

# Geography Workbook



Year 4 - Version 1



Name

\_\_\_\_\_

Class

\_\_\_\_\_

## My Vocabulary

### Map Work Skills

*Map Atlas Globe Continent Ocean Land Sea Compass Country  
Capital City Island Coastline Reef Discovery Voyage Settled  
Settlement Expedition Poles Equator Artic Europe Glacier  
Locations Tropics Tropical Rainforest Volcanic Region  
Ring of Fire Mountainous Range*

**Geological Features Major Cities**

### Climate Zones & Biomes

**Climate Deciduous Desert Evergreen Forest Grassland Humid  
Tropical Tundra Wild Highland Polar Rainforest Rainfall**

### Rainforest Study

*Tourist Industry Pollution Community Civilization Population  
Outskirts Vegetation*

**Waterway Water level Deforestation Economy Export Import Palm  
Oil Trade Natural Resources Species Inhabitants Extinct Variety  
Emergent Layer Canopy Understory Forest Floor Dangerous  
Sustainability**

### Antarctic Study

**Polar Barren Frozen Habitat Harsh Melting Glacier Ice Flow Ice  
Field Sea Ice Icebreaker Expedition Nutrients Permafrost  
Permanent Plain Sustain Crevasse Journey Global Warming Climate  
Change**

### Fieldwork

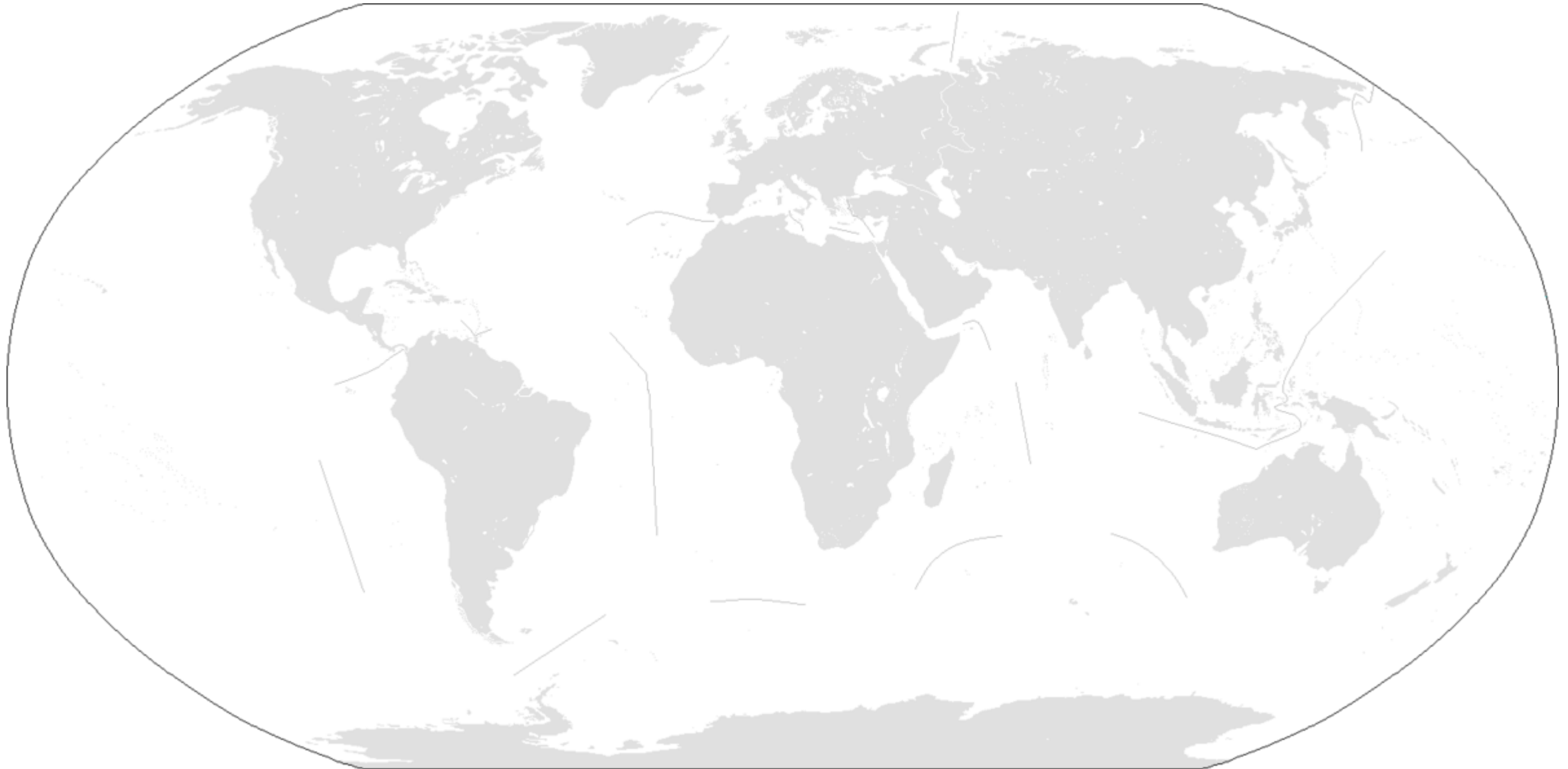
*Aerial Photograph Observe Tally Record Route  
Compare Prediction Conclude Environment Investigation  
Coordinates Measure Distance Survey*

**Residential Retail Warehouse Solicitor Government Offices  
Professional Commercial Industrial Public Authorities Vacant Data  
Interview Questions Presentation**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to retrieve previously taught locational knowledge and identify physical features**

**Task: Label the continents and oceans on the map**



Arctic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Pacific Ocean	Indian Ocean	Southern Ocean	Asia
Africa	North America	South America	Antarctica	Europe	Australia
Red Sea	The North Sea	Tropic of Cancer	Tropic of Capricorn		

