

Physical Geography

Year 4

Main Foci: Biomes

What should I already know?

- There are seven **continents** of the world: Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australasia, North America, South America, Europe
- The **equator** is the imaginary line that separates the **Northern and Southern Hemispheres**.
- The equator is exactly half way between the **North and South Poles**
- **Countries** along the equator are the hottest in the world.
- The further from the equator a country is the colder it will be.
- There are four **seasons**: summer, winter, spring, autumn.
- The days are longest in the summer and shorter in the winter.

Vocabulary

continent - a large area of land surrounded by water or other geographical features

country - land controlled by a single government

equator - imaginary line around the Earth that goes exactly midway between the North Pole and the South Pole and divides it into two equal halves, the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere

Northern Hemisphere - countries above the equator, including: China, France, Germany, Hungary, India, Japan, Mexico, United Kingdom, Ukraine and USA.

Southern Hemisphere - countries below the equator, including: Zambia, Peru, Brazil, Australia, Antarctica, Indonesia.

North Pole - the most northern point in the world, located in the Arctic circle

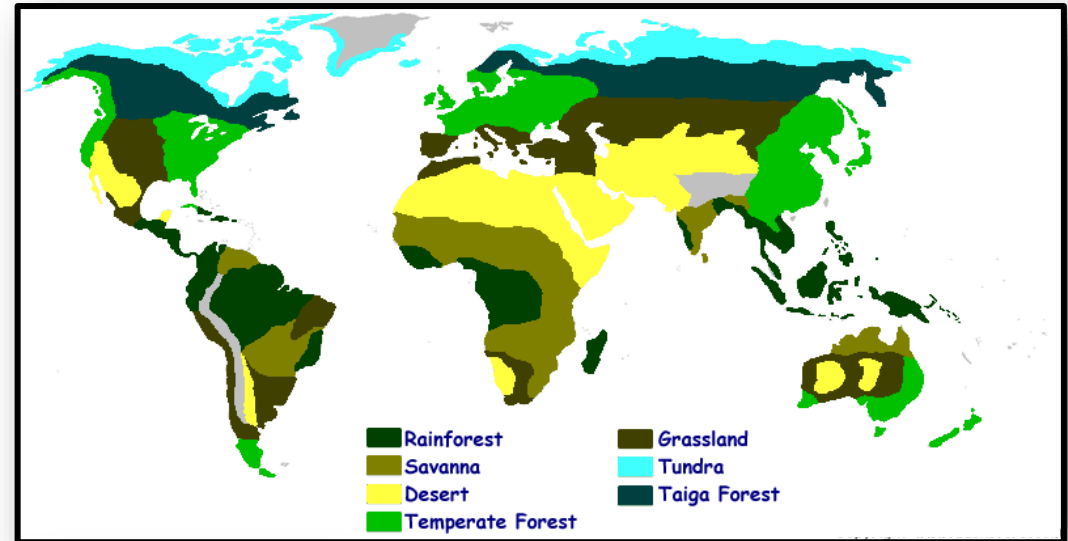
South Pole - the most southern point of the world, located in Antarctica

Season - Four changes in weather in accordance to the Earth's location to the sun

Biome - a large region with a certain climate and certain types of living things

Road Map Skill

I can identify and compare biomes



The **taiga** sometimes called the boreal **forest** or the coniferous forest. It is the largest of all the land biomes.



Grasslands are areas of land that are vast and open.

Grasses are the main plants.

The largest grasslands are found in **East Africa**. Zebras, giraffes, elephants and rhinos all live in grasslands.



The **tundra** is the coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short. Part of the soil is frozen all year round, although the top part defrosts in summer and plants such as mosses can grow.

