

Knowledge and Skills Y4

By the end of Year 4, children should know:

- the key elements and features of a river;
- the key elements of the water cycle;
- the names of – and key information on – the world's main rivers
- basic ideas about flood management;
- the key elements of a rainforest biome, how these contrast with other biomes and the main location of the world's rainforests (including the Congo);
- the location and principal features of the Amazon, situating it within the globe and the South American continent and comparing and contrasting it with South-East Brazil;
- how physical processes involving rivers, the water cycle and rainforests distinctively apply to the Amazon;
- how some human beings have adapted to life in the rainforest and the Amazon.

By the end of Year 4, children should be able to:

- interpret and explain key information on rivers;
- evaluate a range of possible flood prevention measures;
- use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of North and South America;
- use globes, atlases and maps to locate the world's principal rivers, rainforests (and other biomes), including the Amazon;
- use appropriate vocabulary when describing the Amazon; rainforest and other biomes; rivers and river features; and place locations. use globes, atlases and maps to locate the world's principal rivers, rainforests (and other biomes), including the Amazon;
- use appropriate vocabulary when describing place locations and map features (e.g. the Equator, the tropics, the world's hemispheres).
- interpret a range of maps and aerial views of the Amazon and apply this information to their understanding of it.
- develop their skills of enquiry and fieldwork (including the use of data and mapwork), and to make regular use of globes and atlases, through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and through dedicated fieldwork days.

Rivers



Rainforests



South America – Amazon



Rivers	What will we be learning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a river is. • How rivers are used. • The features of a river. • How rivers are affected by humans. • The impact of flooding. • Facts about the world's longest rivers. 	Key facts The world's ten longest rivers (the longest three first): Nile (Africa), Amazon (South America), Yangtze (Asia), Mississippi (North America), Yenisei (Asia), Yellow (Asia), Ob-Irtysh (Asia), Paraná (South America), Congo (Africa), Amur (Europe/Asia).	
	Key knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The water cycle is the way in which water moves around the Earth. It never stops! • Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power. • A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course. • Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river. 		
Place names		Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Egypt Ethiopia South Sudan Sudan Uganda United States of America		confluence flood plain meander mouth source tributary	altitude estuary lower course middle course upper course

Rainforests	What will we be learning? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a rainforest is. • The different layers of a rainforest. • The features of a rainforest. • The characteristics of the Congo. • The impact of deforestation. 	Key facts The world's rainforests: The Amazon (South America), The Congo (Africa), The Gunung Leuser (Asia), St Lucia (North America)	
	Key knowledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tropical rainforests are found north and south of the Equator between the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. • Rainforests are home to over half the species of plants and animals in the world and are a fantastic source of foods and medicines. • A rainforest has many layers of vegetation (plants) growing within it. All of these plants grow to different heights and create layers within the rainforest. 		
Place names		Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Amazon River Democratic Republic of the Congo Lake Tanganyika Indonesia Manaus River Niger		biodiversity biome canopy deforestation emergent layer forest floor understory	equatorial Northern Hemisphere Southern Hemisphere Tropic of Cancer Tropic of Capricorn

<p>South America – Amazon</p>	<p>What will we be learning?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location of The Amazon and its significance. • The importance of the Amazon Basin and Rainforest. • What the threats to the Amazon are. • The human and physical features of Manaus. • Similarities and differences between the Amazon Basin, south east Brazil and where we live. 	<p>Key facts</p> <p>The 12 independent countries of South America:</p> <p>Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, Venezuela.</p>	
		<p>Key knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South America’s biggest country is Brazil. Here you’ll find the Amazon Rainforest, home to a huge number of animals, plants and insects. • Deforestation is a threat to the Amazon Rainforest. A lot of forest has been destroyed, for example to make space for cattle ranches, from which beef is exported worldwide. • Manaus is a city in the heart of the Amazon Rainforest region and sits on the Rio Negro, one of two major rivers that flow into the River Amazon. 	
<p>Place names</p>		<p>Geographical terms and processes</p>	<p>Locational terms</p>
<p>Amazon Basin Bolivia Brazil Ecuador Peru Venezuela</p>		<p>agriculture ecosystem food chain humidity river basin volume</p>	<p>equatorial International Date Line longitude Prime Meridian Tropic of Capricorn Western Hemisphere</p>

