



Year 4 Geography – Chorley Mills

- Autumn Term

What will we be learning?

Locate mills from locality on maps (Birkacre Mill, Talbot Mill & Canal Mill)

Use scale to calculate distance between places in Chorley

Use maps and symbols (OS) to identify land use in Chorley

Annotate digital maps

Carry out mapping fieldwork in locality (Yarrow Valley – Birkacre)

Investigate trade and transport links including road, rail and waterways

Use 4 figure grid references to locate places in Chorley



Key Questions

Why were these locations chosen for a mill?

How were resources transported in and out of mills to / from abroad?

Why are there rows of terraced houses?

How does land use effect our local area? i.e. construction of play area in Yarrow Valley Park.

Key Vocabulary

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|-------------|
| land use | canal system | trade | compass |
| transport links | industry | factory | navigate |
| rivers | dock | imports | N. S. E. W. |
| exports | Europe | Asia | orientation |



Year 4 Geography – Locality in Europe - Spring Term

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| <p>What will we be learning?</p> | |
| <p>Locate some of Germany's bordering countries (<i>Austria, the Netherlands, the Czech Republic, France, Luxembourg, Denmark, Poland, Switzerland, and Belgium</i>)</p> <p>Use scale to calculate distance between places</p> <p>Understand that scale is used on OS Maps to give an accurate representation of real world distances.</p> <p>Use maps to identify physical / human features of Bavaria (<i>R. Danube / Mnt. Zugspitze / Munich / Nuremburg / Aicher Ice Arena</i>)</p> | <p>Know that Germany is made up of many 'states' including Bavaria.</p> <p>Annotate digital maps while measuring distances</p> <p>Evaluate environmental impact of human features</p> <p>Link features on maps to photos and aerial views.</p> |



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| <p>Key Questions</p> |
| <p>Which areas of Bavaria are the most populated?</p> <p>Is Germany landlocked?</p> <p>What are the pros and cons of Inzell building an ice arena?</p> <p>Name a country that borders Germany.</p> <p>Using compass points, where is Bavaria located in Germany?</p> |



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|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| <p>Key Vocabulary</p> | | |
| <p>coastal</p> | <p>orientation</p> | <p>scale</p> |
| <p>landlocked</p> | <p>borders</p> | <p>navigate</p> |
| <p>rivers</p> | <p>Bavaria</p> | <p>compass</p> |
| <p>region</p> | <p>Europe</p> | <p>N. S. E. W.</p> |



Year 4 Geography – Rivers

- Summer Term

Key Questions

- Where does a river usually begin?
- In what direction does it flow?
- Can you name some of the world's longest river and locate them on a map?
- How do we use / utilise rivers in different ways?
- What environmental damage can rivers have on a locality?



What will we be learning?

- Know that Rivers in England, at their mouth, will flow into either the: North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.
- The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.
- Know that rivers have various uses including: fishing, walks or industry.
- River flow can be faster on higher ground and slow down as it reaches its base and filters into the sea.
- Use appropriate vocabulary when describing the journey / features of a river (see vocabulary)
- Identify some of the world's longest rivers on a map including the R. Nile, R. Mississippi and the R. Nile.

Key Vocabulary

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| Bank | The riverbank is the land at the side of the river. |
| Current | The strength and speed of the river. Water always flows downhill; the steeper the ground is, the stronger the current will be. |
| Downstream | The direction that the water flows, downhill towards the sea. |
| Erosion | A fast-flowing river can damage the riverbanks and wash bits of them downstream, making the river wider. |
| Floodplain | The flat area around a river that often gets flooded when the level of water in the river is high. |
| Meander | A river that follows a winding course. |
| Mouth | The end of a river where it flows into the sea, another river or a lake. |
| Silt | Small bits of dirt or sand that are carried along by a river. |
| Source | The start of a river is its source. This could be a spring on a hillside, a lake, a bog or marsh. A river may have more than one source. |
| Tributary | A smaller river or stream that joins a big river |

