

Cantrell Primary School Geography Curriculum

Year 3: Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

How the earth is formed and the way the earth's movements creates natural events

Objectives:

- Know what causes an earthquake
- Know and label the different parts of a volcano
- Know the names of a number of the world's highest mountains
- Understand how a mountain region was formed
- Know where the main mountain regions are in the UK

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ The Earth is made up of layers and that the earth is covered in a crust that moves and these are called tectonic plates.
- ✓ Mountain regions are formed by the movement of tectonic plates over millions of years and that they are still moving.
- ✓ There are different mountain regions in the UK e.g. Snowdon and Ben Nevis.
- ✓ A compass has different points and it is used to locate places on a map
- ✓ There are different regions of mountains from around the world e.g. Himalayas, the Alps and the Rocky Mountains and these are located on different continents
- ✓ Volcanoes are formed by the movement along tectonic plates and weaknesses or cracks in the Earth surface causing magma to escape.
- ✓ There are different types of volcanoes caused by different types of eruption.
- ✓ Volcanoes have caused and continue to cause an impact on the surrounding environment e.g. Pompeii.
- ✓ Earthquakes are caused by shifting tectonic plates and are measured on a Richter scale.

Practical Tasks:

- Make a labelled flip book to show the formation of the earth.
- Create tectonic plates using paper after watching an explanation via video.
- Create a volcano from clay and simulating an eruption.
- Research mountain regions using atlases and ICT.
- From the research label the volcano.
- Sorting activity to show different types of volcanoes.
- Write a diary recount from research and comprehension work from Pompeii.
- Locate where volcanoes and earthquakes are around the world – located on a map.
- Picture version of the Richter scale.
- Watch videos of earthquakes.

Key Vocabulary:

volcano, erupt, tectonic plates, lava, magma, earth crust, core, layers, Richter scale, Compass points – North South East West, direction, location, area

Cross-Curricular Links:

English – Research / Diary extract and produce a Volcanoes fact file and book.

History -Pompeii

Computing – Research using the internet / Digital images of the volcanoes erupting.

Maths – understanding and interpreting scales / Compass points.

D&T/Science – Creating and erupting a volcano

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Year 3: European Study

European geography to relate to History based topic

Objectives:

- Know the names of and locate at least ten European countries (including France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia)
- Know some similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a region in a European country.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate European countries and capitals.
- Know and name the eight points of a compass

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ European is made up of several different countries e.g. France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Russia, Scandinavia
- ✓ There are similarities and differences of Nottinghamshire and Scandinavian regions
- ✓ Maps and atlases can be used to find information and locate places
- ✓ Compasses have eight points. These are North, South, East, West, North- East, North- West, South- East, South- West
- ✓ A compass is used to identify and locate places on a map

Practical Tasks:

- Use maps and atlases to find and label a blank map
- To compare UK and Nottinghamshire to areas of Scandinavia
- To use maps and Atlases to answer research questions and Find the journeys made by the Vikings on raids

Key Vocabulary:

Europe, Scandinavia, maps, atlases, regions, country, compass: North, South, East, West, North-East, North - West, South- East, South-West

Cross-Curricular Links:

History – Anglo-Saxons and Viking Raiders Topic
Maths – Compasses

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Year 3: Land Use

How to draw simple maps with a key, understand the terms rural and urban, know how land is used in the UK and look at farming

Objectives:

- Be able to name different land use patterns in the UK
- Understand different types of human settlement and land use
- Be able to describe the main land uses within urban areas
- Be able to identify the key characteristics of rural areas.
- Understand and use four-figure grid references
- Be able to make a map of a short route with features in the correct order and in the correct places.
- Be able to carry out fieldwork, in a group, in the local area selecting appropriate techniques.
- Be able to present information gathered in fieldwork using simple graphs.

Key Factual Learning:

- ✓ Land is used in different ways our local area. This will also include residential, retail, industrial and recreational
- ✓ A key and symbols are used on a map to distinguish buildings and areas of land use
- ✓ Maps are made up of grid and these can be referenced by using 2- and 4-digit reference codes
- ✓ Maps can be draw in a variety of ways including street view and aerial view maps
- ✓ The land use in Britain varies and includes urban and rural eg, villages, town, cities, costal, farms and countryside

Practical Tasks:

- Use Google maps too investigated around school and start to draw a simple sketch map
- Draw a simple sketch map of the school and use simple map symbols and key
- Use the school ground or the local area to visit and practise making a map using trundle wheels, compasses and digital cameras
- Look at detailed maps of Bulwell and use two- and four-figure grid references to locate key features
- To draw and interpret graphs and pie charts of land use

Key Vocabulary:

street view, aerial view, landmarks, directions, compass, symbols, trundle wheel, tape measure, features, local area, urban, rural, landscape, statistics, town, cities, grid reference, agriculture, farming

Cross-Curricular Links:

Mathematics -measuring, grid references, compasses

Art – sketching local area

Computing - Google maps, 2-Simple: 2- Graph to make graphs and pie charts