

**Dawood Public School
Course Outline 2017-18
Geography
Class IV**

Books:

Liew, Jeanne; *International Lower Secondary Geography Book 1* Marshall Cavendish Education.

Yearly Syllabus:

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August	Introducing Geography	1-8
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August:

Topic: Introducing Geography (Pg: 1-8)

- **Introduction to Geography:** Geography is the study of our planet Earth, its land and the people living on it.
- **Classification of Geography**
 - a. Physical Geography includes main areas of study such as physical features of the landscape, weather and climate, natural vegetation and soil.
 - b. Human Geography includes main areas of study such as population, settlement, economic activity.
 - c. Environmental Geography includes main areas of study such as pollution, its effects, and climate change.
- **Importance of Geography:** Geography is all about our planet Earth, our activities on planet Earth, close connections between us and our surroundings.

Reference Books:

- Chun, Tham Yoke. (1998). *Understanding Geography*. Longman, Singapore.
- Leong, Goh Cheng. (2001). *Excel in Geography 1*. Federal Publication, Singapore.

Key words: Environment, Relief, Drainage, Weather, Climate, Settlement, economic activity.

Model Questions:

1. What is Geography?
2. Differentiate between physical and human Geography.
3. Why is it necessary to study environmental Geography?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Students will be taken on a "Nature's walk" around the school to notice all the physical and man-made features in the surrounding.
- Students will collect pictures of physical, human and environmental Geography and will paste them in their note book.

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- <http://www.kidsgeo.com/geography-for-kids/0165-biomes.php>
- <http://www.worldofteaching.com/geographypowerpoints.html>

September:

Topic: Our Home: The Earth (pg: 9- 22)

- **The Universe.** Everything that exists, especially all physical matter, including all the stars, planets, galaxies, etc. in space.
- **Galaxies.** A galaxy is a community of stars.
- **The Solar System.** The Earth and the other eight planets, together with the asteroids, comets and meteors.
- **Why is life possible on Earth?** Earth gets the right amount of sun light and water. It has an atmosphere which absorbs heat from the sun so the Earth does not get too hot and prevents the loss of heat at night.
- **Oceans:** Large bodies of water.
- **Continents:** Large land masses.
- **Continental Drift Theory:** This theory states that Earth's crust is broken into pieces called plates and these plates are constantly moving.
- **Earth is Fragile:** We need to realize that our Earth is fragile, resources are precious and it is our responsibility to make good use of them.

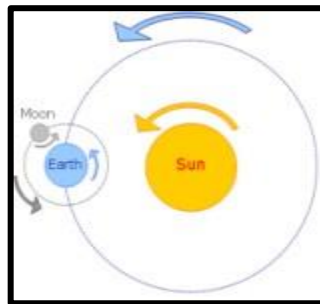
Reference Books:

- Leong, Goh Cheng. (2001). *Excel in Geography*. Federal Publication, Singapore.
- Jay, Sian E; Lim, Solomon and Nathan, Edward (n.d.) *Our World: a Closer Look, Secondary 3*. Federal Publications, Singapore.

Key words: Big Bang, Milky way, Temperature, Pangaea, Fragile, Rocks, Minerals.

Model Questions:

1. Why do we believe that there is no life on the other planets of the solar system?
2. Label rotation and revolution of the Earth in the given diagram.



3. Our Earth is fragile. How can we make it sustainable?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- A multimedia presentation will be screened for the students which will explain the Big Bang theory and the movement of plates in detail.
- Students will make Pangaea using the world map.

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- <http://www.nasa.gov>.
- <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/sciencefacts/space/definitions.html>

October:

Topic: The Earth's Landforms (pg: 35-43)

Formation of Landforms:

- **Internal Forces** (such as movements of plates and volcanic eruption) and external forces (such as agents of erosion and weathering) are responsible for the formation of landforms.

Different types of landforms:

- **Mountain:** it is a large landform that rises above 600 meters steeply. The processes of folding, faulting and volcanic eruptions are responsible for the formation of a mountain.
- **Hill:** It is less steep and is lower in elevation than a mountain. It is formed by deposition from wind or glaciers or by solidified magma and can also be formed by the erosion of mountains.
- **Plateau:** It is a raised flat surfaced landform. It covers 45% of Earth's land.
- **Valley:** A long depression. V-Shaped valley is formed by a river while the U-Shaped valley is formed by glaciers.
- **Plain:** It is an extensive level stretch of land.

