

Curriculum Intent:



Geography - To equip children with knowledge about places, people, resources and both natural and human environments, together with a deep

| Subject | Term | Unit | Year |
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| Geography | Autumn 1 | Mountains | Year 3 |

| Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills | National Curriculum Focus |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. • Name and locate and identify the characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand key physical features : beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain ,sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather. • Understand human features: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop. • Use world maps, atlases, and globes to identify United Kingdom, and its countries and seas. • Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational and directional language (for example , near and far, left and right) to describe the location of features and routes on a map. • Use aerial photos and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features ; devise a simple map. <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study physical and human features of environment of the school.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom. • Geographical regions and identifying human and physical characteristics. • Identify key topological features (including hills, mountains , coasts and rivers) • Land-use patterns. • Physical geography rivers, mountains, the water cycle. • Human geography types of settlement, land use, economic activity including trade links, distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water. • Use maps, atlases and globes and digital/ computer mapping . • Use four and six figure grid references , symbols and key(ordnance Survey Maps). <p>Use field work to observe record and present human and physical features in the local area. Use a range of methods including sketch maps, plans and graphs and digital technologies.</p> |

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| What? | To compare Ben Nevis with the Wrens Nest Hill in Dudley. |
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| Why? | To compare the differences between a hill and a mountain. To compare two different places in the UK Fort William and Dudley. |
| How? | Through atlases, ordnance survey maps, aerial photos and fieldwork. |

| Key vocabulary | | | |
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| Coast | The part of the land adjoining or near the sea. | Hill | A naturally raised area of land, not as high as a mountain. |
| Mountain | A natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly to a summit, and attaining an altitude greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 2000 feet (610 metres) | Rivers | A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river. |
| Land use patterns | Simple patterns of land use such as built and non – built up areas, woodland, tourism etc and using this to offer reasons why things are where they are and explain how and why places are different. | Ben Nevis | The highest mountain in the British Isles, and is found in Scotland. It is 1,345m tall. |
| Grid reference | A map reference indicating a location in terms of a series of vertical and | Water Cycle | The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, |

horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.

atmosphere, and land, involving precipitation as rain and snow, drainage in streams and rivers, and return to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration.

End of unit - Key questions

1. Can I name and locate countries, counties and key cities in the UK ?
2. What is the definition of a hill and a mountain?
3. Can I identify key mountains in the UK?
4. Can I find Ben Nevis and Fort William on a map?
5. Where is Wrens Nest on a map?
6. Can I say what human and physical geographical features are the same and different between Ben Nevis and the Wrens Nest Hill?

Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)

| Objective | Learning |
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| Can I name and locate countries, counties and key cities in the UK? | To use digital maps and atlas's to locate England, Wales, Scotland , and Northern Ireland. To locate Edinburgh, Cardiff, London, Belfast, Birmingham and Glasgow . Locate West Midlands and Inverness- shire. |
| Can I explain what defines a mountain and a hill? | To know a mountain is greater than 2000 feet (610 metres). To use digital maps and atlas's to locate the key mountains in the UK and compare their heights . Snowdon (1085m), Ben Nevis (1,345m), Scafell Pike 978m) and Slieve Donard (850m). To know that Ben Nevis at 1,345m high is the tallest mountain the UK. To know that the Wrens Nest Hill 241 m high, is a prominent hill in Dudley and compare its height to the tallest Mountain in the UK Ben Nevis. |
| Can I locate Ben Nevis and Fort William on | Use globes, digital maps, atlases and OS map to locate Fort William and Ben Nevis . To look at human and physical features of the area. To locate coast, river and |

