



Year 3: Land Use – How diverse are local and UK landscapes



End Point Assessment

- I can identify and describe the main human and physical features of the UK
- I can identify some types of land use in the locality using maps and aerial imagery.
- I can say how different parts of the UK are used for different types of farming.
- I can describe different types of land use in the UK.
- I can identify different examples of land use in my local area.
- I can say how land use changes affects wildlife.

Skills

- Identify features using 4 figure compasses (NSEW).
- Use atlases and maps to identify and describe the main human and physical features of the UK
- Use maps and aerial imagery to identify some types of land use in the locality
- Use maps with a scale of 1:25000 to identify different examples of land use in the local area.
- Draw or make a map of a real location that includes human and physical features
- Start to use standard symbols; use some Ordnance Survey style symbols
- Draw an annotated sketch from an observation including descriptive labels and indicating direction and position

Vocabulary

Land use	Land use is the function or purpose of a particular area.
Settlements	Settlements are places where groups of people live and work.
Scale	The scale on a map shows what size the area that is represented in the map really is.
Livestock	Livestock means the animals (but not birds) that are farmed.
Agriculture	Agriculture is the science and practice of cultivating soil and farming.
Pasture	Pasture is land, with grass and other low plants, suitable for livestock to graze on.
Variety	Variety is where the collection of things are different from one another.
Diverse	Diverse means different from each other.

Human and Physical	Land Use	United Kingdom	Map Work	Aerial Photographs	Settlements
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Year 3 Land Area: How is it changing?



End Point Assessment

- I can create enquiry questions about how my local place has changed.
- I can use maps to measure and investigate settlement growth over time.
- I can use enquiry to find out what people think about local changes.
- I can collect data to investigate current changes in my local area and evaluate the impact of these changes.
- I can interpret fieldwork data to find out more about where I live and how it is changing.
- I can collect data over a school day to investigate changes in the school grounds during a single day.

Skills

- Present data using bar charts, pictograms and tables.
- Solve one-step and two-step questions [for example, 'How many more?' and 'How many fewer?'] using information presented in scaled bar charts and pictograms and tables.
- Record findings from fieldwork.
- Collect data using a tally survey.
- Ask geographical questions.
- Use geographically numerical descriptive language.
- Link data to conclusions.

Vocabulary

Annotation	An annotation is text or notes added onto a map or image to provide additional information.
Developed	When something has developed it has changed from how it was in the past, usually for the better.
Census	A census is the official collection of data about a whole population.
Enquiry Questions	Enquiry questions set out what you want to find out in your geographical investigation.
Analyse	To analyse is to study something in close detail.
Survey	A survey is a way of collecting information by asking a set of questions.
Fieldwork	Fieldwork is investigating outdoors using geographical tools and thinking to gather information or data.
Risk Assessment	A risk assessment looks at what hazards we might come across and how to keep us safe.
Route	A route shows the starting point and end point of a journey, sometimes with stops in between.
Data	Data is a collection of facts or figures that can be analysed to provide information.
Interpret	To interpret is to decide on the meaning of something.
Static	Something that is static does not move or change.

Fieldwork	Local Area	Enquiry
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Year 3: Volcanoes and Earthquakes



End Point Assessment

- I can name the different parts that make up the structure of the Earth.
- I can identify and describe the key features of a volcano.
- I can locate where famous earthquakes have occurred.
- I can locate a range of famous volcanoes.
- I can explain why a volcano erupts
- I can explain why some people and animals live near volcanoes
- I can understand the similarities and differences between a volcanic area and a nonvolcanic area
- I can name the tectonic plates and countries that lie on them
- I can explain how an earthquake occurs
- I can discuss the effects of earthquakes on land and people.
- I can explain how can we protect against earthquakes
- I can locate the world's biggest earthquakes

Skills

- Use online maps, an atlas and map index to locate volcanoes. They use scale bars and online mapping tools to measure distances.
- Label a map of the Earth's plates and explain what happens at plate boundaries.
- Locate famous earthquakes on a blank world map.
- Locate famous volcanoes on a range of maps.