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

LO. To be able to locate and label different countries

Task: Colour the countries on the map



The UK	Italy	Japan	Egypt	Russia	Spain
Brazil	The USA	India	Australia	China	Brazil
New Zealand	Bolivia	Tanzania	Norway	Argentina	Mexico



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to locate and label capital cities across the world**

**Task: Use coloured dots to identify the capital cities on the map**



London	Berlin	Paris	Athens	Tokyo	Buenos Aires
Moscow	Canberra	Beijing	Mexico City	Brasilia	Ottawa
Johannesburg	New Delhi	Cairo	Rome	Madrid	Rome





Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to identify countries & physical features**

**Task: Identify countries in Europe (Use colours to create a key)**



Country		Country	
Spain	1.	Germany	6.
Italy	2.	Sweden	7.
Norway	3.	Greece	8.
France	4.	Ukraine	9.
UK	5.	Poland	10.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to identify countries & physical features**

**Task: Identify countries and physical features on the topographical map**



Country / Feature		Country / Feature	
	1.		6.
	2.		7.
	3.		8.
	4.		9.
	5.		10.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

LO. To be able to identify countries & physical features

Task 1– Retrieval - Label counties of the UK



Norfolk	1	Yorkshire	5
London	2	Kent	6
Durham	3	Northumberland	7
Cumbria	4	Cornwall	8

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

LO. To be able to identify countries & physical features

Task 1– Retrieval - Label cities of the UK



City	No	City	
London	1	Belfast	6
Newcastle	2	Inverness	7
Liverpool	3	Manchester	8
Cardiff	4	Birmingham	9
Edinburgh	5	Aberdeen	10

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to identify physical features**

**Task: Label any physical features of UK**



Feature	No	Feature	
	1		6
	2		7
	3		8
	4		9
	5		10

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to make comparisons between different hemispheres**

**Task: Fill in the missing information**

Earth's hemispheres refer to the Northern Hemisphere and Southern Hemisphere, which are divided by the \_\_\_\_\_. There are similarities and differences between the two, which include:

**Climate**

The Northern Hemisphere generally experiences more \_\_\_\_\_ seasonal variations due to a higher percentage of \_\_\_\_\_ and the Southern Hemisphere often has milder, less variable climates due to its larger proportion of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Landmass and Population**

The Northern Hemisphere is home to the majority of the world's landmass and population and the Southern Hemisphere has less land and population, with the exception of countries like \_\_\_\_\_.

**Natural Features**

Most of the world's largest continents, such as Asia, Europe and North America are in the Northern Hemisphere whereas the Southern Hemisphere is known for its unique natural features like the Amazon \_\_\_\_\_ and the Great Barrier \_\_\_\_\_.

**Seasons**

Seasons in the Northern Hemisphere are opposite to those in the Southern. When it is summer in the Northern Hemisphere, it is \_\_\_\_\_ in the Southern and vice versa.

**Economic Disparities**

The Northern Hemisphere generally has more developed and industrialized countries, while the Southern Hemisphere includes many \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

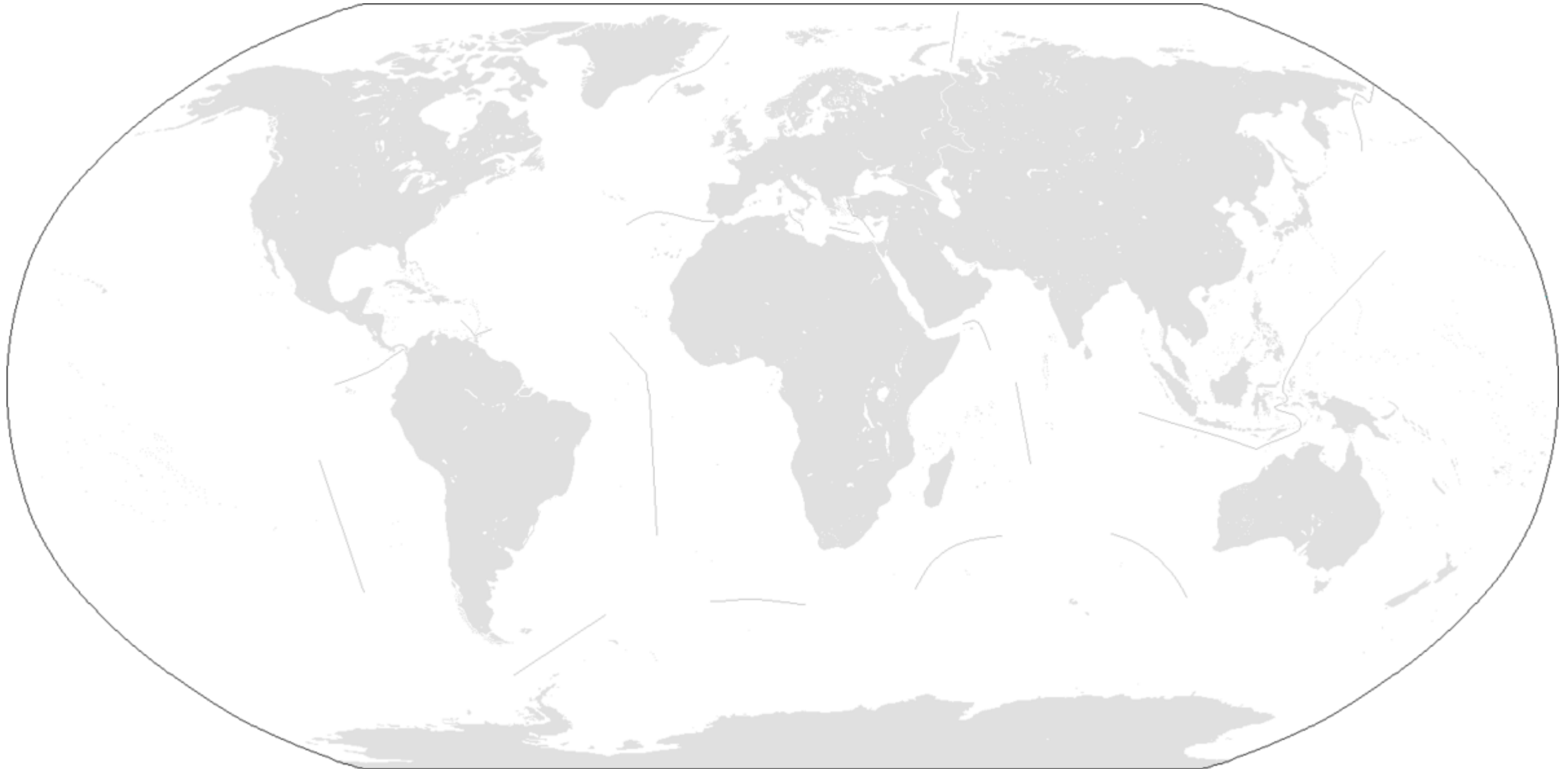
equator	landmass	extreme
ocean	Australia	winter
Reef	Rainforest	developing



