





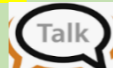




Whole School definition of Geography:

Where we learn about and locate countries around the world thinking about the physical and human features which we can see within the environment.

Autumn Term – Climate Zones	Spring Term – Volcanoes	Summer Term – European Region
<p>National Curriculum links</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: identify the position and significance of latitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and Arctic and Antarctic Circle</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones</p>	<p>National Curriculum links</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p>	<p>National Curriculum links</p> <p>Locational Knowledge: locate Europe’s countries, their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities - use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Geographical skills and fieldwork: use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied</p> <p>Place knowledge: understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country</p> <p>Human and Physical Geography: describe and understand key aspects of: 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</p>
<p>Objectives:</p> <p>Lesson 1: To begin to identify and use the eight points of a compass on a map. </p> <p>Lesson 2: Identify the different lines of latitude and explain how latitude is linked to climate. Deepening understanding from their knowledge of the equator and poles in year 2. </p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Page:</u> Latitude <u>Online Map:</u> Interactive OddPod map <u>Map Resource:</u> Lines of latitude <u>Quiz:</u> Weather and Climate</p> <p>Lesson 3: Locate different climate zones and explore the differences between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres </p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. Latitude 2. The Earth is a sphere 3. The Earth is tilted <u>Map Resource:</u> Locating climate zones</p> <p>Lesson 4: Compare temperate and tropical climates. </p> <p>At the end of the lesson pose the enquiry question: Thinking about climate, which climate zone would be better for a holiday? (Leading up to the next lesson, gather the data which the children have decided they need to collect to answer this question- e.g tracking climates for the week etc,)</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. Temperate 2. London 3. Tropical 4. Manaus <u>KS2 Activity:</u> Comparing temperate and tropical climates</p> <p>Lesson 5: To present you findings to your enquiry question.- Which climate zone would be better for a holiday?</p> <p>Share findings on the weather patterns and temperature recording which you have gathered. Record findings on a bar chart. Use the data to enable to children to discuss which climate zone they would most like to go on holiday in and why. Use learning from previous lessons to support explanation. </p>	<p>Objectives: (Linking to your Science unit of Rocks)</p> <p>Lesson 1: Find out about the structure of the Earth and describe what happens at the boundaries between the Earth’s plates.</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Quiz:</u> Volcanoes and Earthquakes <u>Online Page:</u> Structure of the Earth <u>KS2 Activity:</u> The Structure of the Earth Word Mat: Volcanoes <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. The Earth’s plates 2. Why do plates move? <u>KS2 Activity:</u> The Earth’s plates Practical Activity: How do plates move, and what happens when they do? Word Mat: Volcanoes</p> <p>Lesson 2: Describe and explain the key features of a volcano. (VR to consolidate/ experience)</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Page:</u>What is a volcano? <u>KS2 Activity:</u> Volcano Features Practical Activity: Making a chatterbox volcano <u>Word Mat:</u> Volcanoes</p> <p>Lesson 3: Locate a range of famous volcanoes and find out some key facts, including when the volcanoes last erupted. </p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> Famous Volcanoes Map Resources: 1. The Pacific Ring of Fire 2. Locating volcanoes in Europe and North America <u>Fact Files:</u> Volcano fact files and scavenger hunt</p> <p>Lesson 4: Report on the effects of a volcanic eruption.</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Guided Reading:</u> Volcanoes <u>Films:</u> 1. Learn about the recent eruptions of Mount St Helens 2. May 18, 1980 <u>Word Mat:</u> Volcanoes</p> <p>Lesson 5: Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano.(Debate) </p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. Will it erupt? 2. Dangerous effects 3. Why live there? <u>KS2 Activities:</u> 1. Living near volcanoes 2. Dangerous effects of a volcanic eruption</p>	<p>Objectives: Thinking back to their work on Continents in Year Two</p> <p>Lesson 1: Begin to use a four-figure grid reference.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Locate Europe on a world map (use grid reference work from last lesson)</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Online Pages:</u> 1. Europe – continent overview 2. Europe Film on continent overview page <u>KS2 Activities:</u> 1. Europe 2. Europe Scavenger Hunt</p> <p><u>Quiz:</u> Europe </p> <p><u>Word Mats:</u> 1. Human Geography 2. Physical Geography</p> <p>Lesson 3: Locate some of Europe’s countries and capitals, and find out more about the Mediterranean</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Map Resources:</u> 1. Locating countries in Europe 2. European Countries 3. European Capitals <u>KS2 Activity:</u> Country Study App <u>Online Pages:</u> Europe ♦ Country Spotlights (21)</p> <p>Lesson 4: Explore different Mediterranean cuisine.</p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Films:</u> 4. Portugal 5. Spain Italy Greece</p> <p>Lesson 5: Use key facts and persuasive techniques to persuade someone to holiday in the Mediterranean </p> <p>Possible resources: <u>Guided Reading:</u> 1. Visit the Mediterranean <u>Word Mats:</u> 1. Human Geography 2. Physical Geography <u>KS2 Activities:</u> Radio Advert Script</p>