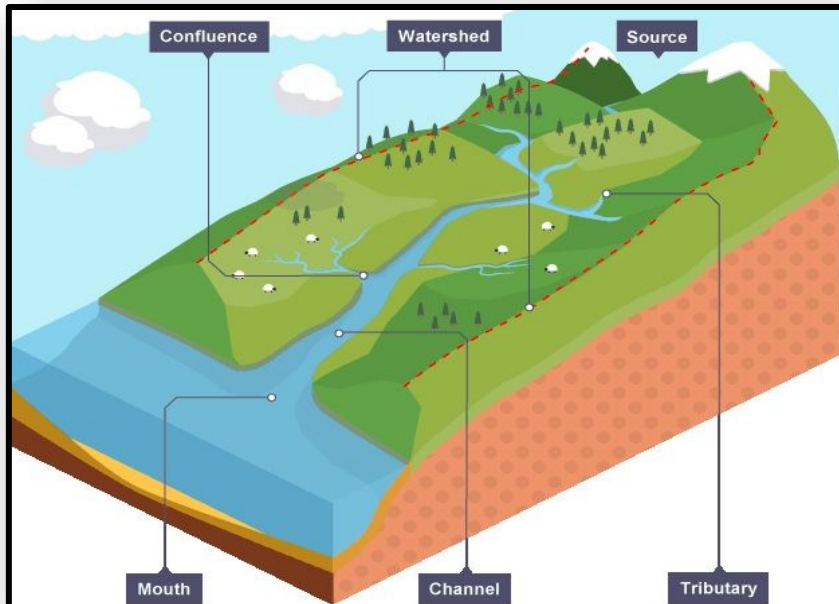
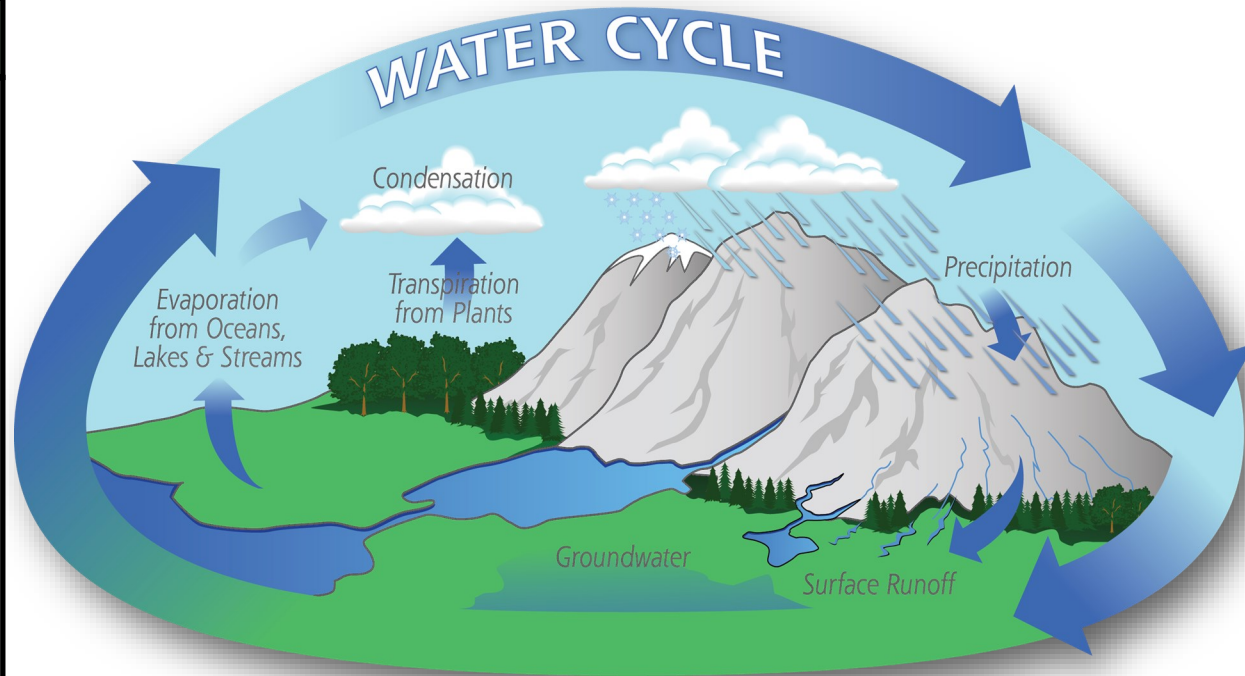
Physical Geography

Year 4

Main Foci: Rivers and The Water Cycle

Glossary

- Tributary** - a stream or river that flows into and joins a main river
- Confluence** - where two or more flowing bodies of water join together
- Condensation** - when water vapour (gas) is cooled down, it changes into water (liquid)
- Evaporation** - when water (liquid) is heated, it changes to water vapour (gas)
- Precipitation** - droplets in the sky that are too heavy so they fall to the Earth (rain etc.)
- Erosion** - when tiny pieces of the Earth's surface are moved from one place to another
- Meander** - a curve in a river
- Estuary** - an area where a freshwater river or stream meets the ocean
- Delta** - a wetland area that forms as river waters empty into a larger body of water
- Deposition** - when the river loses its energy and drops the load it was carrying.



Geographical Skills

- Use a range of resources to **identify** the key **physical** and **human** features of a location.
- **Ask** and **answer** geographical **questions** about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

What should I already know?

A river is a channel of water.
 There are lots of rivers all over the world.
 The River Thames is a river in London.
 Rivers can be both big and small. Small rivers are often called streams.
 When it is very hot, rivers and streams may dry up.

Climate Zones and Maps

Year 4

Main Foci: Africa

What should I already know?

- There are **seven continents** of the world: **Europe, North America, South America, Asia, Africa, Antarctica, Australasia.**
- The **United Kingdom** is split into **four countries**: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
- The **capital** of the UK is **London**
- **Physical** features are **naturally** made; **human** features are **man made**.
- Physical features include: beaches, cliffs, coasts, forests, hills, **mountains**, seas, oceans, **ivers**, soil, valleys, **vegetation**, seasons and weather .
- Human features include: cities, towns, villages, factories, farms, houses, offices, ports, harbours and shops.

Geographical Skills

- Describe and understand climate zones.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe the features.
- Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.
- Understand the significance of the geographic zones of the world.

Vocabulary

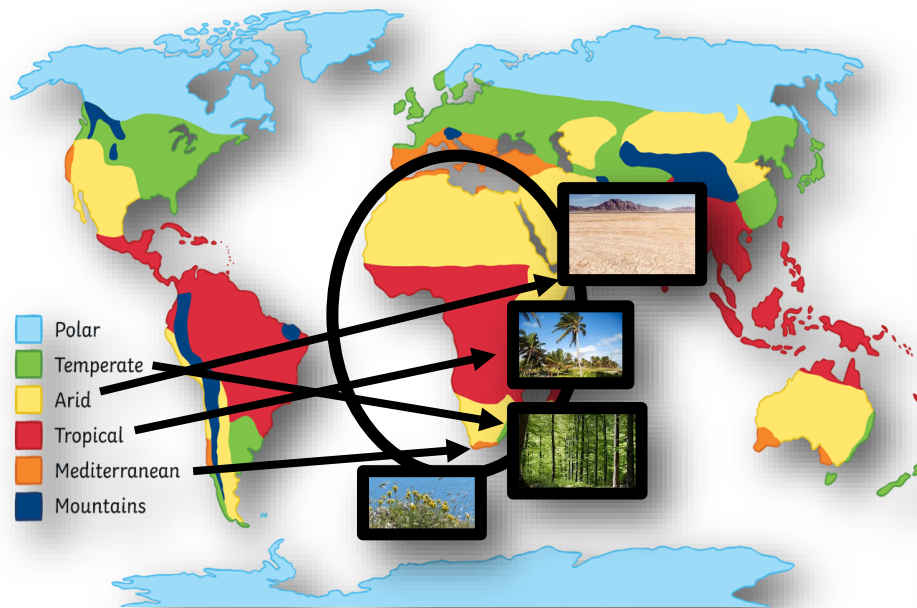
Biome - areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live.

Climate Zone - an area with a distinct climate (weather pattern).

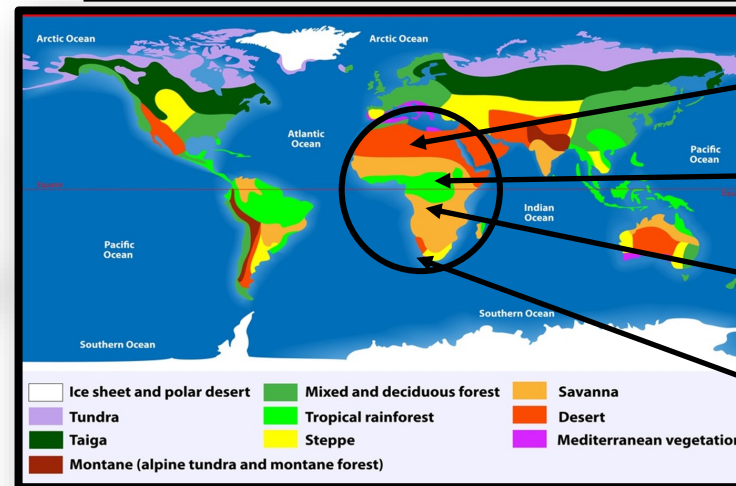
Continent - Large Landmass separated by water or other features

Country - land that is controlled by a single government.

Equator - the imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.



Climate Zones



Desert Biome



Tropical Rainforest Biome



Savanna Biome



Mediterranean Biome