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

LO. To be able to identify different climate zones

Task: Draw / colour Climate Zones of the World



Polar	Temperate
Tropical	Arid
Mediterranean	Mountain (highland)



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to understand what affects the climate**

**Task: match the information**

The climates of different regions around the world are influenced by various factors, both natural and man-made. Some of the primary factors that affect the climate include:

1. The distance from the equator (measured in degrees) has a significant impact on climate. Areas near the equator receive more direct sunlight year round, resulting in warmer temperatures, while regions closer to the poles receive less direct sunlight and tend to have colder climates.
2. Elevation above sea level can greatly influence temperature and climate. Generally, as you move higher in elevation, temperature tends to drop. This is why mountainous regions often have cooler climates, even if they are located near the equator.
3. Oceans, seas and large lakes have a moderating effect on climate. Coastal areas tend to have milder and more stable temperatures compared to inland regions. Water bodies can also contribute to increased precipitation.
4. Deforestation, urbanization and industrial emissions can alter local and global climate patterns through the release of greenhouse gases and changes to land use.
5. The type and density of plant-life can impact local climate by affecting factors like evaporation, humidity and temperature. Forests, for example, can create a cooler and more humid climate compared to barren deserts.
6. These can transport warm or cold water across large distances, affecting the climate of costal regions. Warm water movements can raise temperatures, while cold currents can have a cooling effect.
7. Phenomena like volcanic eruptions and solar cycles can temporarily influence climate by releasing dust, ash or affecting solar radiation.
8. Driven by human activities, this is altering long-term climate patterns worldwide. This includes rising global temperatures, changing precipitation patterns, and more frequent extreme weather events.

**Vegetation**

**Close to Water**

**Ocean Currents**

**Latitude**

**Altitude**

**Human Activities**

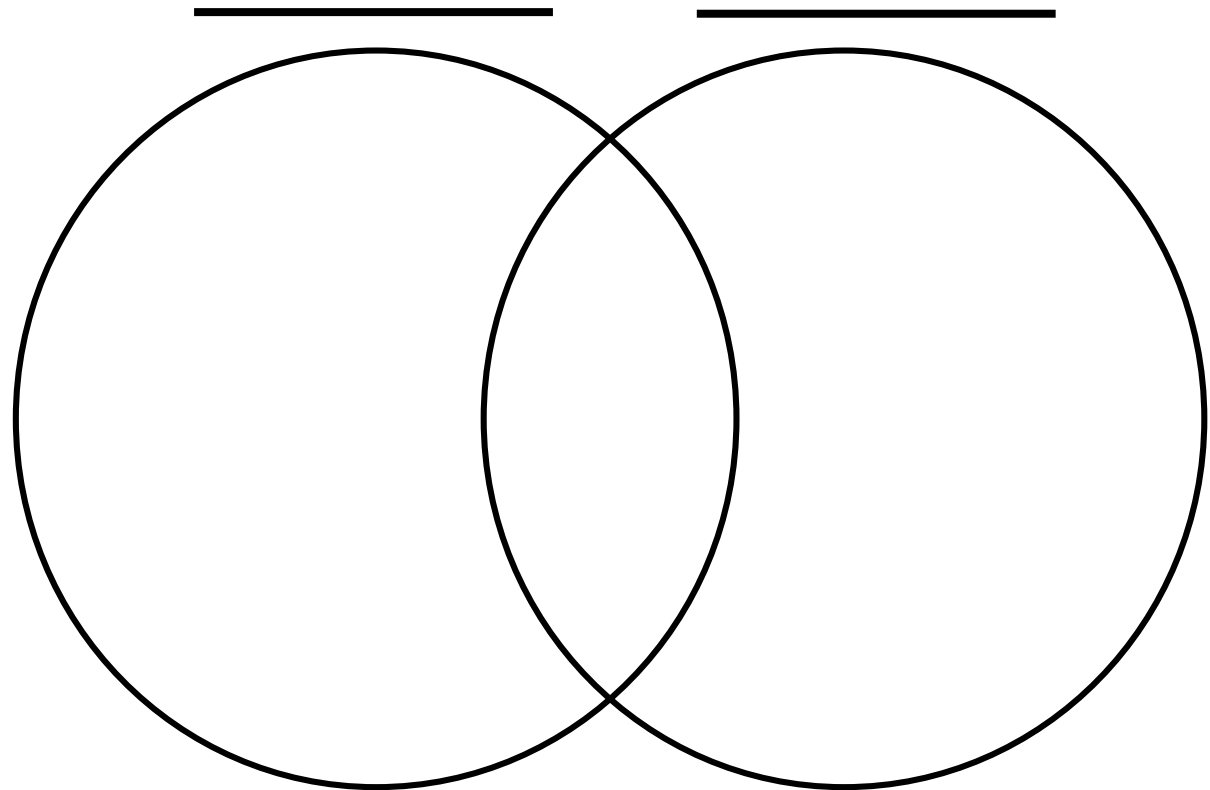
**Climate Change**

**Natural Events**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to make comparisons between the different climate zones of the UK**

