

Thomas Johnson Lower School - Curriculum Plan



Subject: Local area		Year Group: 1			Term: Autumn		
							
Vocabulary		Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand		
Define the word and include etymology if useful		Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
		Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing
Local area: Your local area is the place where you live, including your neighbourhood and the places nearby that you can easily walk or travel to. Human features (geography): Human features in geography are things that people have made or built, like houses, roads, bridges, and parks. Physical features (geography): Physical features in geography are natural things found in the environment, like mountains, rivers, forests, and beaches. Landmarks: Landmarks are special and important places or things in an area that people can easily recognize, like a famous building, statue, or mountain. Village: A village is a small community with houses, a few shops, and maybe a school or a church, where people live and work together. Town: A town is a bigger place than a village, with more houses, shops, and facilities like schools, hospitals, and parks. City: A city is even bigger than a town, with tall buildings, lots of people, and many services like shops, restaurants, museums, and transportation systems. Map: A map is a drawing or picture that shows the different places, streets, and features in an area, so we can understand and find our way around. Cartographer: A cartographer is a person who creates maps by drawing or using special tools and software to show all the different features of an area accurately.		Know that Thomas Johnson Lower School is in Lidlington. Know Lidlington is a village in Bedfordshire, UK. Know what human and physical features are. Know the landmarks of the village and local area. Know how to use a map and aerial photos. Know what a cartographer is. Know the features of a map. Know what a key is and what it is used for.			Understand how to locate Lidlington on a map. Understand how to navigate a simple route on a map.		
					Locate Lidlington on a map. Navigate a route around a map. Identify human and physical features of the village. Identify weather patterns in the village. Use geographical vocabulary when describing the local area. Use locational language when using a map. Recognise and identify landmarks. Devise a simple map. Use and construct basic symbols in a key.		

Subject: UK			Year Group: 1			Term: Spring					
											
Vocabulary			Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful			Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
			Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
United Kingdom: The United Kingdom is a country made up of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland, and it's where we live. Aerial photo: An aerial photo is a picture of the Earth taken from high up in the sky, showing how places and things look from above. Compass: A compass is a special tool with a needle that always points to the north, helping us find our way and know which direction to go. Navigation: Navigation is the skill of finding our way from one place to another, like using a map, compass, or signs to guide us. Key (on a map): A key on a map is a small box or section that explains the symbols and colours used on the map to help us understand what they mean, like a map legend.			Know the names and characteristics of the 4 countries of the UK. Know the 4 capital cities in the UK countries. Know the seas surrounding the UK. Know what human and physical features are. Know the landmarks of the UK. Know how to use a map and aerial photos. Know what a cartographer is. Know the features of a map. Know what a key is and what it is used for. Know the points of a compass. Know locational and directional language.			Understand how to locate the UK and its 4 countries on a map. Understand a compass is used for navigation.			Locate the UK on a map. Name and locate the four countries of the UK. Name and locate the surrounding seas. Navigate a route around a map. Identify human and physical features of the UK. Identify weather patterns in the UK. Use geographical vocabulary when describing the UK. Use locational language when using a map. Recognise and identify landmarks. Devise a simple map. Use and construct basic symbols in a key. Identify compass directions.		

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Subject: Coastline			Year Group: 1			Term: Summer					
											
Vocabulary			Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful			Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
			Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Coastline: The coastline is where the land meets the sea, and it includes sandy beaches, cliffs, and all the interesting things we find by the shore. Littering: Littering means throwing trash or rubbish on the ground instead of putting it in a bin or recycling it, which can harm the environment and make places look messy. Ocean: The ocean is a huge body of saltwater that covers most of the Earth, with lots of different plants and animals living in it. Tide: The tide is when the level of the sea rises and falls throughout the day because of the pull of the Moon, and it can make the shoreline go farther in or out. Environment: The environment is everything around us, like the air we breathe, the plants and animals, and the natural resources we need to keep clean and healthy.			Know what the coastline is. Know the seas surrounding the UK. Know what human and physical features of the coastline are. Know how to use a map and aerial photos. Know what a cartographer is. Know the features of a map. Know what a key is and what it is used for. Know the points of a compass. Know locational and directional language.			Understand that the coastline is the edge of the land. Understand the coastline is a place. Understand that the sea creates the waves and this can erode the coastline. Understand the level of the sea changes throughout the day due to tides – and that the coastline can look different at high and low tide. Understand that people visit the coastline to swim, play and relax. Understand humans can have an impact on the environment. Understand littering is a problem at the coastline. Understand basic water safety.			Locate the UK coastline on a map. Name and locate the surrounding seas. Navigate a route around a map. Identify human and physical features of the UK coastline. Identify weather patterns in the UK. Use geographical vocabulary when describing the coastline. Use locational language when using a map. Recognise and identify landmarks. Devise a simple map. Use and construct basic symbols in a key. Identify compass directions.		

