



Geography – Spring

Year 4 – How unique is the continent of Africa?

Geography is learning about the physical world and how people interact with it.

What I will learn.	What I now know.
Key Climate Zones of Africa	Equatorial – Tropical – Arid – Temperate –
Uniqueness of Africa's physical features	Victoria falls – Nile River – Serengeti savanna – Saharah desert –
The features of a mountain	Mount Kilimanjaro's key features:
How solar power is used as a renewable energy	
To investigate the best place for a solar panel in Forest Fields Primary School	I collected data about... I organised the data by... I analysed the data and found out...

Key Vocabulary	
Political Map	A political map is a type of map that represents political divisions, or human-created boundaries, of the world, continents and major geographic regions.
Continent	A continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents.
Climate Zone	The weather found in a certain place over a long period of time is known as the climate. An area's climate determines what kinds of plants can grow and what kinds of animals can survive there.
Equatorial Climate Zone	A zone found within 10 to 15 degrees latitude of the equator. The equator is an imaginary line around the centre of the Earth.
Biome	Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live. Some of the world's main biomes include rainforest, desert, savanna, grassland, woodland and tundra.
Savanna Biome	A tropical grassland, which is a large area of grasses with a few bushes and trees. In Africa, these tropical grasslands are called savannas, and they have a rainforest on one side and desert on the other.
River Source	A source is the place where a river begins. A river's source can come from different points, including glaciers, underground springs or lakes.
Tributary	A stream or river flowing into a larger river.
Meander	A meander is when water flows in a curvy, bendy path. As a river makes its way through an area that is relatively flat, it often develops bends as it erodes its way through the path of least resistance.
River Mouth	A river mouth is where a river flows in to a larger body of water, such as a lake, sea or an ocean.
River Systems	The important ways rivers are used for.
Renewable Energy	Energy from a source that is not depleted. E.g. sun, wind, hydro-power
Solar Power	When the Sun's light shines on solar cells, (solar panels) the cells turn the light energy into electricity. Solar panels range in size from residential rooftops to 'solar farms' stretching over acres of rural land.
Enquiry based learning	Is a learning approach which has a focus on children asking questions, working together, selecting and interpreting sources, collecting information, and analysing what is found.

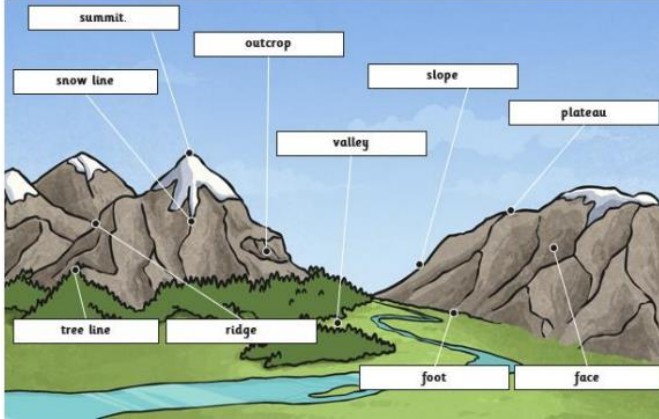
SUBSTANTIVE CONCEPTS - THE BIG IDEAS		
The Physical World		The land, water, air and ecological system; landscapes and the processes that bring them about and change them.
The Human Environment		Societies, communities and the human processes involved in understanding work, home, consumption and leisure – and how places are made.
Interdependence		Linking the physical world and human environments and understanding the concept of sustainable development.
Place and Space		Recognising similarities and differences across the world and developing knowledge and understanding of location, interconnectedness and spatial patterns.
Scale		The 'zoom' lens through which the subject matter is 'seen', and the significance of local, regional, national, international and global perspectives.
Young People: The Future		Using their own images, experiences, meanings and questions; 'reaching out' to children and young people as active agents in their learning.

