

y4

Rio; South East Brazil

Pupils will complete their geographical journey in Year 4 by completing a study of Rio de Janeiro, South Brazil. They will by now have a solid foundation of human and physical global Geography and be able to start developing a deeper understanding of areas throughout the world. As in other topics, pupils will study physical and human geography of the area, including climate, landscapes, landmarks, and land use before examining life in Rio and comparing it with their own local area. They will consider similarities and differences in culture, environment, and population.

North America

Pupils will move onto study North America in Year 4, identifying key countries, major cities and states, and significant physical features such as mountain ranges, rivers, and deserts. They explore the human and physical geography of a specific region in North America and consider aspects like climate, land use, and population. This helps pupils to develop their skills in geographical comparison and deepens their awareness of global diversity.

Climate zones

In Year 4, pupils are introduced to climate zones as part of their study of physical Geography. Children learn about the different climate zones around the world, such as tropical, temperate, arid, and polar, and explore the key characteristics of each. They investigate how climate affects the environment, wildlife, and human activity in various regions. Pupils also begin to understand how geographical location, such as proximity to the equator or oceans, influences climate patterns across the globe.

y3

European Region

Solidifying their knowledge of the world, pupils will complete their learning in Year 3 by completing a study of European regions. This will build on prior learning and develop pupils' knowledge of the wider world. Children explore the location of Europe and identify key countries, capital cities, and physical features. They compare a region in Europe with a region in the UK, examining similarities and differences in climate, land use, and human and physical geography. This comparison helps deepen their understanding of cultural and geographical diversity within Europe.

Volcanoes

Once pupils have covered the topic of mountains, they move onto volcanoes, again, focusing on the physical aspects of Geography. Pupils learn about how volcanoes are formed, the structure of a volcano, and the different types of volcanic eruptions. They explore the location of major volcanoes around the world, linking this to tectonic plate boundaries. The curriculum also encourages children to consider the impact of volcanic eruptions on people and the environment, helping them understand both the dangers and the benefits of living near a volcano.



Pupils in Year 3 expand their physical Geographical knowledge by focusing on the topic of mountains. Pupils explore how mountains are formed, the different types of mountains (such as fold, volcanic, and block mountains), and key features of mountainous landscapes. They locate major mountain ranges around the world, such as the Alps and the Scottish Highlands. The topic also encourages students to consider the human and environmental impact of living in mountainous regions, fostering an understanding of how geography influences people's lives.

Mountains