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Subject: Continents and oceans			Year Group: 2			Term: Autumn			
									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Continent: A continent is a really big piece of land, like a giant puzzle piece, that is surrounded by water and has many countries and different landscapes on it. Ocean: The ocean is a huge, wide, and deep body of saltwater that covers most of the Earth, with lots of different plants and animals living in it. Globe: A globe is a round model of the Earth, like a mini Earth, that shows all the continents, oceans, and countries in their correct positions. Earth's surface: Earth's surface is the very top layer of our planet, including the land, water, mountains, and everything we see and walk on. Climate: Climate is the kind of weather a place has over a long period of time, like if it's usually hot, cold, rainy, or sunny, and it affects the plants, animals, and people who live there. Culture: Culture is the way of life, traditions, and customs of a group of people, including their language, food, music, clothing, and celebrations. Wildlife: Wildlife refers to all the animals, birds, insects, and other creatures that live in their natural habitats, like forests, oceans, or grasslands, and are not pets or domesticated.	Know what a continent is. Know what an ocean is. Know the names of the seven continents and recognise their shape. Locate continents on a map or globe. Know the names of the five oceans. Know oceans cover most of the Earth’s surface. Know how to use a map and aerial photos. Know what a cartographer is. Know the features of a map. Know what a key is and what it is used for. Know the points of a compass. Know locational and directional language.			Understand the continents and oceans have specific locations in relation to each other. Understand continents vary in size. Understand there is diversity across continents including differences in climate, geography, culture and wildlife. Understand continents and oceans are interconnected – and that people, animals and goods can travel from one continent to another by crossing oceans or using transportation systems such as planes or boats.			Name and locate continents and oceans on a map. Describe the human and physical features of the different continents. Use a map and globe to locate areas. Use compass and directional language when talking about continents and oceans.		

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Subject: London			Year Group: 2			Term: Spring					
											
Vocabulary			Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful			Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
			Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
London: London is a big and exciting city in England, with lots of famous landmarks, like the Tower of London and the Buckingham Palace. England: England is a country that is part of the United Kingdom, and it's where London, the capital city, is located. Capital city: A capital city is the most important city in a country, where the government buildings are and where the leader of the country lives. River Thames: The River Thames is a big river that flows through the city of London, and it's a famous landmark where people can go boating or see beautiful bridges. Transportation: Transportation means the different ways people can travel from one place to another, like using cars, buses, trains, or boats. London Underground: The London Underground, also known as the Tube, is a train system with underground tunnels that goes all around London, helping people travel quickly and easily. Environmentally friendly: Being environmentally friendly means doing things that help protect the Earth and nature, like using less energy, recycling, and taking care of the environment for future generations.			Know that London is the capital city of England. Know what human and physical features of London are. Know how to use a map and aerial photos. Know what a cartographer is. Know the features of a map. Know what a key is and what it is used for. Know the points of a compass. Know locational and directional language.			Understand London is the capital city of England. Understand the significance of London landmarks such as: • Big Ben • Tower of London • Buckingham Palace • London Eye Understand the River Thames flows through London and is an important transportation and cultural feature of the city. Understand the different ways to travel around London. • Train • Underground • Bus • Taxi Understand the measures taken to make London a more environmentally friendly place.			Locate London on a map. Identify the human and physical features of London. Use maps and aerial photos to locate human and physical features of London. Construct a key with symbols.		

