



Knowledge Organiser

Year Group:	4	Subject:	Geography	Term:	Autumn 2
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Enquiry Question

How does climate change impact the planet?

What should I already know?

- Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans
- Locate some countries in the world based on previous learning.
- Every country has a capital city.
- There are places in the world with hot and cold climates.

Concept



Substantive Knowledge (key facts)

- Climate change is a large-scale, long-term shift in the planet's weather patterns or average temperatures.
- Climate change affects the whole planet but looks different in different places or seasons. There are both positive and negative effects of climate change.
- There are both human and natural causes of climate change.
- Human causes:
 - ⇒ Burning fossil fuels
 - ⇒ Transport emissions.
 - ⇒ Deforestation
 - ⇒ Dumping waste in landfills
 - ⇒ Agriculture
- Natural causes
 - ⇒ Volcanic eruptions
- Emissions can be reduced by doing things like using renewable energy sources, planting more trees, and using public transport or walking/cycling.

Geography skills I am practising

- To identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Sequence of learning

1)	Understand what climate change is and its effect on our planet.
2)	Identify the human causes of climate change.
3)	Identify the physical causes of climate change.
4)	Evaluate how successful the UK's approach to tackling climate change.
5)	Compare the UK's approach to climate change with a contrasting country.



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Key vocabulary

Tier 2

Renewable—natural resources that are replenished on a human timescale.

Pollution—introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change.

Sources—something where information can be gathered from.

Environment - the natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity.

Climate Change—long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns.

Tier 3

Emissions— an amount of something, especially a gas that harms the environment, that is sent out into the air.

Deforestation—the purposeful clearing of forested land

Landfill—the disposal of waste which cannot be reused, recycled or recovered, into or onto land.

Microplastics— small plastic particles that come from the degradation of plastics.