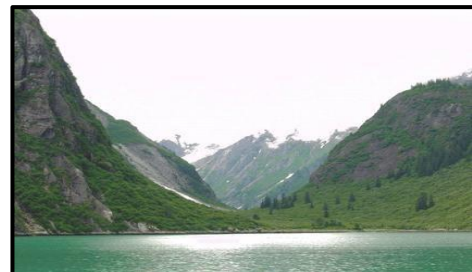
Reference Books:

- Chun, Tham Yoke. (1998). *Understanding Geography 1*. Longman, Singapore.
- (2001). *New Secondary Geography*. FEP International, Rawalpindi.

Key words: landforms, folding, mountain, mountain ranges.

Model Questions:

1. What cause landforms to be formed?
2. Why is population density high on plains while less on mountains?
3. State the difference between a plain and a plateau.
4. Identify the following valleys:



Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Teacher will display a working model of a volcano.
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- An assignment on the landforms of Pakistan of the place, students had visited will be given.
- Multimedia presentation will be shown on formation of ridges, mountains and valleys.

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- <http://www.edu.pe.ca/southernkings/landforms.htm>
- <http://mocomi.com/landforms/>

November:

Revision for Mid-Term Examination

December:

Mid Term Examination 2017

January:

Topic: Weather and Climate (pg no 64-84)

- **Weather:** Weather is the change in atmosphere for a short period of time.
- **Climate:** Climate describes the average weather condition over a long period of time.
- **Atmosphere:** is the envelope of gases around the Earth. The Earth's atmosphere is composed of a variety of gases mainly Nitrogen, Oxygen and carbon dioxide.
- **Atmospheric layers:** Earth's atmosphere is divided into Troposphere, Stratosphere, Mesosphere, Thermosphere, and Exosphere.
- **Elements of Climate and Weather:** The elements of weather and climate include atmospheric conditions such as; Temperature, Precipitation, Humidity, Air pressure, Cloud Cover, and Wind direction.
- **Temperature:** Temperature refers to the degree of hotness or coldness of the air which is measured with a Thermometer.
- **Direction of the Winds:** Winds are the strong movement of air which carries the temperature of an area to other. The direction of wind is known by wind vane.
- **Humidity:** is the amount of water vapor in the atmosphere which is measured with a Hygrometer.
- **Air pressure:** Atmospheric pressure which is exerted by the weight of air per unit area, which is measured with a Barometer.
- **Rainfall:** Water that falls on the Earth which is measured with a Rain Gauge.
- **Wind Strength:** Shows the speed of the wind which is measured with an Anemometer.
- **Clouds:** Clouds are made up of water droplets, caused by the process of condensation. Cloud cover is recorded with Total Sky Imager.
- **Is our climate changing?** Human activities accelerate climate change and global warming. Use of CFC's, Fossil Fuels.
- **Evidences of Climate change:** Droughts which are prolonged periods without water. Floods: which are overflow of water.

Reference Books:

- Jay, Sian E; Lim, Solomon and Nathan, Edward (n.d.) *Our World: a Closer Look, Secondary 3*, Federal Publications, Singapore.
- Chun, Tham Yoke. (1998). *Understanding Geography*. Longman, Singapore.

Key Words: Weather, Climate, Atmosphere, Solar radiation, Evaporation, Transpiration, Climate change, Drought.(Refer to Glossary, given on page 129)

Sample Questions:

1. State the difference between weather and climate.
2. Fill the following table:

Element of weather	Meaning	Name of the Instrument to measure the element	Units
Temperature			
Wind Pressure			

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Teacher will display weather instrument in the class.
- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Activity from book page # 83 "how green are you?"