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Subject: Kenya		Year Group: 2			Term: Summer				
									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Kenya: Kenya is a beautiful country in Africa, known for its wildlife, amazing landscapes, and vibrant culture. Africa: Africa is a continent that is home to many different countries, animals, and diverse cultures, and it is the second-largest continent in the world. Tropical climate: A tropical climate is a type of weather that is usually warm or hot all year round, with lots of rain and lush green forests. Safari: A safari is an exciting adventure where people go on a journey to observe and learn about wild animals in their natural habitats, like in Kenya's national parks. Nature reserve: A nature reserve is a special place where animals and plants are protected, and people can visit to see and appreciate the beauty of nature. Conservation: Conservation means taking care of and protecting the environment, animals, and natural resources to make sure they can continue to exist for future generations. Maasai Mara: Maasai Mara is a famous wildlife reserve in Kenya, known for its vast grasslands and the incredible migration of wildebeests and other animals. Amboseli: Amboseli is another national park in Kenya, famous for its stunning views of Mount Kilimanjaro, elephants, and diverse wildlife. Poverty: Poverty means not having enough money, food, or resources to live a comfortable life, and it's important to help those in need and work towards reducing poverty in the world.	Know that Kenya is a country in Africa. Know what human and physical features of Kenya are. Know how to use a map and aerial photos. Know what a cartographer is. Know the features of a map. Know what a key is and what it is used for. Know the points of a compass. Know locational and directional language.			Understand Kenya is located in Eastern Africa. Understand the wide range of landmarks including: • Great Rift Valley • Mount Kenya • Lake Victoria • Safari conservation parks Understand the tropical climate near the coast and cooler climate in the highlands. Understand the wide range of wildlife in the national parks of Maasai Mara and Amboseli. Understand the Kenyan way of life, especially the ways of the Maasai people. Understand the challenges the people of Kenya face – poverty, food insecurity, education and healthcare.			Locate Kenya on a map. Identify the human and physical features of London. Use maps and aerial photos to locate human and physical features of Kenya. Construct a key with symbols. Compare and contrast the human and physical features of London and Kenya.		

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Subject: Italy			Year Group: 3			Term: Autumn					
											
Vocabulary			Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful			Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
			Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Italy: Italy is a beautiful country in Europe, known for its delicious food, historic buildings like the Colosseum and the Leaning Tower of Pisa, and famous artists like Leonardo da Vinci. Mediterranean: The Mediterranean is a sea that is surrounded by many countries, including Italy, and it has warm and sunny weather with beautiful beaches. Land borders: Land borders are the lines or boundaries that separate one country from another on the land, and they help define the different places. Heritage: Heritage refers to the traditions, customs, and things from the past that are important to a particular group of people or a country's history. Ethnicity: Ethnicity is a word that describes the background and culture of a group of people, including their traditions, language, and way of life. Economic industry: Economic industry means the different types of jobs and businesses that people do to make money and contribute to the country's economy. Natural resources: Natural resources are things that we get from nature, like water, forests, minerals, and energy sources such as oil, gas, and sunlight, which are important for our daily lives and to build things.			Know Italy is located in Southern Europe and bordered by the Mediterranean Sea.			Understand Italy has a rich cultural heritage and history.			Locate the world’s countries, using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, and major cities.		
			Know Italy shares land borders with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia.			Understand that Italians are the predominant ethnic group in Italy and Italian is the official language.			Describe similarities and differences in the human and physical geography of Italy and the UK.		
			Know the main physical features of Italy: - Italian Alps - Matterhorn - Mont Blanc - Apennine Mountains - River Po - River Tiber			Understand some aspects of Italy’s cultural heritage including art and cuisine.			Describe and understand the key aspects of physical and human geography traits of Italy.		
			Know that Rome is the capital city of Italy.			Understand Italy’s main economic activity is manufacturing, fashion, tourism and agriculture.			Describe the climate of Italy.		
			Know Italy has a variety of islands including Sicily, Sardinia, Elba, Capri and Ischia.						Describe the natural resources of Italy.		