Vocabulary

Core	The core is the very centre of our planet, deep beneath the surface
Volcanoes	A volcano is a mountain that has an opening or vent at the top from which molten rock, gases, ash, and steam can escape
Crust	The Earth's outermost layer, where land and oceans rest. It is divided into large pieces called tectonic plates.
Magma	Magma is molten or liquid rock beneath the Earth's surface.
Ash	Ash is fine particles of rock and mineral fragments that are ejected into the air during an eruption.
Lava	Lava is molten rock that flows out of a volcano during an eruption.
Earthquake	A sudden and violent shaking of the ground caused by the movement of tectonic plates.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above where an earthquake originates underground.
Aftershock	Smaller earthquakes that follow the main shock of a larger earthquake. They can happen minutes, hours, or even days after the main quake.
Tectonic Plates	Tectonic plates are large, rigid pieces of the Earth's lithosphere, which is the outermost layer of the Earth's surface.

Earthquakes	Volcanoes	Climate	Map work	Physical Geography
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Year 3 Europe: How diverse are its landscapes and places?



End Point Assessment

- I can locate the continent and countries of Europe.
- I can identify different climate zones in the world and describe the climate of different countries in Europe.
- I can identify the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- I can locate and explain the significance of major cities in Europe.
- I can describe how human geography shapes the landscapes of Europe.
- I can identify and locate key physical geographical features of Europe.
- I can compare and contrast the physical and human geography of two different European countries.
- I can use maps and globes to determine the location of the Equator, Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, and the Arctic and Antarctic Circles.
- I can describe key features of the human geography of Europe.
- I can participate in a class discussion about the cultural diversity of Europe and how it is reflected in its geography.
- I can use different sources of information to choose and plan a holiday in a European country.

Skills

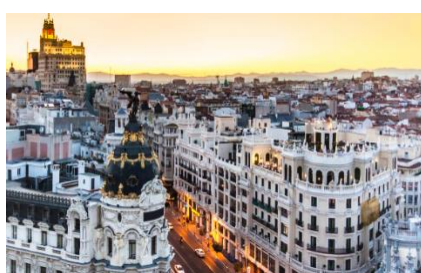
- Use atlas maps and a globe to locate the continent and countries of Europe.
- Use digital and atlas maps to identify and locate key physical geographical features of Europe.
- Use atlas maps to identify spatial patterns when identifying key features of human geography.
- Identify features using letter/number co-ordinates.
- Use 4-figure co-ordinates to locate features.

Vocabulary

Continent	A large landmass on Earth of which there are seven: Africa, Asia, South America, North America, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania.
Location and position	A location is the particular position of something on Earth.
Atlas map	Atlas maps show the location of places and features at global or national scale.
Weather	The weather of a place is the day to day condition of the atmosphere, e.g. sunny, snowing, warm etc.
Climate	Climate is an average of weather conditions (e.g. rain, sun, wind) in a place taken over a long period of time (usually 30 years or more).
Equator	The Equator is an imaginary line encircling Earth at 0° latitude and is an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.
Scale	The scale on a map shows what size the area that is represented in the map really is.
Interpretation	An interpretation is an opinion on or explanation of the meaning of something.
Physical feature	A physical feature is natural and has not been built by humans.
Human feature	A human feature is something that humans have made or built.
Land use	Land use is the function or purpose of a particular area.
Destination	A destination is a place that someone or something travels or is sent to.
Tourism activities	Tourism activities are the things that people travel somewhere to do.

