

Ashtree Primary School and Nursery Medium Term Plan for Geography

Year 3 Autumn Term – Locations, Places and Maps

Prior Place and Location Knowledge – Year 2

- Pupils can name and locate the seven continents of the world
- Pupils can name and locate the five oceans of the world
- Pupils can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom
- Pupils can name the four capital cities of the United Kingdom
- Pupils have studied a small area in the U.K (London) and in a non-European country (America- links to explorers topic in History) and are able to identify similarities and differences in human geography and physical geography.

Prior Human and Physical Geography – Year 2

- Pupils can identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK.
- Pupils can locate hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and North and South Poles
- Pupils can use a wide range of basic geographical vocabulary to refer to human features and physical features.

Key Vocabulary - Europe, South America, North America, Russia, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, Equator, Arctic and Antarctic Circles, Greenwich Mean Time, Globes, Atlas, Keys, Symbols.

Lessons

Step 1 - Children can recap learning by finding and naming the 7 continents of the world along with the 5 oceans. Still Recapping - Children to find the United Kingdom on a map and name the 4 countries in the UK.

Step 2 - To use a globe to identify the Equator, North/South Hemispheres, Arctic and Antarctic circles and GMT.

Step 3 - To look at a map of a local area (School map) and know how to use it.

Step 4 - Children to Identify Europe on a map and also locate Russia.

Step 4 - Children to locate other countries in Europe.

Step 5 - Children to Identify North and South America on a map.

Step 5 - Children to identify countries in North and South America.

Location Knowledge = Red **Place Knowledge = Blue**

Human/Physical Geography = Green **Fieldwork and Map skills = Black**

Step 1 - Year 2 location knowledge - Pupils can name and locate the seven continents of the world, Pupils can name and locate the five oceans of the world, Pupils can name and locate the four countries of the United Kingdom, Pupils can name the four capital cities of the United Kingdom.

Step 2 - Pupils are practising using maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping, Pupils are beginning to use four figure grid references and are becoming increasingly accurate with symbols and key

Step 3 - Pupils are beginning to use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area practising using: sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies

Step 4 & 6 - Pupils are practising using maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied and can use at least one confidently.

Curriculum Enhancements

- Outdoor learning to use a map in context.
- Using different map types to support learning and understanding.

Misconceptions

- Russia is in both Europe and Asia,
- North America is the continent, The USA is a country in North America.
- Arctic circle is an ocean, Antarctica is land and a continent.

Suggested Activities

S1 – Using atlases to support

S3 – To complete a task around the school using a school map to locate different places

S4,5,6 – Atlases to support along with using apps like google maps.

Curriculum Links

Maths – Direction

Art - Sketching

This will lead to . . .

- Pupils can locate countries in Europe, North/South America and Africa on a map with increasing accuracy.
- Pupils can locate cities of the United Kingdom and are beginning to identify counties, rivers and coasts.
- Pupils can identify at least 4 for the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/ Greenwich Meridian and time zones
- Pupils have studied a region of the U.K, a region in a European country and a region within North/South America or Africa and are beginning to identify similarities and differences between the three in physical geography and human geography.
- Pupils can describe an increased range of aspects of physical geography and human geography including: mountains and volcanoes (follows on from Science of Rocks in Y3).
- Pupils are becoming more confident using two of these three: maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- Pupils are beginning to use eight points of a compass, four figure grid references and are becoming more confident with symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey Maps)
- Pupils can use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area practising using: sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies