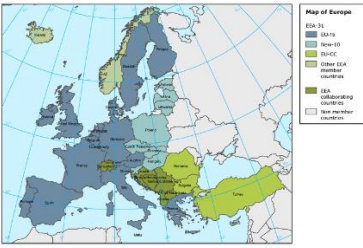



# Emmanuel Junior Academy

## Year 4 Geography Autumn

Area of Study	Substantive Knowledge and understanding	Vocabulary	Disciplinary knowledge: Mapping	Disciplinary knowledge : Fieldwork	Disciplinary knowledge: Enquiry
<p><b>What is Europe like?</b></p> <p><b>Poland focus</b></p>   <p><b>Concepts</b></p> <p>Leisure and tourism Climate Settlement Industry Trade Conservation Diversity Culture Community</p>	<p><b>-Recap naming and locating the seven continents and five oceans on a world map. Can you still remember the name of the imaginary line around the middle of the globe? Can you still remember how climate and seasons are different around the Earth?</b></p> <p>-Name and locate major countries of Europe and their capital cities.</p> <p>-Name and locate Poland on a map of Europe and map of the world.</p> <p>-Name and locate the countries surrounding Poland on a map of Europe.</p> <p>-Know and understand what life is like in cities-Warsaw</p> <p>-Describe some similarities and differences between regions in Europe.</p> <p>-Know about Poland's physical environment, climate and economic activity.</p> <p>-Understand how the human and physical geography of the Tatra mountains are connected to make it a special place.</p>	<p>Review of Y3 UK vocabulary around capital cities, counties, key human and physical landmarks. Locating the UK on world map and map of Europe to recap continents vocabulary.</p> <p>Poland Germany France Italy Spain Czech Republic Slovakia Baltic Sea Warsaw River Vistula Tatra Mountains Tourism Crops Agriculture Border Coastline Nature reserve Landlocked Landscape Valley Ridge Altitude</p> <p>Oblique view Thematic view Area North-East North-West South-East South-West 6-figure grid reference</p>	<p><u>Using and interpreting</u></p> <p>-Use atlases, maps and globes -Use maps at more than one scale -Locate photos of features on maps -Use oblique and aerial views</p> <p>-Recognise patterns on maps and begin to explain what they show.</p> <p>-Use thematic maps -Explain what places are like using maps at a local scale.</p> <p><u>Position and Orientation</u></p> <p>-Give direction and instructions up to 8 cardinal points</p> <p>-Confidently use 4 figure coordinates to locate features.</p> <p>-Know that 6 figure Grid references can help you find a place more accurately than 4-figure coordinates.</p> <p><u>Drawing</u></p> <p>-Confidently make a map of a short route with features in correct order.</p> <p>-Confidently make a map of a small area with features in correct places.</p> <p><u>Symbols</u></p> <p>-Confidently use plan views. -Use some ordnance survey style symbols.</p> <p><u>Perspective and scale</u></p> <p>-Confidently use maps and aerial views to help discuss places being studied.</p> <p>-Make scale plan of a room moving onto 1cm<sup>2</sup> = 1m<sup>2</sup></p> <p>-Relate measurement on maps to outdoors</p> <p>-Begin to use scale bar to calculate distances.</p> <p><u>Digital map-making range of annotation</u></p> <p>-Use the zoom function to explore places at different scales.</p> <p>-Confidently add a range of annotation labels and text to help explain features.</p> <p>-Highlight an area on a map and measure the area using the measurement tool.</p> <p>-Use the grid reference tool to record a location.</p> <p>-Highlight areas within a given radius.</p> <p>-Add photographs to specific locations.</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p> <p><u>Possible fieldwork techniques</u></p> <p>-Make models, annotated drawings and field sketches to record observations.</p> <p>-Draw freehand maps of routes e.g. a walk to a site</p> <p>-Relate large-scale plan of a fieldwork site to the environment, identify features relevant to the enquiry.</p> <p>-Record selected geographical information on a major large-scale plan, using colour or symbols and a key.</p> <p>-Take digital photographs and annotate them with labels or captions.</p> <p>-Make audio recordings for a specific purpose (e.g. traffic noise)</p> <p>-Use simple compass and cardinal compass directions (Year 3: 4 cardinal points, Year 4: 8 cardinal points)</p> <p>-Collect, analyse and present quantitative fieldwork data.</p> <p>-Design and conduct interviews to investigate which spaces people value.</p> <p>-Use simple sampling techniques e.g. time sampling.</p> <p>-Use a simple Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality.</p> <p>-Develop simple methods to records their feelings about a place or site.</p>	<p><b>What is Europe like?</b></p> <p><b>What is Poland like?</b></p> <p><b>Why are the Tatra Mountains special?</b></p> <p><b>What is it like to live in Warsaw?</b></p> <p><b>GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask and respond to questions and offer their own ideas.</li> <li>• Extend to satellite images, aerial photographs</li> <li>• Investigate places and themes at more than one scale</li> <li>• Collect and record evidence with some aid</li> <li>• Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations photos/pictures/ maps</li> </ul>

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