**Task: Complete the diagram to compare two UK climate zones**



Ben Nevis – 1,345m

**Describe the Climate of Ben Nevis (Scotland)**

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Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to recognise what is global warming**

**Task: Use colours to match the definitions to the information**

Greenhouse Gases

Temperatures across the world are rising

Climate change

Rising Sea Levels

Melting ice caps

The melting ice means that the sea is getting higher and may flood land near the coast

Flooding

Carbon and other gases that trap the heat from the sun in the atmosphere

Rising sea levels

Too much rain can cause an area to fill up with water

Global Warming

Not enough rain leads to water shortages and makes it hard to grow food

Drought

The ice at the North and South Poles is melting because the Earth is getting warmer



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to understand the causes of global warming**

Task: Fill in the missing information

Global warming is the long-term increase in the average surface \_\_\_\_\_ of the Earth. This is primarily driven by the accumulation (build up) of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide in the Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ . There are several factors that contribute to global warming including:

**Carbon dioxide:** The burning of \_\_\_\_\_ fuels for energy production and transportation is the largest source of carbon dioxide emissions.

**Methane:** This is released during the production and transportation of coal, gas and oil. It is also emitted by \_\_\_\_\_, agriculture and the decay of organic waste.

**Deforestation:** Cutting down forests reduces Earth's capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ carbon dioxide.

**Land use changes:** Alterations in land use, such as converting natural landscapes into \_\_\_\_\_ areas or agricultural fields, can change the balance of greenhouse gas emissions.

**Industrial processes:** Certain \_\_\_\_\_ activities release greenhouse gases as byproducts.

**Waste Management:** The \_\_\_\_\_ of organic waste in landfills generates methane emissions. Proper waste management practices can help \_\_\_\_\_ these emissions.

absorb	urban	temperature
fossil	atmosphere	industrial
reduce	decomposition	livestock

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to understand the effects of global warming**

Task: Identify the positive and negative effects of global warming and colour in the boxes

In the Arctic, humans may benefit from warmer temperatures making sailing and fishing easier, as well as reduced heating costs.	In mountainous areas of Europe, up to 60% of native birds, mammals and plants could be lost.	Less sea ice in Polar regions will result in a loss of plants, birds and mammals.
Traditional ways of life and certain species such as the Polar Bear may be lost as sea ice melts in Arctic regions.	Many European ski resorts will suffer a loss of tourism due to lack of snow.	Crop yields could increase by up to 20% in east and south east Asia, but in central and south Asia the yields may decrease by 30%
Moderate climate change, including increased rain and warmer temperatures, are likely to see 20% increased crop yields in North America.	In southern Europe there will be increased pressure on water resources for drinking and farming.	Illness and death from diarrhoea are likely to rise in south and east Asia due to increased flooding and drought.
Warming in the mountains of North America is likely to cause more flooding in the winter, but less river flow in the summer, increasing competition for water.	In south and central Europe, high temperatures will cause heat stroke and dehydration.	Rising sea level and higher temperatures could see more cases of cholera in south-east Asia.
The populations of the Caribbean islands will suffer from water shortages and more drought.	In many African regions, crop production is likely to fall as temperature rises and water decreases.	Freshwater supplies in Asia are expected to decrease and affect more than 1 billion people by 2050.
By the middle of the century, it is predicted that savannah will replace rainforest ecosystems in South America leading to a huge loss of biodiversity.	Low-lying African coastal areas could see their fishing industry reduced by 10% as sea level and temperatures rise.	By 2020 it is predicted that biodiversity will be significantly reduced in areas such as the Great Barrier Reef (Australia) and tropical rainforests.
Erosion of beaches and the bleaching of coral reefs as a result of sea level rise and temperatures rising will affect the lives of Pacific Island communities.	Coral reefs and mangrove swamps could be destroyed in West Africa.	Due to increases in droughts and fires it is estimated that agriculture will decline in southern and eastern Australia.
Coastal communities in North America are likely to be at greater risk of coastal flooding and severe storm events.	As the climate gets warmer, diseases such as malaria will spread, putting up to 60% of Africa at risk.	Areas of western and southern New Zealand may experience longer growing seasons, less frost and increased rainfall.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to identify the personal changes that can be made to combat global warming**

**Task: Look at each problem and write down ideas about what you could do at home, and what could be done on a national & international level to combat global warming**

<u>Problem</u>	<u>I could:</u>	<u>The government could:</u>	<u>The world could:</u>
Cows making methane			
Palm oil deforestation			
Fossil fuels for energy			
Pollution from cars and factories			
Oil used for plastics			





Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**LO. To be able to identify countries in South America**

**Task: To know about biomes**

**1. Savannah**

The **savannah** is **hot** all year round with a long, **dry** season. Only grasses and shrubs grow here. It is home to lots of different types of animals such as elephants, zebras and wildebeest.

**2. Woodlands**

**Woodlands** are habitats where the main plants found are trees, but mosses, ferns and lichen can also be found. The climate is **warm** and **mild**, with more **rain** falling in the winter than in the summer.

**3. Deserts**

**Deserts** are **dry** all year round. Only a few plants might grow, such as small shrubs or cacti, because the soil is shallow and **rocky**. Animals come out at dusk when it is cooler.

**4. Grasslands**

**Grasslands** are areas of land that are vast and open. **Grasses** are the main plants. The largest grasslands are found in **East Africa**. Zebras, giraffes, elephants and rhinos all live in grasslands.