Physical Geography Facts

- The Nile River – longest in the world
- Zimbabwe Falls – largest waterfall in the world
- The Serengeti – most well-known savanna in the world
- Sahara Desert – largest hot desert in the world
- Four climatic regions – tropical, temperate, arid, & equatorial
- Major Biomes – desert, savanna, forest & tropical forest

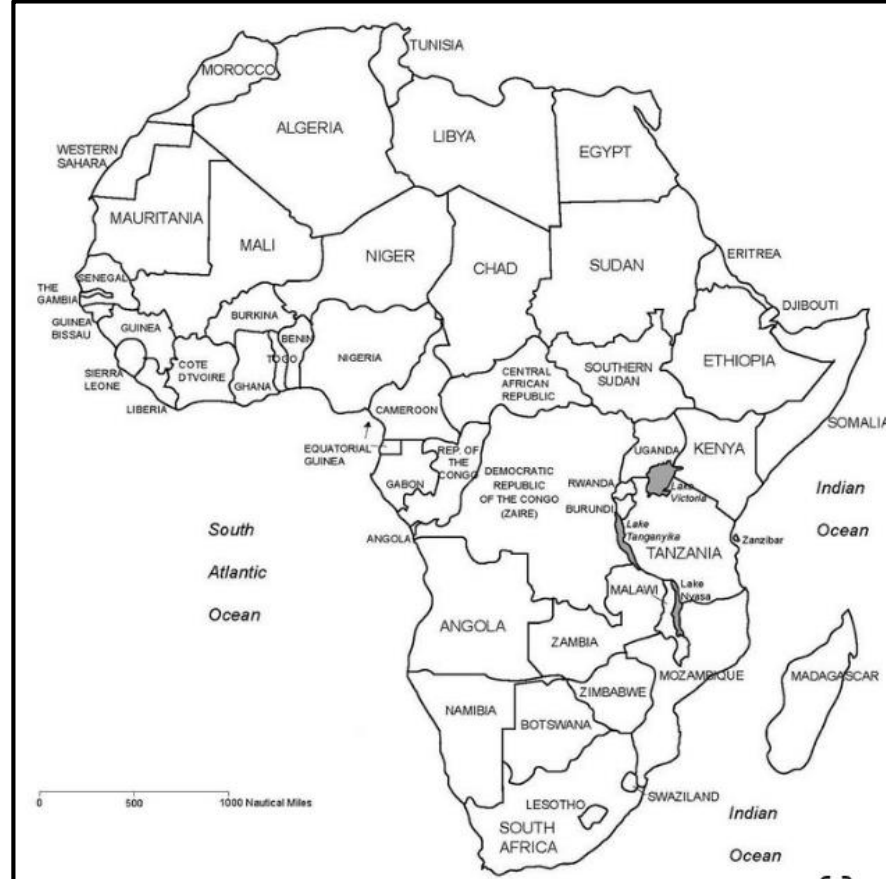
Human Geography Facts

- Second largest continent
- Second most-populous continent
- Fifty-four countries
- Algeria – largest country
- Seychelles – smallest country
- Called 'The Cradle of Humankind' because our earliest ancestors originated from Africa



Mountain Features

- **Summit:** top of the mountain
- **Snow line:** the level above which the land is permanently covered with snow
- **Tree line:** the highest point forests are found
- **Ridge:** the long narrow top of a mountain
- **Outcrop:** a rock formation visible from the surface
- **Valley:** the area of low land between mountains
- **Slope:** an area of ground increasing in height
- **Plateau:** an area of flat, high ground
- **Foot:** bottom of the mountain
- **Face:** a side of a mountain that is high and steep



Solar Energy – Africa

Solar energy is simply the light and heat that come from the sun.



The energy from the light and heat is harnessed and converted into electricity. Africa is often referred to as the 'Sun Continent'. Much of Africa is sparsely populated, for many communities installing & connecting to a grid is very expensive. Providing a small solar power plant with battery backup to run a village works very well.

Climates – Key Features



Tropical Climate

- Hot temperatures all year round
- Humid & Rainy
- Wet & Dry Seasons



Arid Climate

- Little precipitation
- Frequent droughts
- High wind velocity

Equatorial Climate

- Hot temperatures all year round
- Wet & extremely humid
- Little seasonal variation



Temperate Climate

- Mild Summers & Winters
- Consistent rainfall
- Four moderate seasons