

St Mary's C of E Primary School, Writhlington
'Be the BEST You can be'
Scheme of Work + Knowledge Organiser

Year 4 - Geography - India - Summer Term 1



National Curriculum Outcomes:
Pupils should be taught:

- To understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country and a region within North or South America.
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

The Learning Journey:

1. What and where is India?

Children identify India on a world map and identify some of its surrounding countries. They will find out some facts about India, such as population and capital city, before exploring the climate of India. They will identify the different climate regions and describe some of the features of these climates.

2. Can you identify the mountain ranges found in India?

Children will investigate how mountains and mountain ranges are formed. They will identify different types of mountains and explore six different Indian mountain ranges, describing their facts and features using appropriate geographical vocabulary.

3. Can you explore the human and physical features of cities in India?

Children will identify and locate some of India's major cities. They will recap the difference between the human and physical features before identifying different geographical features in different Indian cities. They will describe and compare these features.

4. Can you research India's culture and its influence on other countries?

Children will explore various aspects of Indian culture, including clothing, religion, food and architecture. They will consider how Indian culture has influenced other cultures and identify other areas in the world where there are large numbers of Indian communities.

5. Can you compare India to the United Kingdom?

Children will identify similarities and differences in the human and physical features of India and the United Kingdom. They will consider why the two countries are so different drawing on their understanding of the geography of each. They will consolidate their understanding of the features of India.

Wider Curriculum: Science: animals and living things

Key Vocabulary:

Delhi - The capital city of India
Rupee - The local currency (money) used in India
Monsoon - The long three month rainy season
Thar - A desert in the North West of India
Bindi - A red spot worn on the forehead to show you are married
Himalayas - The highest mountain range in the world
Chapati - A flat pancake eaten for breakfast
Taj Mahal - A very famous building in India
Sari - An Indian dress worn by a woman
Ganges - A sacred river in India
Hindu - The religion of many people in India
Hindi - The language spoken by many people in India
Holi - A spring festival Diwali The Lamps lit at Diwali
Diwali - A winter festival to celebrate Rama and Sita
Rangolis - A pattern drawn on the floor with coloured powders
Daal - A stew that can be made out of pulses, lentils, chickpeas and kidney beans
Saffron - The world's most expensive spice. It is bright yellow in colour