

Year 3/4-Cycle B						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Topic Name:	Through the ages	<u>Rocks, Relics and Rumbles</u>	<u>Mighty Metals</u>	<u>Road trip USA</u>	<u>Scrumdiddily-umptious</u>	<u>Emperors and empires</u>
Lesson name and curriculum link- Skill-		<u>3a- Let's rock!</u> Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks. <u>3a- Introductory knowledge</u> Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. <u>1a- Ring of fire</u> Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important <u>1c- Latitude and longitude</u> Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. <u>2a-Fact finding</u> Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. <u>3a- Volcanologist's report</u> Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. <u>3a- Earthquakes</u> Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. <u>4b- The spread of the tsunami</u> Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. <u>3a- Uses of rock</u> Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks. <u>3a- Model Volcanoes</u> Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake	N/A	<u>1a- Visiting the US states</u> Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. <u>1c- Locating the US</u> Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map <u>2a- Fabulous physical features</u> Describe and compare aspects of physical features. <u>4a- Location, location</u> Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping.	<u>4a- Food journeys</u> Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. <u>4a- Unusual foods</u> 4a- Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features.	N/A

<p><u>National curriculum links.</u></p> <p>(1) Locational knowledge</p> <p>1a- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities</p> <p>1b- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time</p> <p>1c- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)</p>	<p>(2) Place knowledge</p> <p>2a- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America</p>	<p>(3) Human and physical geography describe and understand key aspects of:</p> <p>3a- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle</p> <p>3b 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>(4) Geographical skills and fieldwork</p> <p>4a- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>4b- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>4c- 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>
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