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| different representations of maps? | mountain. Look at contour lines and how these show the presence of a mountain. |
| Can I locate Wrens Nest Hill on different representations of maps? | Use globes, digital maps and O.S maps to locate the school and Wrens Nest Hill. Look at human and physical geography using the O.S map . Look at contour lines and how this represents a hill and not a mountain like previous lesson. Teach , model and then children independently use 4 figure grid reference to locate human and physical features. |
| Can I use an O.S map to locate physical and human features at Wrens Nest Hill on a field trip? | Use the O.S map to follow route walked to Wren Nest Hill. Use eight points of the compass to follow the route taken. Use sketch maps and plans to show the physical and human features that can be seen from the top of Wrens Nest Hill. |
| Can I compare the human and physical geography between Wrens Nest Hill and Ben Nevis ? | <p>Discuss definitions of land use, economic activity (towns) trade links(transport) vegetation types (tree, shrubs, scree) .</p> <p>Compare similarities and differences between Wrens Nest Hill and Ben Nevis including settlements, land use, economic activity, trade links, and natural resourcing – energy, food, minerals and water.</p> <p>Use photos of Ben Nevis area and Local area plus the two O.S maps of the areas to say what is the same and what is different . Complete a diagram.</p> <div data-bbox="520 1514 1294 1944" data-label="Diagram"> </div> <p>Discuss how human activity eg roads and towns have affected the natural environment . How has this been a benefit and how has it harmed the physical features.</p> |

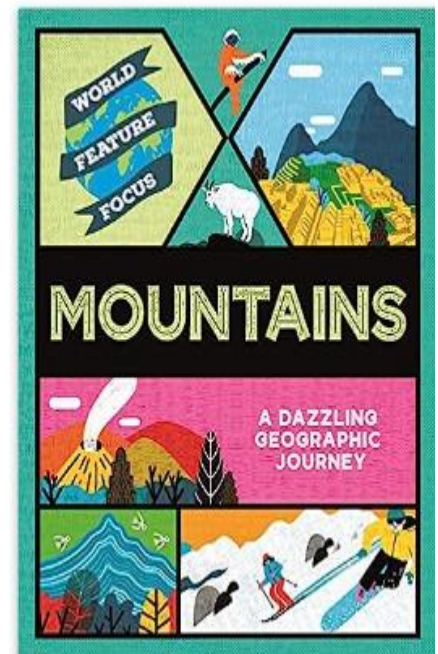
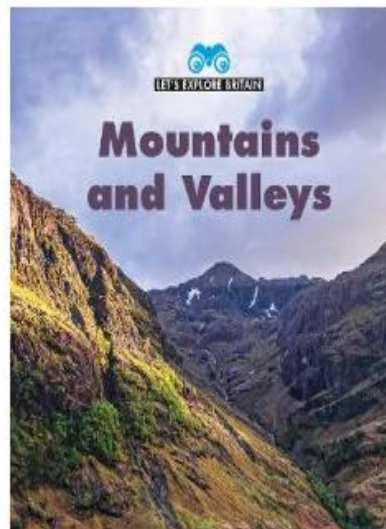
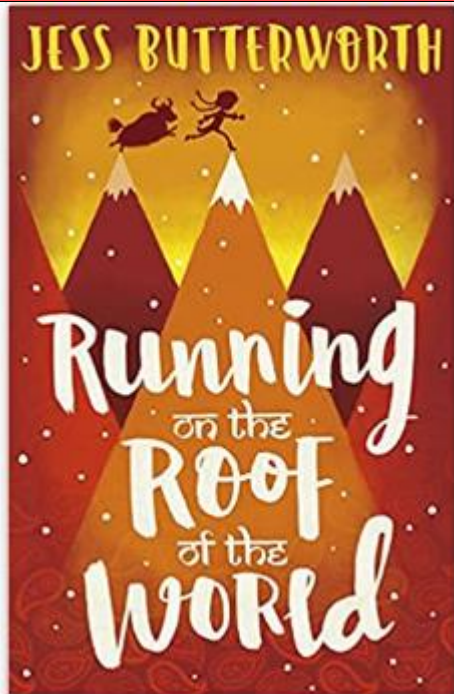
What has been done to protect the natural environment in these two places? Eg. The Wrens Nest is a National Nature reserve.

Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z6882hv>

<https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/community/collection/12726/year-1-animals-including-humans>

Recommended Reads



Golden Thread

Global awareness : Save our seas, save our trees and save our planet...

Experience Day (Trip / visitor)

Children will visit Wrens Nest to develop field work skills.