**5. Rainforests**

**Tropical rainforests** are hot and wet all year round. They are home to half of all the different types of plants and animals on the planet.

**6. Tundra**

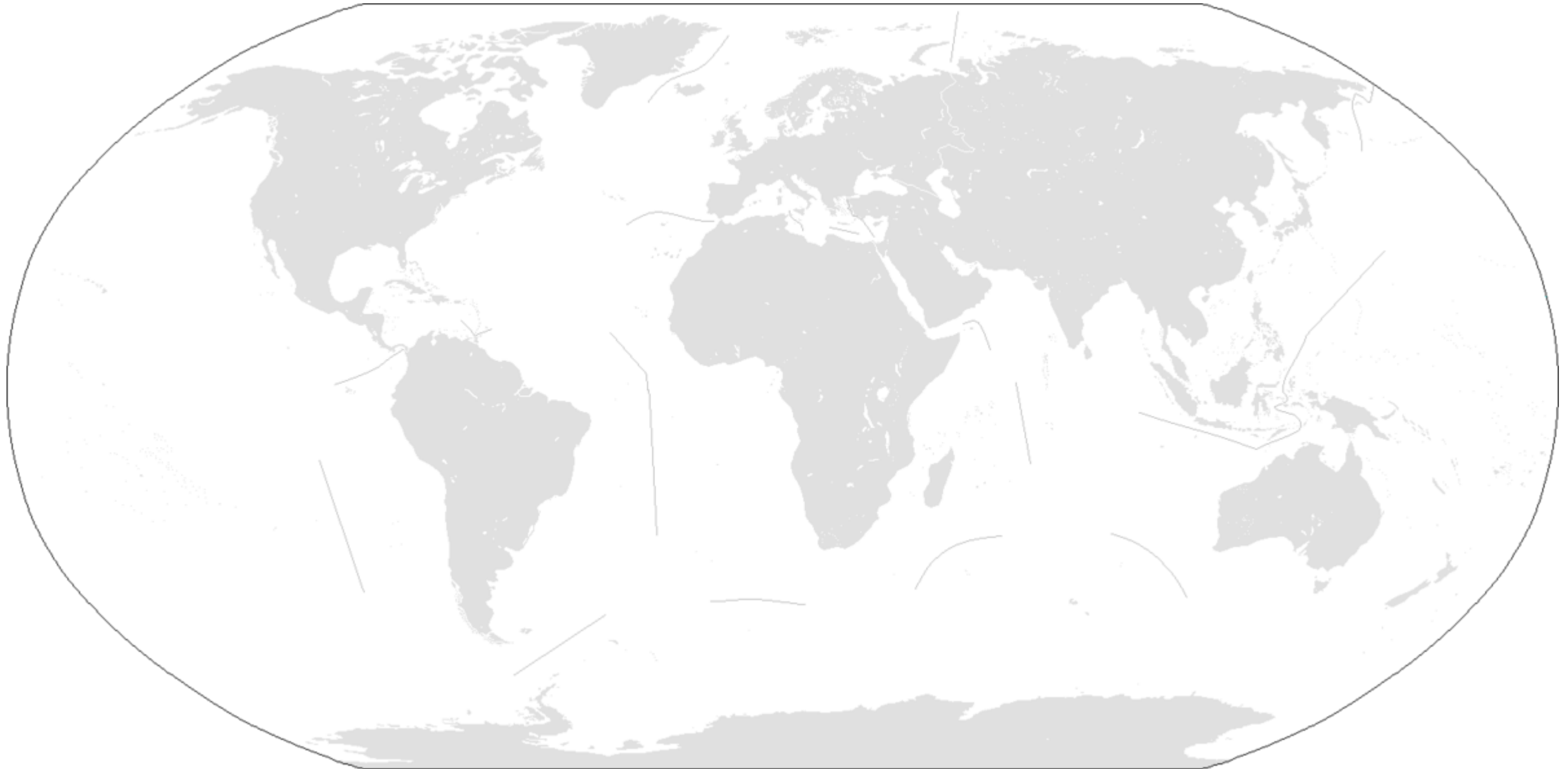
The **tundra** is the coldest of all the biomes. There is very little rain or snow and the temperatures are freezing. Winters are long and summers are short.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

