
I can use maps to identify settlements built by invaders
I can use maps to identify links between settlements
I can create a map of a settlement
I can explain that a large scale map shows more detail and a small scale map shows less detail
I can explain what an aerial photograph is
I can use an aerial photograph as a map
I can use symbols and a key on a map
I can use an atlas to find a route between two places

Vocabulary	
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where people have recently settled
<b>Food</b>	Anything that contains nutrients and is eaten by living creatures in order to maintain life, health, and growth.
<b>Defence</b>	Act of protecting or guarding
<b>Fuel</b>	Anything such as wood or gasoline that is burned as a source of energy
<b>Origin</b>	The point or place from which something comes
<b>Agriculture</b>	The science and work of raising crops and farm animals
<b>Land use</b>	The function of the land and what it is used for
<b>Village</b>	A small town or community, often in the country.
<b>Journey</b>	A long trip from one place to another
<b>Route</b>	A particular way of getting from one place to another
<b>Invaders</b>	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder.

Land Use	Settlement	Maps and Atlas	Historical Settlements	Aerial photographs	Symbols
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## Year 4

### Local Area: What needs changing?



#### End Point Assessment

- I can identify changes I would like to make my local area
- I can identify how I could investigate change in the locality
- I can identify and adapt appropriate techniques to support a fieldwork enquiry
- I can plan a fieldwork visit
- I can explain how I would keep myself safe during a fieldwork activity
- I can gather data from my fieldwork and record it accurately
- I can analyse and interpret the data I have collected from my fieldwork
- I can reflect on the data I have collected from my fieldwork
- I can make suggestions for change in my local area using my fieldwork results

#### Skills

- I can explain that a large scale map shows more detail and a small scale map shows less detail
- I can mark features on a map from my local area
- I can interpret a map to locate natural and manmade features
- I can create my own map of my local area using my fieldwork research
- I can use 8-figure compass directions
- I can use 4-figure grid references
- I can recognise 2D map symbols

#### Vocabulary

<b>4-figure grid reference</b>	Four-figure grid references can be used to pinpoint a location to within a square
<b>8-figure compass directions</b>	Eight-point compass that shows the directions for north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW).
<b>2D map symbols</b>	A figure to represent a real-world feature on a map
<b>Local Area</b>	The place where you live or a community close to your school
<b>Fieldwork</b>	Geography research, exploration, or observation carried out outside the classroom
<b>Health and Safety</b>	Rules to keep you safe when carrying out an activity
<b>Data</b>	Facts, figures, or other pieces of information that can be used to learn about something
<b>Analyse</b>	To closely study something
<b>Interpret</b>	To decide and make a judgement about something you have seen or completed
<b>Reflect</b>	To think about something and form your own judgement and thoughts
<b>Natural and manmade features</b>	Natural features are things that exist in nature. Manmade features are things that have been built by people.

<b>Local Area</b>	<b>Maps and Atlas</b>	<b>Natural and Manmade features</b>	<b>Fieldwork</b>	<b>Investigation</b>	<b>Symbols</b>
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## Year 4

## India



### End Point Assessment

- I can discuss human and physical features of cities in India
- I can describe some of the key aspects of Indian culture
- I can explain the influence India has on other countries
- I can explain some of the similarities and differences between India and the United Kingdom
- I can explain what life is like for an Indian child
- I can explain why cyclones are more common in India than in the United Kingdom
- I can recognise the Taj Mahal and know it is one of the New 7 Wonders of the World
- I can discuss why the population in India is greater than the United Kingdom
- I can explain what the climate is like in India and compare it to the United Kingdom
- I can name the lines of latitude

### Skills

- I can use photographs and maps to explore the human and physical features of India
- I can interpret data about climate zones and landforms.
- Locating India and its surrounding countries on a world map.
- I can locate Asia on a map

### Vocabulary

<b>Climate</b>	The usual weather conditions in a place.
<b>Elevation</b>	The height of a place above sea level.
<b>Weather</b>	The conditions outside at a particular place and time.
<b>Lifestyle</b>	The general way of life of a person or group, including typical jobs and activities, attitudes towards work and money, values, and the like.
<b>Culture</b>	The language, customs, ideas, and art of a particular group of people.
<b>Asia</b>	The largest continent. Asia is surrounded by the Pacific, Indian, and Arctic Oceans, the Red Sea, and eastern Europe. It is in the Eastern Hemisphere.
<b>India</b>	A country in southern Asia surrounded on three sides by the Indian Ocean. New Delhi is the capital of India.
<b>Monsoon</b>	Seasonal wind patterns bringing heavy rain, common in South Asia.
<b>Taj Mahal</b>	A white marble mausoleum celebrated for its design and decoration built c.1640 in Agra, India by the Mogul Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife, Mumtaz Mahal.
<b>Natural and Manmade features</b>	Natural features are things that exist in nature. Manmade features are things that have been built by people.
<b>Cyclones</b>	A storm with very strong winds that turn around a centre of low pressure in the atmosphere.
<b>Urban</b>	Related to cities and towns, as opposed to rural areas.
<b>Tradition</b>	Customs or beliefs passed down within a group.

Culture	Climate	Weather	Lifestyle	Map and Photographs	Continents
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## Year 4

### Earning a Living



End Point Assessment
I can explain why jobs are important
I can group jobs into different sectors
I can describe different industries in the United Kingdom
I can explain how people earn a living in the United Kingdom
I can explain how people earn a living in other parts of the world
I can compare the similarities and difference between how people earn a living
I can explain what unemployment is
I can explain the effect caused by unemployment
I can explain how children around the World help their families to earn a living
I can discuss if children are allowed to earn a living for their families
I can discuss the consequences of children earning a living
Skills
I can use maps to locate countries and areas of unemployment
I can use and interpret data
I can interpret and present discrete and continuous data
I can use bar graphs to present data

Vocabulary	
<b>Job</b>	A regular position for which a person is paid to do particular duties.
<b>Employment</b>	Work done for pay; job.
<b>Economy</b>	The system of how money, goods, and services are made and used in a place.
<b>Income</b>	The money people receive, usually from jobs.
<b>Sector</b>	An identifiable segment or part of a landscape, area, society, political system, or the like.
<b>Earning a living</b>	To make money to support oneself financially
<b>Industries</b>	The activity of process of turning raw materials into finished products, or a particular business that does this.
<b>Unemployment</b>	Not having a job
<b>Child Labour</b>	The full-time employment of children under a minimum age specified by law
<b>Service</b>	Jobs that involve helping people rather than making goods, like teaching or healthcare.
<b>Discrete data</b>	Discrete - separate and distinct Data - facts, figures, or other pieces of information that can be used to learn about something.
<b>Living Wage</b>	A wage that allows people to meet their basic needs, like food and housing.
<b>Continuous data</b>	Going on without pausing or stopping; not broken

Employment	Data	Industries	Sustainability	Finance	Business
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