

## Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

**Theme:** National & Local Land Use

**Phase:** Lower Key Stage Two

**Year Group:** 4

**Strand:** Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding area.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the local area.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:**
  - **Key physical features, including:** beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley;
  - **Key human features, including:** city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

By the end of the theme I should be able to:

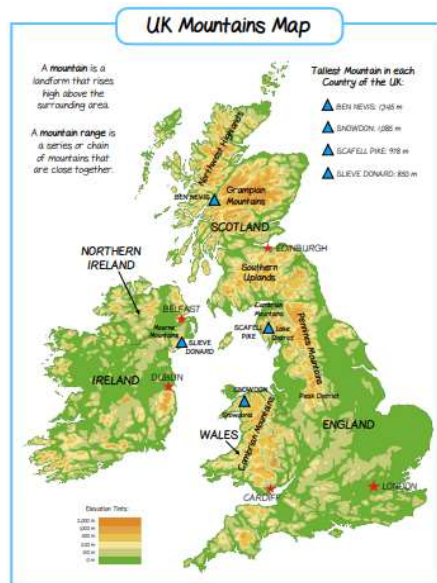
- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying land-use patterns;
- Describe types of settlement and land use and economic activity including trade links;
- Use fieldwork to observe, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

1. What do the terms 'human' and 'physical' features of a place mean in geography?

<b>Human features</b>	things that are made or built by humans
<b>Physical features</b>	anything that is on the Earth naturally.

2. What are the different types of land use and how have they changed over time in the UK?

3. Can you describe the topographical features of the UK and compare how these may differ between England, Scotland and Wales?

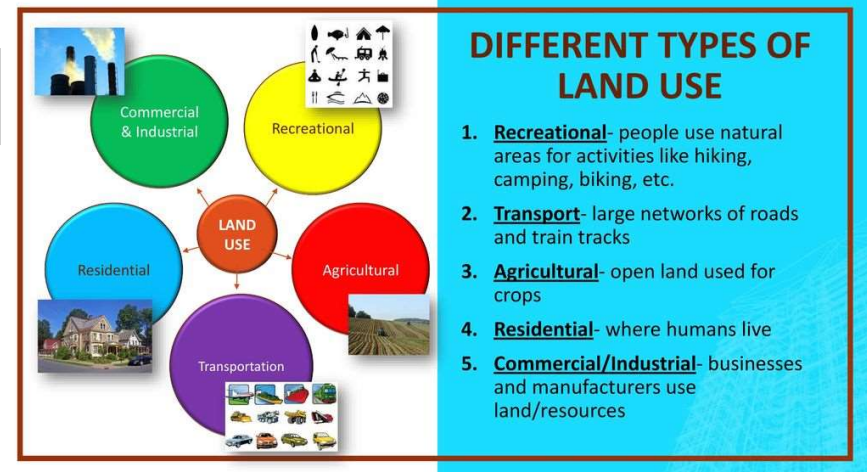


4. How does human land use affect climate change?

The way we're using land is **worsening climate change**.

About 23% of global human-caused greenhouse gas emissions come from agriculture, forestry and other land uses. Land use change, such as clearing forest to make way for farms, drives these emissions. Warming temperatures, rising seas, melting ice, and other impacts of climate change can **threaten the habitat of many plants and animals**. Some species are moving to new habitats, but others may struggle to adapt and become endangered or extinct.

SKILLS	Teacher Assessment	Self Assessment
I can ask questions about what affects climate change.		
I can research global warming to find reasoned and informed solutions.		
I can compare places and understand reasons for similarities and differences between them.		



5. Can you conduct a local environmental study?

KEY VOCABULARY	
agriculture	Farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals.
arable	Farming that involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables.
density	The extent to which something is filled or covered with people or things.
population	All the people who live in a country or area.
rural	A characteristic of the countryside.
urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.