LO. To be able to identify different biomes

Task: Draw / colour biomes



Tundra

Desert

Savannah

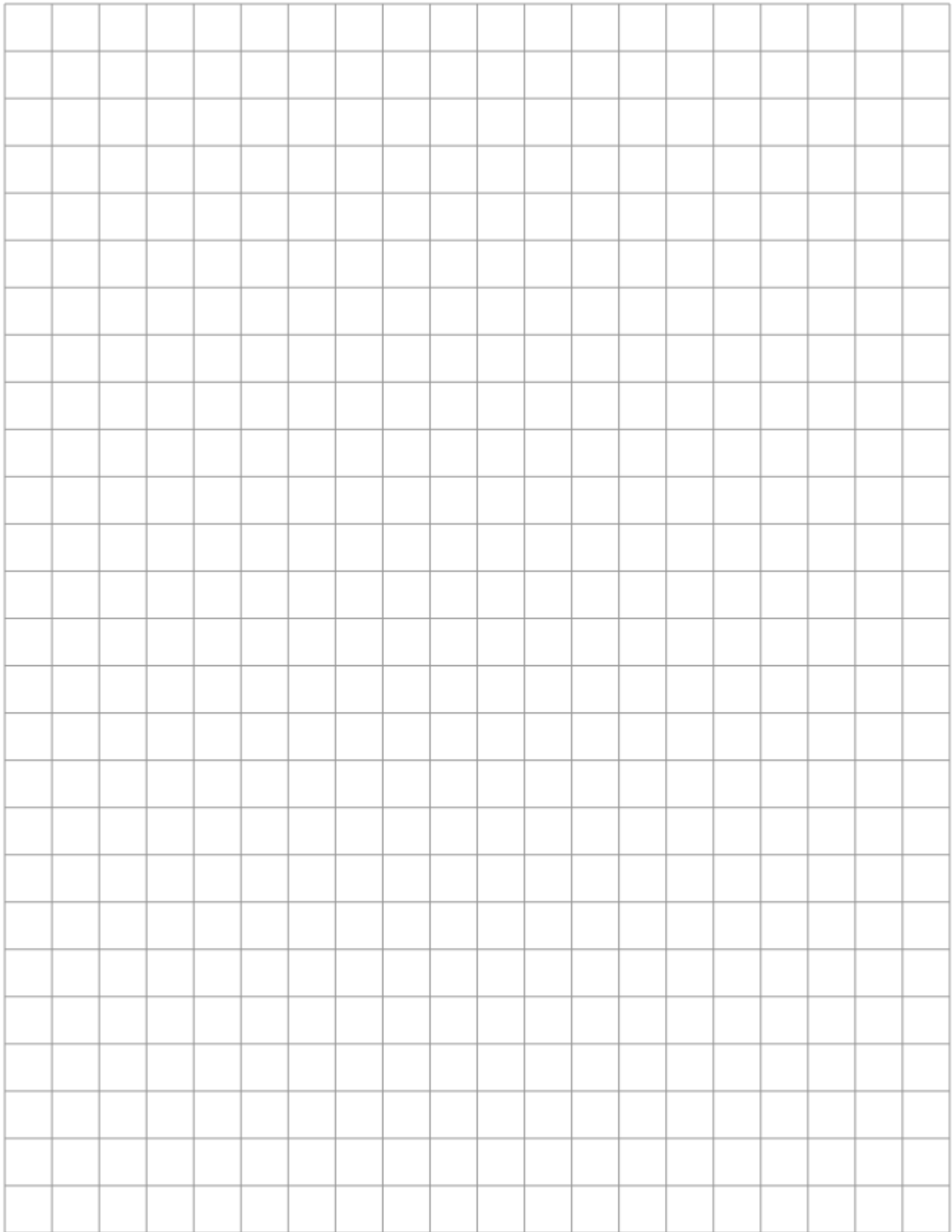
Rainforest

Forest (Deciduous & Coniferous )

