



Year 3 Key Learning

	On the doorstep	Via roads and rail	Across the water
Focus Enquiry	"How is Winsford linked to salt?"	"Why do so many people visit megacities?"	"Why are deserts so dry and jungles so wet?"
Link to Wider Curriculum	Local History: Lion Salt Works	English-The Rhythm of the Rain	History-Ancient Egypt
National Curriculum Statement	Analyse and discuss maps of the local area	Describe and explain the distribution of megacities across the continents of the world. Identify and locate the top 10 cities in the UK with the largest populations	Describe and understand the key aspects of jungle biomes and desert biomes Compare and contrast the benefits and disadvantages of a city Compare and contrast the temperature and rainfall data in different climate graphs. Compare a jungle biome to a desert biome
Previous Knowledge	The human and physical features of Winsford. That the four points of a compass are North, East, South and West. That I live and go to school in Winsford That a birds eye view is an image looking down at something.	Key landmarks within countries in the UK. Key geographical features of a non-European country. Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical and human features. Use world maps, atlases and globes Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features	The seven continents (including Antarctica) and five oceans of the world. The similarities and differences to the weather in the UK and other non-European countries. How seasonal changes can affect the weather and physical features of a landscape. How animals and plants have adapted to survive in their habitat.



KEY LEARNING IN GEOGRAPHY @ Over Hall Community School updated January

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<p>Key Learning</p>	<p>How to use a map to locate places in Winsford</p> <p>The human and physical features of our local area</p> <p>The route needed to visit the local salt mines</p> <p>How to create a sketch map of the local area</p>	<p>The key features of cities</p> <p>Why people live in cities of high density</p> <p>Where megacities are across the world</p> <p>That Baghdad was the first city in the world with a million inhabitants</p> <p>The 10 cities in the UK with the largest populations.</p> <p>That Milton Keynes is the fastest growing city in the UK</p>	<p>That the climate affects both the landscape of different biomes and the plants and animals that live there.</p> <p>In the Southern Hemisphere June and July are the middle of Winter.</p> <p>The wettest places on Earth are all found around the Equator and between the Equator and the Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer.</p> <p>The United Kingdom is in the temperate climate zone because it is generally mild and wet all year.</p> <p>Arica is the driest inhabited place on Earth.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Local area- belonging to the area where you live</p> <p>Salt mine-all mining extracts natural salt deposits from underground</p> <p>Route-a way from one place to another</p> <p>Sketch map-simple drawings of the landscape</p> <p>Location-a particular place or position</p> <p>Transport-take or carry people or goods from one place to another</p> <p>Benefits- an advantage or profit gained from something</p> <p>Site-an area of ground on which a town, building or monument is constructed</p>	<p>Map-a map is a picture of a plane, usually drawn from above</p> <p>Settlement-settlements are places where people live and sometimes work</p> <p>Village-small settlements with a small number of houses for a few hundred people</p> <p>Town-more people live in a town-normally a couple of thousand-so they need more homes and more shops</p> <p>City- Cities are the largest kind of settlements and often have millions of people living in them</p> <p>Megacity-Cities with a total population in excess of 10 million people</p> <p>Population- the number of people living in a certain place</p>	<p>Climate- The average weather conditions in a place over 30 years or more.</p> <p>Temperate- Having a mild temperature without the extremes of hot or cold.</p> <p>Tropic of Cancer: Also called the Northern Tropic – the most northern latitude. Latitude line is 23 degrees north of the equator. The weather is generally hot and dry.</p> <p>Tropic of Capricorn: The most southern latitude on the Earth where the sun can appear directly overhead. It is the southern boundary of the tropics region.</p> <p>Inhabited- To have inhabitants – to live in an area or type of habitat.</p> <p>Continental- The main divisions of land on Earth.</p> <p>Equatorial- Located near the equator.</p>



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		<p>Continent- the amount a country sells and makes</p> <p>Civilisation- a group of people with their own languages and way of life</p> <p>Migration-the movement of people from one place to another</p> <p>Capital city-where the government of that country is based.</p>	<p>Northern Hemisphere- Half of the Earth that is north of the Equator.</p> <p>Southern Hemisphere- Half of the Earth that is south of the Equator.</p> <p>Biome- An area classified according to the species that live in that location.</p>
<p>Locational Knowledge And Skills</p>	<p>Introduction of 2 point grid reference</p>	<p>Introduction of Time Zones including Greenwich meantime .Recap the position of the Equator but now know that its affects the climate. Know the vocabulary of the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and introduce digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate the countries of Europe, including Russia and Greece as well as looking at North and South America</p> <p>Introduction of climate - Look at environmental regions (different areas defined by their environmental conditions, such as climate, landforms, soil etc) and contrast the key physical and human characteristics, countries and major cities e.g. rivers, mountains, capitals, landmarks of these places through a simple comparison study.</p>
	<p>Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between locations using photos/pictures, temperatures in different locations and population numbers.</p>	<p>Build on prior knowledge of UK regions by using maps to locate countries</p>	<p>Use the language of 'north', 'south', 'east', 'west' to relate countries to each other.</p> <p>Look at maps, pictures and other sources to identify similarities and differences. Compare physical and human features, draw conclusions, pose questions and use prior knowledge of map reading.</p>



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Human and Physical Geography Knowledge and Skills	Understand the physical human characteristics of our local area	Develop knowledge of climate and time zone	Develop knowledge of climate and time zone
	Ask and answer questions about our local area	Draw diagrams and produce writing explaining why megacities have boomed.	Locate places in the world where deserts and jungles occur, naming the continent and country
Fieldwork Skills	Develop and extend knowledge of a compass into the 8 compass points and use them to explain/identify points on a map. Develop and extend 2 point grid references Use locational language to describe the location of points on a map of the school/local area.		
Useful Resources	Geography Primary Resources National Geographic Kids (natgeokids.com) Easy Geography For kids Year 3 Geography - BBC Bitesize Year 3 Geography Curriculum Lessons For Geography Year 3		
Useful Texts	Info Buzz The United Kingdom	The Story of Big Cities-James McMorgan	Journey to the River Sea-Eva Ibbotson Why oh Why are Deserts Dry?-Tish Rabe



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