Europe	Physical and Human	Map work	Tourism	Climate
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Year 3: Spain



End Point Assessment

- I can locate Spain on a world map.
- I can identify some similarities and differences between Spain and the UK.
- I can compare London and Madrid.
- I can explain what tourism is.
- I can locate and label regions, cities, oceans and seas on a map of Spain
- I can give examples of the physical geography of Spain.
- I can give examples of the human geography of Spain.
- I can discuss the climate of Spain.
- I can identify examples of tourism in Spain.
- I can give some advantages and disadvantages of tourism

Skills

- Match boundaries (e.g. find same boundary of a country on different scale maps).
- Use atlases and maps to identify and describe the main human features of the UK.
- Use atlases and maps to identify and describe the main physical features of the UK.
- Identify features using letter/number co-ordinates.
- Use 4-figure co-ordinates to locate features.
- Identify features using 4 figure compasses (NSEW).
- Ask geographical questions.
- Use geographical descriptive language.

Vocabulary

Physical feature	A physical feature is natural and has not been built by humans.
Human feature	A human feature is something that humans have made or built.
Tourism activities	Tourism activities are the things that people travel somewhere to do.
Tourist	A person travelling or visiting a place.
Continent	A large landmass on Earth of which there are seven: Africa, Asia, South America, North America, Antarctica, Europe and Oceania.
Country	An area of land that is controlled by its own government. England and Spain are countries.
Climate	Climate is an average of weather conditions (e.g. rain, sun, wind) in a place taken over a long period of time (usually 30 years or more).
Architecture	The practice of designing and constructing buildings.
Land use	Land use is the function or purpose of a particular area.
Madrid	Capital city of Spain.
London	Capital city of England.

Europe	Physical and Human	Map Work	Tourism	Climate	Spain
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Year 3 Biomes – Plants Of The World



End Point Assessment

- I can identify where different plants are located around the world on a map.
- I can explain what a biome is and identify the major biomes on Earth.
- I can list and explain some important ways plants help humans and contribute to life on Earth.
- I can explain how humans use plants for various products like food, wood, paper, and medicine.
- I can discuss how some human activities may negatively impact plants and the environment.
- I can name different types of biomes, such as rainforests, deserts, and grasslands, and describe their unique characteristics.
- I can locate hot and cold deserts on a world map and describe what these climates are like.
- I can describe different ways plants adapt to survive in extreme environments, such as deserts.
- I can describe what agriculture is and why it is essential for human survival.
- I can explain why certain crops grow better in specific climates and regions around the world.
- I can explain why plants are crucial for human survival and daily life.
- I can explain what biodiversity means and identify what makes a country mega-diverse.
- I can use information sources to research plants that are endemic to a specific country and explain why they are unique to that area.

Skills

- Using world maps to locate continents, countries, and specific biomes.
- Using sources such as maps, the internet or books to gather information about plants in specific biomes or regions.
- Developing spatial awareness by identifying locations on both large-scale (global) and smaller-scale maps.

Vocabulary

Biome	A large area of the Earth with a specific climate and certain types of plants and animals that are adapted to it (e.g., rainforest, desert, grassland).
Biodiversity	The variety of different types of life found in a particular area, including different species of plants, animals, and microorganisms.
Endemic	Plants or animals that are found only in one specific place in the world and nowhere else.
Mega-diverse	Countries that have a very high number of different plant and animal species compared to other countries. There are 17 mega-diverse countries.
Adaptation	Special features or behaviours that help plants and animals survive in their specific environments, like the way a cactus stores water to survive in a desert.
Climate Zones	Regions of the world divided by similar climates, such as tropical, temperate, or polar zones, which affect what types of plants and animals can live there.
Agriculture	The practice of growing plants and raising animals for food, materials, and other resources humans need.
Sustainability	Using resources like plants in ways that do not harm the environment, ensuring they can continue to grow and be available in the future.
Ecosystem	A community of living things, such as plants and animals, interacting with each other and their physical environment within a specific area.
Conservation	The protection and preservation of the natural environment, including plants and animals, to prevent them from being destroyed or harmed.
Habitat	The natural environment where a plant or animal lives and grows, providing the food, water, and shelter it needs.

Biomes	Physical and Human	Map Work	Climate Zones	Biodiversity
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