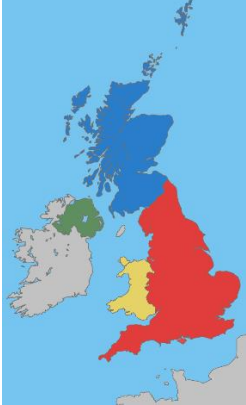


Emmanuel Junior Academy

Year 3 Geography Autumn

Area of Study	Substantive Knowledge and understanding	Vocabulary	Disciplinary Knowledge (Mapping)	Disciplinary Knowledge (Fieldwork skills)	Disciplinary Knowledge (Enquiry)
<p>The UK</p>  <p>Concepts</p> <p>Leisure and tourism Urbanisation Climate Agriculture Settlement Community Diversity Culture Industry Trade</p>	<p><u>(KS1 review)</u> Use globe or world atlas to name and locate Europe and the United Kingdom's place within it. Name and locate the seven continents and five oceans on a globe or world atlas. Name and locate the equator and poles on a world map or globe)</p> <p>-Understand you can find places such as Emmanuel Junior Academy /Sheffield on a map. -Locate Sheffield on a map of the UK and know that it is a city. Identify surrounding villages i.e Beighton on a range of maps. Locate Yorkshire on a map of the UK and know that this is a county. -Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries, capital cities and surrounding seas on a range of maps. -Name and locate key landmarks and human and physical features of Sheffield. -Describe the human characteristics of Sheffield and Beighton. How is the land used? -Know and understand what city life is like.</p>	<p>Continent Country County City Capital City Town Village rural United Kingdom England London Scotland Edinburgh Wales Cardiff Northern Ireland Belfast Cathedral Skyscraper community</p> <p>grid square 4 figure grid reference Coordinate Contour Interval Height Spot height</p>	<p><u>Using and interpreting</u> -Use atlases, maps and globes on different scales. -Use large scale maps outside -Make and use simple route maps -Locate photos of features on maps -Give maps a title to show their purpose -Recognise that contours show height and slope.</p> <p><u>Position and Orientation</u> -Use simple grids -Give directional instructions to 4 cardinal points -Begin to use 4 figure coordinates to locate features.</p> <p><u>Drawing</u> -Start to make a map of a short route with features in correct order. -Start to make a map of a small area with features in correct order.</p> <p><u>Symbols</u> -Start to use plan views -Give maps a key with standard symbols.</p> <p><u>Perspective and scale</u> -Start to use maps and aerial views to talk about, for example, views from high places. -Make simple scale plan of room with whole numbers (e.g.1 sq cm = 1 floor tile) -Start to relate measurement on map to outdoors using paces or tape.</p> <p><u>Digital map-making a range of annotation</u> -Use zoom function to locate places. -Start to add a range of annotation labels and text to help me explain features of places. -Use grid references in the search function</p>	<p>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.</p> <p><u>Possible fieldwork techniques</u></p> <p>-Make models, annotated drawings and field sketches to record observations. -Draw freehand maps of routes e.g. a walk to a site -Relate large-scale plan of a fieldwork site to the environment, identify features relevant to the enquiry. -Record selected geographical information on a map or large-scale plan, using colour or symbols and a key. -Take digital photographs and annotate them with labels or captions. -Make audio recordings for a specific purpose (e.g. traffic noise) -Use simple compass and cardinal compass directions (Year 3: 4 cardinal points, Year 4: 8 cardinal points) -Collect, analyse and present quantitative fieldwork data. -Design and conduct interviews to investigate which spaces people value. -Use simple sampling techniques e.g. time sampling. -Use a simple Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality. -Develop simple methods to records their feelings about a place or site.</p>	<p>What is a village? What are the human and physical features of a village? What are cities like? What is our city of Sheffield like? How are cities similar and different to the countryside?</p> <p><u>GEOGRAPHICAL ENQUIRY</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ASK QUESTIONS: Begin to use geographical questions. • SOURCES: Use non-fiction books, stories, atlases, pictures/photos and internet as sources of information. • USING EVIDENCE: Begin to collect and record evidence. Analyse evidence and begin to draw conclusions e.g. make comparisons between two locations using photos/ pictures, temperatures in different locations.