Quiz: Volcanoes and Earthquakes Show What You Know: 1. Volcanoes LKS2 assessment paper 2. Volcanoes UKS2 assessment paper

Key Vocabulary:

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Cairo (Egypt) London (UK) Manaus (Brazil) Nuuk (Greenland) Santiago (Chile) Seville (Spain)	axis meteorologist orbit precipitation (<i>KS1 snow, rain</i>) temperature weather station	Equator latitude map index Northern Hemisphere North Pole Southern Hemisphere South Pole



(Add Actions)

Glossary:

Climate: Long term weather pattern established over a period of time
Climate Zone: Parts of the world where places have a similar climate e.g. Mediterranean, tropic, polar.
Precipitation: Rain, hail, fog, sleet and snow.
Weather: The day to day temperature, wind, rainfall etc.
Latitude: Measures the distance in degrees, north or south of the equator.
Northern Hemisphere: Area of earth north of the equator,
Southern Hemisphere: Area of earth south of the equator.

Key Vocabulary:

Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley Iceland Mauna Loa Pacific Ring of Fire	crater disaster dormant eruption magma	plate boundary



(Add Actions)

Glossary:

Volcano: An opening in the Earth's crust where red-hot underground rocks and gas break to the surface.
dormant: A volcano which has not erupted for a long time.
Tectonic plates: Sections of the Earth's crust carried in different directions by currents in the magma underneath.
Lava: The name given to molten rock which has erupted from a volcano.
Magma: Molten rock, beneath the Earth's surface.

Key Vocabulary:

Europe	Economic activity	Budapest	Rome	United Kingdom
Currency	Natural resources	Copenhagen	Stockholm	France
Language	Physical features	Helsinki	Vienna	Spain
Climate Zones	Biomes	London	Warsaw	Italy
Capital city	Processes	Lisbon	Mediterranean	Greece
Continent	Athens	Madrid	Russia	Germany
Settlement	Berlin	Oslo	Iceland	
Land use	Bucharest	Paris	Ireland	



(Add Actions)

Glossary:

Europe: A continent located in the northern hemisphere.
Mediterranean: An area of sea surrounded by countries.
Cuisine: A style/type of food.

Year 3

By the end of Year 3, children should *know*:

- where the world's main climate zones are (building on their prior understanding of hot and cold regions);
- the location and main human and physical features of North and South America;
- the names and locations of the world's principal volcanoes.
- the main features and causes of volcanoes.
- ways in which human processes (such as tourism) operate within the Mediterranean,
- ways in which the location and physical geography of the region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity –volcanoes
- how people can respond to a natural disaster, such as a volcanic eruption.
-

By the end of Year 3, children should be *able to*:

- interpret a range of maps and aerial views of the Mediterranean region and apply this information to their understanding of it (e.g. when arguing the case for tourism in the Mediterranean);
- use globes and atlases to identify the location of the Mediterranean;
- use globes and atlases to identify climate zones.

Cross Curricular links:

Science: Rocks and Soils