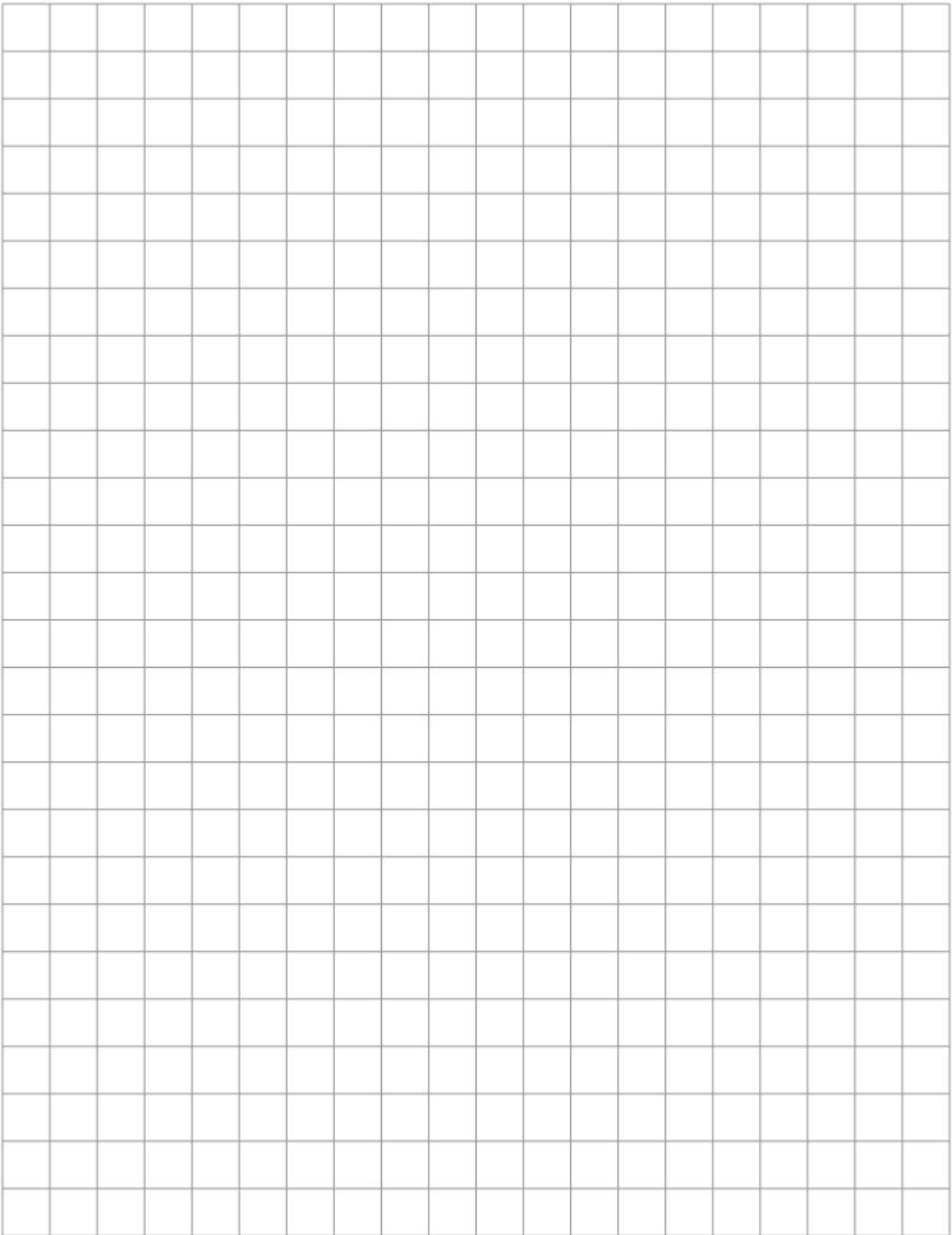
Grasslands



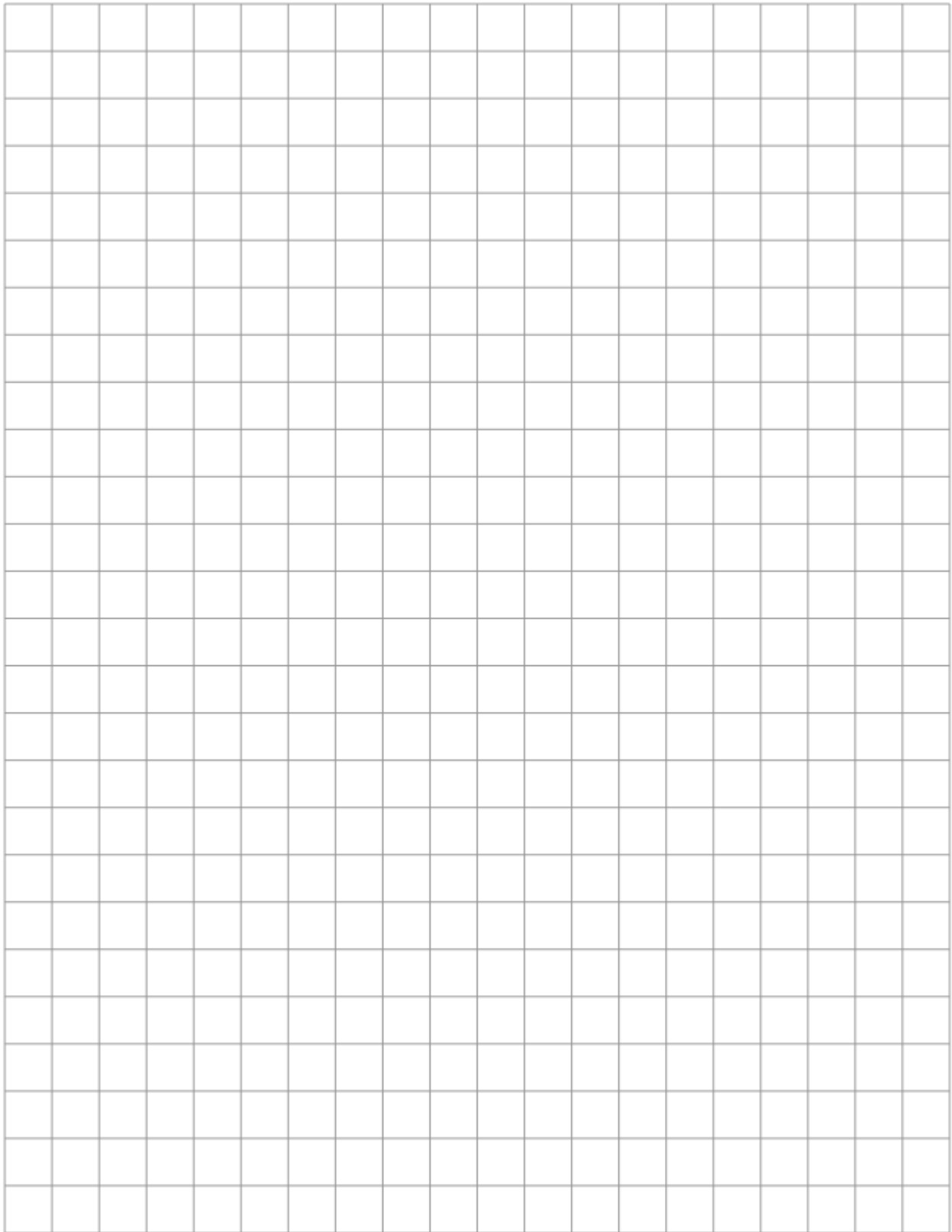
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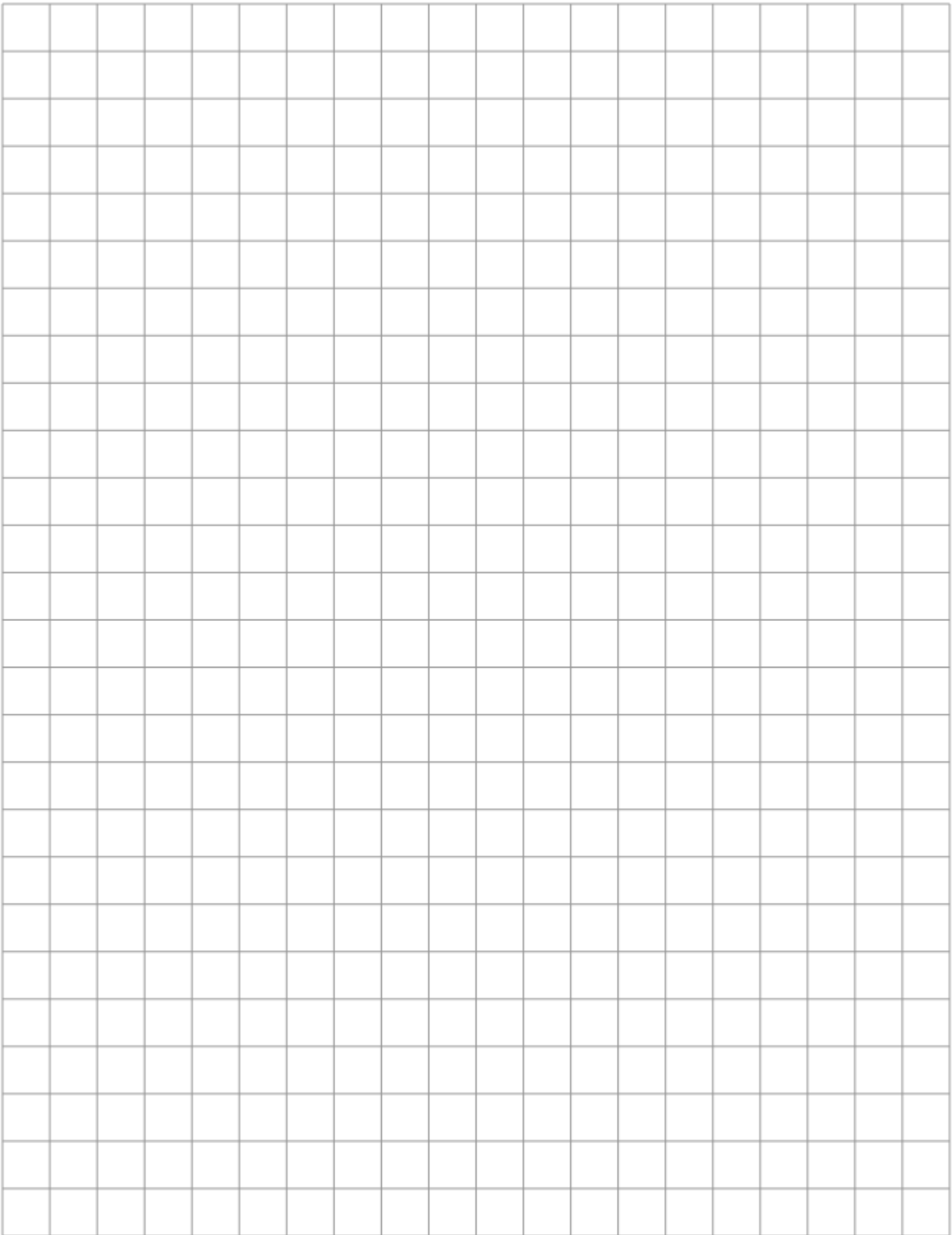
