

# Ashtree Primary School and Nursery Medium Term Plan for Geography

## Year 3 Spring Term – Rivers and Seas

### 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 – River, sea, ocean, lake, stream, source, tributary, estuary, confluence, mouth, basin, meander, streams, ox-bow lake, Thames, Lea, Severn, Mersey, Tyne, Trent, Wear.

### Lessons

#### Previous Year Revision – 5 Oceans of the World.

Step 1 – To understand that a river is a body of water.

Step 2 – To understand what a river is and that there are 3 sections to the river.

Step 3 – To understand and explain the different features of a river.

Step 4 – To locate different rivers and seas in and surrounding the UK on a map using an atlas.

Step to be included based on availability and booking:

To visit a local river (River Lea) and complete some field work tasks e.g. field sketches, understanding and seeing different parts of a river.

Location Knowledge = Red Place Knowledge = Blue

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

Step 1 – Pupils can describe a few aspects of physical and human geography including: rivers and climate zones.

Step 2 – Pupils can describe a few aspects of physical and human geography including: rivers and climate zones.

Step 3 – Pupils can describe a few aspects of physical and human geography including: rivers and climate zones.

Step 4 – 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 5 – Pupils can, with increasing accuracy, locate cities and rivers of the United Kingdom

### Curriculum Enhancements

- Outdoor learning to visit a river.
- Using different map types to support learning and understanding.
- To create a 3D model of a river.

### Misconceptions

- Canals/streams/ivers are all different things
- Rivers can run through many different places e.g. River Thames is not just in London.

### Suggested Activities

S1 – Using atlases to support

S2 – 3D model of a river

S3 – Labelled sheet

S4 – Field Trip to a local river.

S5 – Atlases to support along with using apps like google maps.

### Curriculum Links

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