



Y4 Geography – Energy and Sustainability

Key Concept – Interdependence and Patterns



Essential Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p>What is renewable energy? Renewable energy is energy from a source that is not depleted when used. Some types of renewable energies include solar, wind and hydropower.</p>	natural resources	materials or substances occurring in nature
<p>Why do we need to live sustainably? Our actions have an impact on the planet, but we can make a difference, and we change how we live.</p>	fossil fuel	a natural fuel formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms
<p>What is the impact of plastic on the world? Plastic comes from oil taken from the ground. It is turned into plastic. It can end up in a landfill, in the sea or a river or recycled and turned into something new?</p>	renewable energy	energy from a source that can be renewed instead of running out
<p>What is the impact of plastic in the local community? We can survey our local community to see if there is plastic and other rubbish around. We see that this has an impact on nature and humans.</p>	non-renewable energy	energy from a source that will run out when it is used
<p>What is climate change? The Earth's climate is changing due to human impact.</p>	hydropower	moving water helps create electricity by turning turbines under the sea
	solar energy	solar panels collect energy from the sun to create electricity
	wind energy	wind turns turbines to create electricity
	geothermal energy	volcanic activity can be used for heating water or powering generators to create electricity
	sustainability	avoidance of the running out of natural resources
	climate change	a large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns and average temperatures
	pollution	when a substance is released and had harmful effects

Aspirational Knowledge
<p>Non-renewable energy comes from natural resources that are not naturally replenished, such as oil and gas. Our lives could be changed forever by climate change, so it is our responsibility to live more sustainably and look after the planet.</p>









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Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p>What is renewable energy? Renewable energy is energy from a source that does not run out when used.</p>	<p>natural resources</p>	 <p>the natural parts of our environment that are essential for life or provide for our needs, such as trees, water or minerals</p>
<p>Why do we need to take care of the planet? Our actions have an impact on the planet, but we can make a difference, and we change how we live.</p>	<p>fossil fuel</p>	 <p>a natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms</p>
<p>What does plastic do to the world? Oil is a non-renewable resource and has an impact on our planet.</p>	<p>renewable energy</p>	 <p>energy created from sources that do not run out or that can replenish themselves, such as water and wind</p>
<p>What does plastic do to the local area? Plastic can harm our local area. It needs to be put in a bin.</p>	<p>sustainability</p>	 <p>small changes we can make to help look after the planet</p>





Y4 Geography – Migration



Key Concept – Human and Physical Processes, Interdependence and Patterns

Essential Knowledge

Where in the world do we come from?

In the last one hundred years, immigration has changed the make up of Britain's population. Some famous people were migrants to this country.

Why do people migrate?

People move from one area to another due to a range of push and pull factors. Sometimes they move because there are better job opportunities and sometimes, they are escaping conflicts.

Who migrated in the past?

Groups of people (such as the Romans and Vikings) have migrated to the UK and contributed things like buildings, languages and beliefs.

How has the UK benefited from migration?

Migration has created the diverse and multicultural society we have in the United Kingdom today.

How will climate change affect migration?

Climate change will make some places too hot, too dry, or too stormy for people to live in. This means that many people may have to move to safer places. Because of this, more people around the world may have to move to new cities or even new countries to find a better place to live.

What is a refugee and how can we support them?

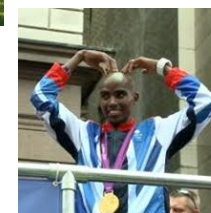
A refugee has no choice but to leave their country due to conflict or persecution. Contributions have been made to the UK by a variety of people who have come from other countries.

Aspirational Knowledge

Reasons for migration include political, economical and social. Understand that we need to help people when they move to our country as a migrant or a refugee.

Key Vocabulary

migration	the movement of people from one area to another
immigration	the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives or where they do not possess citizenship to settle or reside there
emigration	the act of leaving one's resident country with the intent to settle elsewhere
population	all the inhabitants of a particular place
refugee	a person who flees his or her native land to escape persecution or danger
immigrant	a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country
conflict	a serious disagreement or argument, or war
persecution	unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion, or political beliefs
asylum seeker	a person who is seeking international protection, in another country

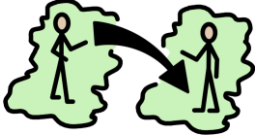








Y4 Geography – Migration



Key Concept – Human and Physical Processes, Interdependence and Patterns

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p>Where in the world do we come from and why are we here? Migration happened in the past and is still happening all over the world. Some famous people were migrants to this country.</p>	<p>migration</p>	 <p>the movement of people from one area to another</p>
<p>Why do people migrate? People move from one place to another for lots of reasons. One of these is war.</p>	<p>immigrant</p>	 <p>a person who comes to live permanently in a foreign country</p>
<p>Who migrated in the past? Groups of people (such as the Romans and Vikings) have migrated to the UK.</p>	<p>refugee</p>	 <p>a person who flees his or her native land to escape persecution or danger</p>
<p>How is migration good for the UK? People moving from different countries to live in the United Kingdom have brought their own traditions, languages, and cultures.</p>	<p>conflict</p>	 <p>a serious disagreement or argument, or war</p>
<p>How will climate change affect migration? Climate change will make some places too hot, too dry, or too stormy for people to live in. This means that many people may have to move to safer places.</p>		
<p>What is a refugee and how can we support them? A refugee has no choice but to leave their country and they need support when they come to a new country.</p>		

Y4 Geography – Rivers and the Water Cycle

Key Concept – Human and Physical Processes

Essential Knowledge

What is the water cycle?

There are different forms of water and there is a finite source of water which is recycled again.

What are the characteristics of a river?

Rivers go on a journey starting in the mountains and finishing at the sea. This is split up into 3 sections (upper, middle and lower) and includes features such as oxbow lakes, meanders and waterfalls.

What happens when a river floods?

Rivers are vulnerable to overbank flow, due to heavy or prolonged rainfall, the shape of the landscape and type of rocks and soils.

What are the major rivers of the world?

The longest river in the world is Nile which is in Egypt, Africa.

Why are rivers important?

Rivers are important because they support people, animals, plants and the environment.

Aspirational Knowledge

Human activity (such as urbanisation) can lead to an increased likelihood of flooding. The River Nene flows from Arbury Hill to The Wash. The River Nene is the 10th longest river in the UK.

Key Vocabulary

source	the beginning of a river
groundwater	rain that soaks into the ground
river	a large natural stream of water
floodplain	an area of land flat and either side of the river and likely to flood
confluence	the point where a tributary joins a river
tributary	a stream or river that joins another river
meander	a bend in a river
ox bow lake	a lake created when a meander is cut off
mouth	the place where the river meets the sea
delta	a small island created by deposited material (soil)
evaporation	the process where a liquid change to a gas
condensation	the opposite of evaporation, a gas changes to a liquid
accumulation	the collection of the water following precipitation
precipitation	rain, ice or snow that falls from clouds









Y4 Geography – Rivers and the Water Cycle

Key Concept – Human and Physical Processes



<u>Key Knowledge</u>
What is the water cycle? The water cycle is a loop, and no new water is added.
What are the features of a river? Rivers go on a journey starting in the mountains and finishing at the sea.
What happens when a river floods? Rivers can flood due to heavy rainfall or the shape of the land. Water can cover land and destroy homes.
What are the major rivers of the world? The longest river in the world is Nile which is in Egypt, Africa.
What is the journey of the river Nene? The river Nene flows through Peterborough.
Why are rivers important? Rivers are important because they support people, animals, plants and the environment.

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
river		a large natural stream of water
meander		a bend in the river
stream		a small river
source		the beginning of a river