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Subject: Compare the counties of Bedfordshire and Cornwall			Year Group: 3			Term: Spring			
									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand		Skills What children will be able to do			
Define the word and include etymology if useful	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Bedfordshire: Bedfordshire is a county in England, known for its beautiful countryside, charming villages, and historical sites. Cornwall: Cornwall is a county in England, located on the southwestern tip of the country, and it is famous for its stunning coastline, sandy beaches, and delicious pasties. Peninsula: A peninsula is a piece of land that is almost completely surrounded by water but is still connected to the mainland, like Cornwall, which juts out into the sea. English Channel: The English Channel is a body of water that separates England from France, and it's an important shipping route and a place where people swim and sail. Celtic Sea: The Celtic Sea is a part of the Atlantic Ocean that lies to the southwest of the United Kingdom and Ireland, and it's known for its rich marine life. Tourism: Tourism is when people visit different places for fun and relaxation, to learn about new cultures, see famous landmarks, and experience new things. Agriculture: Agriculture is the practice of growing crops and raising animals on farms to provide food, such as fruits, vegetables, grains, and meat. Fishing: Fishing is the activity of catching fish from rivers, lakes, or the sea, using nets, fishing rods, or other tools, to provide food or for sport.	Know Bedfordshire is landlocked in central England. Know Cornwall is a peninsula of the southwestern part of England, bordered by the English Channel and Celtic Sea. Know Bedfordshire has a diverse economy with industries like technology, aerospace and logistics. Whereas, Cornwall has a strong focus on tourism, agriculture and fishing. Know the notable landmarks of each county: Bedfordshire • Woburn Abbey • Whipsnade Zoo • Shuttleworth Collection Cornwall • Tintagel Castle • Eden Project • Picturesque coastal villages			Understand how the two counties have different physical geography: Bedfordshire • Relatively flat landscape • Chiltern Hills in the south • Farmland areas Cornwall • Varied landscape • Rugged coastline • Sandy beaches • Moorland areas Understand how population growth and density impacts on the way of life of people in each county. • Bedfordshire has a population of 665,000 over 477 square miles • Cornwall has a population of 566,000 over 1,369 square miles Understand the significance of Cornwall's mining history and Bedfordshire's agricultural history.		Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns – and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time. Locate Bedfordshire and Cornwall on a map of the UK. Compare and contrast the two counties and their features. Describe the history and culture of each county. Compare the climate of both counties. Cornwall is milder and wetter due to its southwestern location. Compare the different tourism opportunities in the two counties.			

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Subject: Rainforests			Year Group: 3			Term: Summer					
											
Vocabulary			Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful			Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
			Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Rainforests: Rainforests are very special forests found in hot and wet places, full of tall trees, unique plants, and many different animals. Tropical regions: Tropical regions are places near the equator that have warm weather all year round, with lots of sunshine and rain. Equator: The equator is an imaginary line that goes around the middle of the Earth, dividing it into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere. Emergent layer: The emergent layer is the very top part of the rainforest, where the tallest trees stick out above the others and reach for the sunlight. Canopy layer: The canopy layer is like a big, leafy roof in the rainforest, made up of the branches and leaves of the trees that form a dense layer. Understory layer: The understory layer is a darker and more shaded part of the rainforest, just below the canopy, where smaller plants and animals live. Forest floor: The forest floor is the ground of the rainforest, covered with fallen leaves, plants, and animals like insects and small creatures. Indigenous: Indigenous means belonging to a specific place or region, like the people or animals that have lived there for a very long time. Medicinal: Medicinal refers to things that are used to treat illnesses or improve health, like plants or substances that have healing properties.			Know that rainforests are found in the topical regions of world. Mainly near the Equator, South America, Africa, Southeast Asia and Australia. Know rainforests have a hot and humid climate with high rainfall throughout the year. Know that rainforests have several layers of canopies: • Emergent layer • Canopy layer • Understory layer • Forest floor			Understand how rainforests contribute to the biodiversity of the world due to their high oxygen output – and that they are ‘the lungs of the world’. Understand the consequences of deforestation for both the environment and the people and animals that depend on the rainforests. Understand the way of life of indigenous people who live in and rely on the rainforests. Understand how rainforests produce a number of medicinal plants. Understand how rainforest rivers are used for transportation, food and water. Understand how organisations and initiatives are working to conserve rainforests and protect their biodiversity.			Describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts. Locate the world’s rainforests on a world map. Describe the position of rainforests in relation to the Equator and Tropics of Cancer/Capricorn. Describe the key geographical features of a rainforest region such as climate, topography, major cities and rivers. Describe the characteristics of each layer of the rainforest. Name some of the plants and animal species found in rainforests. Explain the consequences of deforestation. Describe the ecosystem services of the rainforest: • Regulating climate • Preventing soil erosion • Filtering water		

