

YEAR 3 (Geography 2 Blocks)

What different environments does Poland have?



Locational knowledge:

To know where the UK is located and where I live and the names of nearby counties.

To describe where Poland is located on a map.

To know on which continent Poland is

To locate the neighbouring countries of Poland.

Place knowledge:

To understand the physical and human geography of the UK and its contrasting human and physical environments.

I can explain why some regions in the UK are different to each other

To be able to describe and compare similarities and differences between Poland and the UK

Geography skills:

To be able to use the atlas to locate some countries and cities in Europe.

To be able to use the atlas to locate some urban areas.

What is the difference between mountains and volcanoes?

(builds on Science Rocks)

Locational knowledge:

To be able to recognise and label key mountain features of mountains

To begin to understand how ice, snow and rain shape a mountain

To identify and name a number of famous mountains

To have an initial understanding how mountains are formed

To identify types of volcanoes

To know the names of different volcanoes

To name some features of volcanoes

To be aware of the role of tectonic plates in creating volcanoes

Place knowledge:

To begin to understand why some people live near a volcano

To recount some factual information about the impact a volcano can have on people's lives.

Human and physical geography:

Geography skills:

To be able to show where mountains are on an atlas using their knowledge of

To use four and six figure grid references.

Fieldwork:

To be able to make a map of a short route with features in the correct place



To be able to make a simple scale plan
To be able to present information in a graph
To be able to carry out fieldwork in the local area selecting appropriate techniques.

National Curriculum: **Key stage 2**

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge. Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time identify 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 (including day and night)

Place knowledge understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

Geographical skills and fieldwork use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied 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 use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

What is Geography?

Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments. Geographers explore both the physical

properties of Earth's surface and the human societies spread across it. They also examine how human culture interacts with the natural environment and the way that locations and places can have an impact on people. Geography seeks to understand where things are found, why they are there, and how they develop and change over time.

Geographic skills are **used in making decisions important to everyday life**—where to buy or rent a home; where to get a job; how to get to work or to a friend's house; and where to shop, vacation, or go to school. All of these decisions involve the ability to acquire, arrange, and use geographic information.