



Geography Curriculum: Year 3

What are the aims and intentions of this curriculum?

That children:

- Appreciate how our locality is similar/different to other places in the World.
- Read maps.

Term	Topic	Knowledge	Skills	Vocabulary
Autumn	Why do people live near volcanoes?	<p>Name and locate the world's mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>Understanding geographical similarities and differences between the UK, Europe and North and South America</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of mountains volcanoes and earthquakes</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of types of settlement and land use</p> <p>Describe a tectonic plate and know that mountains occur along plate boundaries.</p>	<p>Use maps and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Correctly label the features of shield and composite volcanoes and explain how they form.</p>	<p>Inner/outer core mantle crust magma tectonic plate plate boundary fold, fault-block and volcanic mountain atlas composite / shield volcano magma chamber vent pyroclastic flow active, dormant and extinct volcano negative/positive effects fertile soil climate change earthquake</p>
Fieldwork: Roseberry topping visit				
Spring	Who lives in Antarctica?	Antarctica's place on the Earth and on a map, position and significance.	Longitude and Latitude and visual understanding of Polar Landscapes via photographic analysis	<p>lines of latitude lines of longitude hemisphere climate</p>



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		<p>Polar Regions, Antarctica's size, makeup and surrounding oceans</p> <p>Antarctica as a polar region, seasonal/geographical variations in time,</p> <p>Different forms of land and terrain hot and cold climate zones and the influence of the earth's orbit on climate zones</p> <p>Antarctica and its specific physical geography</p> <p>Antarctica's mountainous terrain, oceans and their effects and influences upon the expedition</p> <p>Understanding of route taking by Endurance Expedition</p>	<p>Using different secondary data sources for geographical investigation</p> <p>Mapping, graphing and data presentation, four figure grid references</p>	<p>climate zone</p> <p>compass points</p> <p>direction</p> <p>treaty</p> <p>ice shelf</p> <p>ice sheet</p> <p>drifting ice</p> <p>iceberg</p>
Summer	Are all settlements the same?	<p>Describe the difference between villages, towns and cities.</p> <p>Describe the different types of land use.</p> <p>Discuss reasons for the location of human and physical features.</p> <p>Describe the location of New Delhi.</p> <p>State some similarities and differences between land use and features in New Delhi and the local area.</p>	<p>Identify some human and physical features in New Delhi.</p> <p>Locate some geographical regions in the UK.</p> <p>Locate some cities in the UK.</p> <p>Identify features on an OS map using the legend.</p> <p>Follow a route on an OS map.</p> <p>Identify and begin to offer explanations about changes to features in the local area.</p>	<p>agricultural land</p> <p>capital city</p> <p>commercial land</p> <p>compare</p> <p>country border</p> <p>county</p> <p>dispersed</p> <p>facilities</p> <p>land use</p> <p>legend</p> <p>linear</p> <p>local</p> <p>memorial</p> <p>metro</p> <p>monument</p> <p>nucleated</p>



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Mapping skills	To create a map of the British Isles	<p>Locational knowledge: Discover of the location the school and the local area. Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Place knowledge: Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs.</p> <p>Human and physical geography: Use basic geographical vocabulary to describe features in the local area and on a map of the British Isles.</p>	<p>Great Britain, the United Kingdom and the British Isles cannot be used interchangeably, as they refer to different boundaries and include different land masses.</p> <p>To get a more accurate direction, an eight-point compass can be used.</p> <p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps.</p> <p>KS2 - Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p>	
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