Subject: Volcanoes and earthquakes		Year Group: 4			Term: Autumn				
									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Volcano: A volcano is a big mountain that can shoot out hot lava, rocks, and smoke from a hole called a crater. Tectonic plates: Tectonic plates are like giant puzzle pieces that make up the Earth's surface and can move, causing earthquakes and forming mountains and volcanoes. Pacific Ring of Fire: The Pacific Ring of Fire is a circle around the Pacific Ocean where many volcanoes and earthquakes happen because the tectonic plates meet there. Shield volcano: A shield volcano is a wide and gently sloping volcano with a broad shape, formed by layers of lava that flow out slowly. Cinder cone volcano: A cinder cone volcano is a small volcano with steep sides, made up of ash, rocks, and cinders that pile up around the vent. Composite volcano: A composite volcano, also known as a stratovolcano, is a tall and cone-shaped volcano made of layers of hardened lava and ash. Stratovolcano: A stratovolcano, also called a composite volcano, is a volcano that is tall and cone-shaped, made of different layers of hardened lava and ash.	Know the location of some significant volcanoes around the world. Know that volcanoes are most commonly found in areas where tectonic plates meet, such as along the Pacific Ring of Fire. Know there are different types of volcano: • Shield volcano • Cinder cone volcano • Composite volcano • Stratovolcano Know the names of the parts of a volcano. Know that volcanic eruptions can be explosive or effusive. Know that lava is molten rocks that flows out of a volcano during an eruption. It can be extremely hot and can travel long distances. Know that ash is made up of tiny pieces of volcanic rock. Know an earthquake is a shaking of the ground caused by the sudden release of energy stored in the Earth's crust. Know earthquakes generate seismic waves that travel through the earth's crust and can be detected by seismographs.	Understand the severity of volcanic ash. It can be carried by wind for hundreds of miles, affecting air quality and causing respiratory problems. Understand the physical geographical features that can be created by volcanoes: • Mountains • Islands • Calderas • Creation of fertile soil for agriculture Understand the impact volcanoes can have on human and animal populations: • Destruction of homes • Loss of livelihoods • Disruption to transport • Disruption to communication networks • Flora and fauna found in volcanic areas Understand the link between volcanic eruptions, earthquakes and the movement of tectonic plates. Understand that earthquakes can occur anywhere – but most commonly on the boundary of tectonic plates. Understand earthquakes can be caused in a variety of ways: • Plate tectonics • Volcanic activity • Human activities such as drilling/mining Understand the impact of earthquake aftershocks.	Describe and understand the key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes. Locate significant volcanoes on a map. Name the parts of a volcano. Describe the process of a volcanic eruption. Create and label a cross section diagram of a volcano. Compare and contrast a volcanic and non-volcanic area. Explain how the movement of tectonic plates can cause an earthquake. Create and label a diagram explaining the cause of an earthquake. Explain how earthquakes can cause huge tidal waves called tsunamis.						