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- <http://www.weatherwizkids.com/weather-climate.htm>
- http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/weather_climate/

February:

Topic: Major Climate types of the World (pg no 85-90)

Topic: Major Climate types of the World

- **Distribution of Climate types:** Factors that causes the distribution of world climatic zones. Distribution of world climate types on map. Distinguish characteristics of each climate zone such as, ATR, AR.
- **Tropical Climate:** Tropical climates can be divided into two major types that are Equatorial climate and Tropical Monsoon Climate. The Equatorial Climate is characterized by small annual temperature range and high annual rain falls. Tropical Monsoon climate is the type of Equatorial Climate characterized by small annual temperature range and high annual rain falls.
- **Temperate Climate:** Temperate climates can be divided into two major types that are warm temperate climate, and cool temperate climate. Warm temperate climate is also known as Mediterranean climate. The warm temperate climate has warm and wet winters and hot and dry summers. The cool temperate climates' winter temperature frequently falls below zero freezing point.
- **Polar Climate:** The polar climate is characterized by large annual temperature range and low annual rain falls.

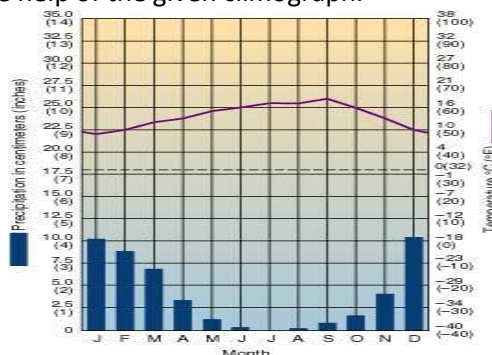
Reference Books:

- (2001). *Secondary Geography*. FEP International, Rawalpindi.
- (Chun, Tham Yoke. (1998). *Understanding Geography 3*. Longman, Singapore.

Key Word: Weather, Climate, Tropical Climate, Temperate Climate, Polar climate
(Refer to Glossary, given on page 129)

Sample Questions:

1. Describe the climatic condition of a rainforest land.
2. Identify the region with the help of the given climograph.



Projects, Assignments and Activities:

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Collect weather forecast report of a week and make your own report.
- Students will be asked to read and interpret the climograph of different regions.
- A short video on the life of Eskimos will be screened.

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- <http://www.slideshare.net/chua.geog/sec1-major-climatic-types-of-the-world>
- http://en.wikibooks.org/wiki/High_School_Earth_Science/World_Climate

March:

Topic: The Physical and the Human Environments (pg: 23-34)

- **Physical Environment:** It consists of physical features such as mountains, rivers, forest.
- **Human Environment:** It consists of man-made features such as houses, farms, factories.
- **Physical-Human relationship:** There is a close link between humans and the physical environment and this is called the physical-human relationship.
- **Factors that Affect Humans:** factors that affect the physical- human relationship are: Population growth and Technology.
- **Differences in Physical-Human Relationship:** People living in different environment interact differently. Factors that affect them are: climate, settlements, technology, vegetation, transport.
- **Case Studies:** Kung Bushmen adapting to the desert and people in Karachi modifying their physical environment.

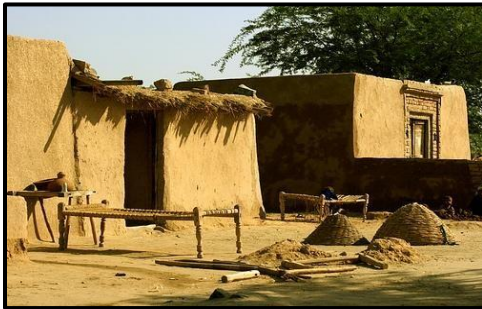
Reference Books:

- Chun, Tham Yoke. (1998). *Understanding Geography 3*. Longman, Singapore.

Key words: Environment, Technology, Human Environment, Physical Environment.

Model Questions:

1. With the help of the given pictures explain how human activity cause changes in the environment.



2. How does the physical environment affect us?
3. Why is human impact on the environment increasing?

Projects, Assignments and Activity:

- Work Sheet will be provided.
- Assignment: What difficulty do you foresee if you were sent to a village?

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- <http://www.slideshare.net/DMN072812/geography-ppt-lesson>
- <http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Geography>

April:

Revision for Final Examinations

May:

Final Examination 2018