

Topic: What is it like growing up in Europe?

Year 4

Subject: Geography

What should I already know?

- The names of the seven continents of the world (Europe, Africa, North America, South America, Asia, Australia and Antarctica)
- The names of some other countries in Europe.
- The eight points of a compass.

Geography Skills

- Label different countries within Europe including Russia.
- Compare the shapes of continents with Europe.
- Locate the UK and compare location with that of other European countries.
- Identify why there are similarities and

What are the similarities and differences between places in Europe?

- Europe is a continent located entirely in the northern hemisphere and mostly in the eastern hemisphere of the world.
- It is the second smallest continent in the world.
- The European climate is affected by warm Atlantic currents and the distance from the equator.
- There are 50 countries in Europe, although 2 are only partially in Europe (most of Russia and Turkey are in Asia).
- Europe is bounded by the Arctic ocean, Ural mountains, the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

Vocabulary

atlas	a book of maps.
border	a line separating two countries.
climate	what the weather is usually like and has been for years.
compass points	any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west.
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
culture	the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.
current	a mass of air moving from one area to another.
hemisphere	a half of the earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the equator.
economy	the system of how a country or region makes and manages its money.
equator	an imaginary line round the middle of the earth splitting it into the northern and southern hemisphere.
export	To send goods to other countries to be sold.
microclimate	An area that has a different climate to its surrounding area.
mountain	A large steep hill.
population	All the people who live in a country or area.
trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services.

Diagrams



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1. Tick all the countries found in Europe. (There is more than	Pre unit:	Post unit:
UK		
France		
India		
Spain		
Portugal		
Cornwall		

2. A continent is:	Pre unit:	Post unit:
A very large area of land that consists of many countries.		
A large steep hill.		
A large town which		

3. The UK and France are similar because:	Pre unit	Post unit
They are both countries in Europe		
They are both cities		
They are both counties in England		
They are both islands		

4. There are 30 countries in Europe. (Tick one)	Pre unit	Post unit
True		
False		

5. Give examples of human features found in Europe.
Pre unit
Post unit

6. Circle the shape of Europe then label the other continents: Asia, North America, Australia, Antarctica, South America, Africa.



Topic: What powers Earth?

Year 4

Subject: Geography

What should I already know?

- There are 7 continents.
- Human and physical features of places in the UK and other countries in Europe.
- The locality of the equator how this affects the weather and seasons in the UK and beyond.

Geography Skills

- Use geographical terms e.g contour, height, valley, erosion, transportation, headland, volcanoes, earthquakes etc.
- Ask geographical questions such as 'How does it compare to other places? What features does it have?'
- Explain key natural resources (e.g. water) in the locality.
- Describe how people, places and the environment have been affected by the exploitation of natural resources.

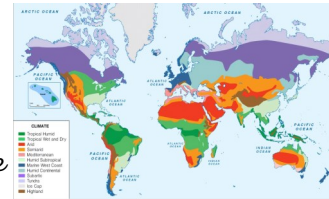
What powers Earth?

Natural resources

Earth's natural resources include light, air, water, plants, animals, soil, stone, minerals, and fossil fuels. Every place on Earth has its own unique group of natural resources. The wealthiest countries are usually the ones with the greatest amount or variety of natural resources. They are wealthy because they can sell their resources to other countries that need them.

Renewable and non-renewable energy resources

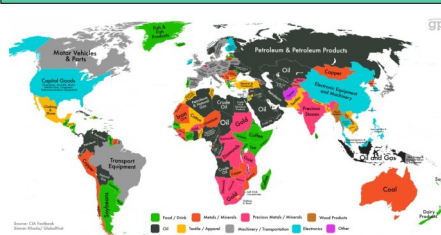
Natural resources are characterized as renewable or non-renewable; a renewable resource can replenish itself at the rate it is used, while a non-renewable resource has a limited supply. Renewable resources include timber, wind, and solar while non-renewable resources include coal and natural gas.



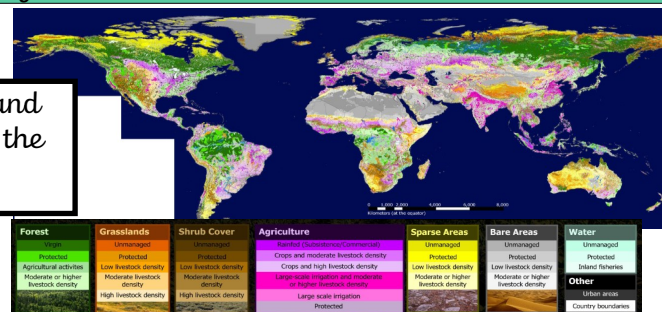
Changes to the environment

Humans can have a negative impact on the physical environment in many ways: overpopulation, pollution, burning fossil fuels, and deforestation. Changes like these have triggered climate change, soil erosion, poor air quality, and undrinkable water.

Diagrams



A map of land use around the world.



A map of the world's natural resources.

Vocabulary

contour	Lines that show high and low areas of land on a map. The contour lines join up areas of the same height, and when they are close together it means the hill or mountain is steep. When they are far apart it means the land is gently sloping.
climate	What the weather is like on average over a period of time.
conservation	The prevention of wasting valuable natural resources .
erosion	The wearing away of the land by forces such as water, wind, and ice.
earthquakes	The sudden movement of the Earth's tectonic plates , resulting in shaking of the ground.
exploitation	The action of making use of and benefiting from resources
headland	A point of land, usually high and with a sheer drop, extending out into a body of water.
height	The distance from the bottom to the top of something standing upright.
mountain	A landform that rises high above its surroundings. Taller than a hill, it usually has steep slopes and a rounded or sharp peak.
natural resources	Something that is found in nature and can be used by people. They can be renewable or non-renewable .
renewable	Can be replenished.
settlement	Places where people live and sometimes work.
valley	A low area between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it.
volcano	A landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.

Topic: Our Dynamic Earth

Year 4

Subject: Geography

1. Tick the examples of natural resources found on Earth. (Tick more than one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
gold		
water		
air		
coal		
plastic		
plants		
cement		

2. Tick the correct meaning of a renewable energy resource: (Tick one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
An energy resource that is constantly replenished (e.g. the wind or sun)		
An energy resource that will eventually run out.		
An energy resource that is man made.		
An energy resource that can be eaten.		
Question 3. What has happened due to the negative impacts on the Earth's environment? (Tick more than one)	Pre unit:	Post unit:
Climate change		
Deforestation		
Endangered animals are being saved		
Lakes and seas are cleaner.		

5. Write 2 ways that resource exploitation is affecting people, weather patterns and the environment.	
Pre unit:	Post unit:
1. _____	1. _____
_____	_____
_____	_____
2. _____	2. _____
_____	_____
_____	_____

4. Match the countries with their biggest natural resource.			
Pre unit		Post unit	
coal	Brazil	coal	Brazil
gold	China	gold	China
oil	Venezuela (S. America)	oil	Venezuela (S. America)

6. Circle the correct type of settlement that is being described. <i>'They are just a collection of houses, perhaps centred around a few farms and maybe without even a shop.'</i>	
Pre unit	Post unit
village	village
town	town
hamlet	hamlet
city	city