Subject: Rivers (including the water cycle)		Year Group: 4			Term: Spring				
									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
River: A river is a flowing body of water that starts from a high place, like a mountain, and goes all the way to a lower place, like a lake or the ocean. Water cycle: The water cycle is the way water moves and changes from one form to another, like when water evaporates from rivers and oceans, forms clouds, and then falls back to the ground as rain or snow. Rainfall: Rainfall is the amount of rain that falls from the sky onto the ground, helping to water plants and fill rivers and lakes. Tributaries: Tributaries are smaller rivers or streams that flow into a larger river, like smaller branches joining a bigger tree trunk. Watershed areas: Watershed areas are special places that act like big basins or containers, collecting all the rainwater and runoff from the land and directing it into rivers and lakes. Atmosphere: The atmosphere is a big layer of air that surrounds the Earth, keeping us warm, protecting us from the Sun's rays, and helping to create weather patterns like wind and rain.	Know a river is a large natural stream of water that flows into an ocean, lake or other body of water. Know rivers have different sources including rainfall, melting snow and ice, and underground springs. Know the mouth of a river is where it meets a larger body of water such as an ocean or lake. Know that tributaries are smaller streams that flow into a larger river. Know that watershed is the area of land that drains into a river and its tributaries. Know that rivers erode the land around them which can create valleys, canyons and other physical features. Know that rivers flood when they receive too much water from heavy rainfall or snowmelt. Know the water cycle is the process by which water moves between the Earth's surface, the atmosphere and back again.	Understand how rivers have been used for thousands of years and can still be used today for shipping and recreational activities. Understand how rivers can provide hydroelectric power by using the force of water to turn turbines. Understand the importance of rivers to human: • Source of drinking water • Irrigation • Supporting diverse ecosystems and wildlife Understand the relationship between the three states of matter • Liquid • Solid • Gas Understand how evaporation turns liquid into water vapour that rises in the atmosphere.	Describe and understand the key aspect of physical geography including rivers and the water cycle. List the main events of the water cycle. Including: • Evaporation • Condensation • Precipitation • Runoff Locate rivers using an atlas – including the index. Describe the place in which the source of a river is found. List the features of a river's upper, middle and lower course. Describe how deposition changes the shape of a river. Explain how rivers are used. Explain the advantages and disadvantages for different uses of a river. Describe what a dam is. Locate significant dams on a map.						

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Subject: Mountains		Year Group: 4			Term: Summer				
									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand		Skills What children will be able to do			
Define the word and include etymology if useful	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
Mountains: Mountains are very big and tall landforms that have steep sides and reach high up into the sky, with snowy peaks at the top. Landforms: Landforms are the different shapes and features we see on the Earth's surface, like mountains, hills, rivers, and valleys. Elevation: Elevation is a word that describes how high or low a place is compared to sea level, with mountains having high elevation and valleys having low elevation. Erosion: Erosion is the process of wearing away or breaking down rocks and soil by wind, water, or ice, often forming new landforms over a long period of time. Fold mountains: Fold mountains are formed when two pieces of the Earth's crust push against each other and fold, creating big and rugged mountain ranges with lots of ridges and valleys. Fault block mountains: Fault block mountains are created when huge blocks of the Earth's crust are pushed up or down along a fault line, forming steep and sharp-edged mountains. Volcanic mountains: Volcanic mountains are formed when molten rock, ash, and gases come out of a volcano and pile up over time, creating cone-shaped mountains with craters at the top. Dome mountains: Dome mountains are created when hot magma rises beneath the Earth's surface and pushes the rocks above it, forming rounded and dome-shaped mountains.	Know that mountains are large landforms that rise steeply above the surrounding landscape, usually with an elevation of at least 2,000 feet (610 metres). Know mountains were formed a long time ago. Know that mountains can be formed in different ways: • Tectonic activity • Volcanic activity • Erosion Know there are different mountain types: • Fold mountains • Fault block mountains • Volcanic mountains • Dome mountains Know that Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world with an elevation above sea level of 29,029 feet (8,848 metres).			Understand how the climate of mountains can vary depending on their elevation, latitude and location. (Generally, temperatures decrease as elevation increases – and mountainous areas can experience more precipitation than surrounding areas). Understand the diverse ecosystems of mountains that are home to a wide variety of plants and animals, many of which are adapted to the unique conditions of high elevations. Understand how humans use mountains: • Mining • Forestry • Agriculture • Recreation Understand the natural hazards posed by mountains: • Landslides • Rockfalls • Avalanches • Flash floods		Use a legend to find areas of higher ground on a map. Explain different ways areas of higher ground are shown on a map. Identify a valley and the summit, foot and slope of a mountain. Draw a mountain range including the key features they have identified. Describe how tectonic plates move together to create fold mountains. Describe how lava flow creates volcanic mountains. Describe what the weather is usually like on a mountain. Explain why people might visit mountains. Describe some of the negative effects of tourism on an area.			