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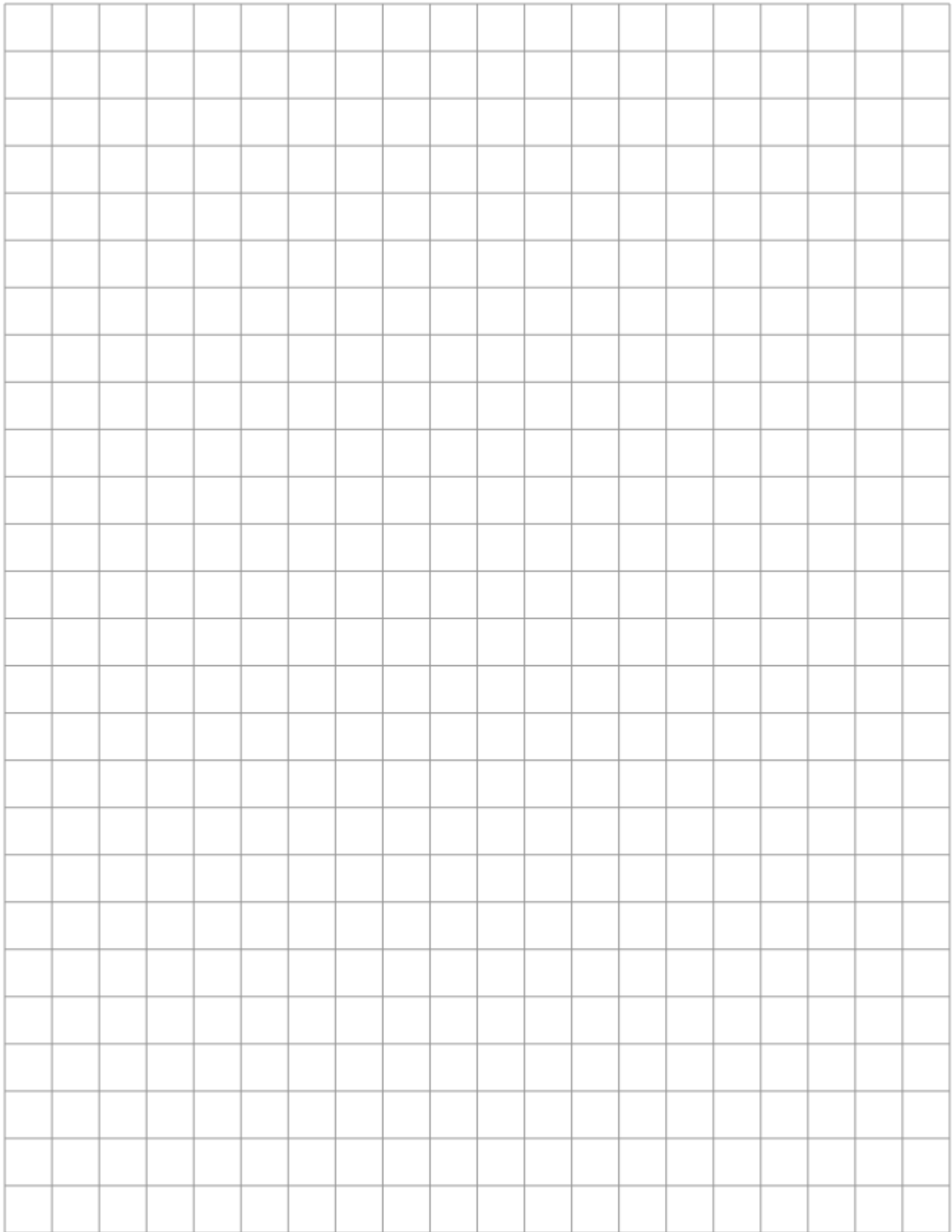
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