


Emmanuel Junior Academy

Year 3 Geography Summer

Area of Study	Substantive Knowledge and understanding	Vocabulary	Disciplinary Knowledge: Mapping	Disciplinary Knowledge: Fieldwork	Disciplinary Knowledge: Enquiry
<p>What is it like to live in a natural hazard zone?</p>  <p>Concepts Leisure and tourism Natural resources Tectonic movement Erosion and weathering Settlement</p>	<p>Review of locational objectives continents, 5 oceans, equator, UK, Northern and Southern Hemisphere</p> <p>Name and locate countries where volcanos and earthquakes occur.</p> <p>Understand how volcanoes and earthquakes affect the areas where they happen (people and places)</p> <p>Describe and understand the key physical processes involved in volcanoes and earthquakes and the resulting landscape features.</p> <p>Understand how physical processes can cause hazards to people.</p>	<p>Ring of fire Mount Vesuvius Pompeii Mount Etna New Zealand</p> <p>Natural Hazard Natural disaster Physical process Volcano Earthquake Core Mantle Crust Tectonic plate Plate boundary Magma Lava Epicentre Richter scale Aftershock Volcanic Ash Erupt Fertile land Mineral</p> <p>Crops Tourism Tourist Drill (practice for emergency)</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 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.</p> <p>-Draw freehand maps of routes e.g. a walk to a site</p> <p>-Relate large-scale plan of a fieldwork site to the environment, identify features relevant to the enquiry.</p> <p>-Record selected geographical information on a map or large-scale plan, using colour or symbols and a key.</p> <p>-Take digital photographs and annotate them with labels or captions.</p> <p>-Make audio recordings for a specific purpose (e.g. traffic noise)</p> <p>-Use simple compass and cardinal compass directions (Year 3: 4 cardinal points, Year 4: 8 cardinal points)</p> <p>-Collect, analyse and present quantitative fieldwork data.</p> <p>-Design and conduct interviews to investigate which spaces people value.</p> <p>-Use simple sampling techniques e.g. time sampling.</p> <p>-Use a simple Likert Scale to record their judgements of environmental quality.</p> <p>-Develop simple methods to records their feelings about a place or site.</p>	<p>What are the different types of natural disaster? What causes natural disasters? How do natural disasters affect the people that live there?</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.

