



St. Katharine's Primary School Geography Progression Pathway Year 3

Enquiry question/ Concept

Why are jungles so wet and deserts so dry?



Geog Your Memory =

- That we have different types of weather and how we measure it
- That environments change as a result of both physical and human processes.
- That environmental change can be both positive and negative.
- That the Antarctic and the Sahara are classified as deserts



Curriculum Content

Skills

Vocabulary

Locational and Place knowledge

- Understand the difference between the Northern and Southern hemisphere.

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
- physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts,
- 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

Skills and Fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and

1: Why is climate different across the United Kingdom?

Observe, describe and explain in basic terms the pattern of climate in the United Kingdom

2: What are the world's climates?

Identify, describe and begin to offer reasons for the distribution of different types of climate around the world

3: How do climate graphs help geographers compare the climate of one place with another?

Compare and contrast the temperature and rainfall data in different climate graphs to reach conclusions about the climate in different locations in the world

Construct a climate graph from temperature and rainfall data for their home location and compare and contrast this with climate graphs of other locations to reach conclusions and make judgements

4: How does the climate affect the plants and animals living in a place?

Understand how climate affects both the landscape of different biomes and the plants and animals that can live there

5: Why is the jungle of the Amazon Rainforest so wet and humid?

Observe, describe and explain why areas of tropical rainforest such as the Amazon Basin have so much convectional rainfall;

6: Why is Arica the driest inhabited place on Earth?

Describe the natural environment of the Atacama Desert and **explain** why the city of Arica is the driest inhabited place in the world

Climate zone
 Climate
 Weather
 Biome
 Vegetation belt
 Bedouin
 Inuit
 latitude,
 longitude,
 Equator,
 Northern Hemisphere,
 Southern Hemisphere,
 the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn,
 Arctic and Antarctic Circle,



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physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Fieldwork – What is the weather in my local area?

Identify and measure wind speed, wind direction, temperature, cloud type and cloud cover.

Home Learning opportunity – How does the climate affect the plants and animals living in a place?

Identify, locate, describe and explain how plants and animals are adapted to the climate of either the coniferous forest or savannah biome

Challenge - :

Compare and contrast the biodiversity of the temperate forest biome in which the United Kingdom is located with that of tropical forest and desert biomes and explain the differences.

Observe, identify and explain how the way of life of the Nenet tribe and the Bedouin tribe is changing and to **make a reason judgement** as to whether this is a good thing or not.

Diversity

Exploring diversity of different landscapes, climate and cultures

Inspirational people and places

David Attenborough, Ernest Shackleton



Enquiry question/ Concept
Why do so many people in the world live in megacities?

- Geog Your Memory =
- The type of settlement in which they live and its main physical and human features.
 - Compared their settlement with a contrasting settlement in Kasese.



Curriculum Content	Skills	Vocabulary
<p>Location and place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time <p>Human and Physical Geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, • human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources <p>Fieldwork and map skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children begin to experiment with and understand 4 figure grid references on maps. • Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area. 	<p>1: What are megacities and where are they located? Observe and describe the key features of cities and suggest reasons for why people live in cities of such high density Describe and begin to explain the distribution of megacities across the continents of the world</p> <p>2: Why did Baghdad become the first city in the world with one million people? Explain some of the reasons why Baghdad was the first city in the world with a million inhabitants</p> <p>3: Why is Milton Keynes the United Kingdom's fastest-growing city? Identify and locate the top 10 cities in the United Kingdom with the largest populations and compare and contrast these with the top 10 fastest-growing cities in the country Understand the main reasons why the population of any city can increase and explain why Milton Keynes in particular is the fastest-growing city in the United Kingdom</p> <p>4: Why is Brasília the fastest-growing city in Brazil? Recognise and locate the largest cities in South America Describe and offer reasons for the features of the city of Brasília, capital of Brazil Explain and conclude why the Brazilian government built a new capital city in 1960</p> <p>5: How do the advantages of living in cities compare with the disadvantages? Compare and contrast the benefits and disadvantages of city life and reach a judgement as to which is most significant</p> <p>Fieldwork – What are the main land uses in my local settlement? Understand the concept of land use and identify land use residential, economic activity, open space, transport, public services.</p>	<p>Settlement Hamlet Village Town City Capital city Land use Mountain range River Road Transport Employment Population Leisure Residential Economic activity Open space Transport Public services</p>



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	<p>Home Learning Opportunity Identify, describe and explain some of the main geographical features of one of the top 40 megacities in the world</p> <p>Challenge – Understand the concept of settlement and be able to name and describe the hierarchy of settlements – individual dwelling, hamlet, village, town, city, conurbation, megacity.</p>	
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Diversity

Diversity of land use, including Milton Keynes, Brasilia, Tokyo



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Enquiry question/ Concept
Why is fair trade fair?

Geog Your Memory =

- What trade is and what importing and exporting means
- The most popular fruits consumed in the UK and where in the world they are produced
- The stages of growing bananas and exporting them to the UK



Curriculum Content	Skills	Vocabulary
<p>Locational and Place knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the difference between the Northern and Southern hemisphere. <p>Human and physical geography</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe and understand key aspects of: • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, • 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>1: Why was this road so important two thousand years ago? Describe and explain why the Silk Road was the most important trading route in the history of the world; evaluate and reflect upon some of the changes that occurred as a result of the movement of people and commodities along it</p> <p>2: Why does Marco Polo visit the United Kingdom every eleven weeks? Explain why and how countries trade with each other, identify and describe the commodities that are most frequently traded and evaluate some benefits and disadvantages of trading</p> <p>3: What does the United Kingdom export to the people of China? Compare and contrast the range of commodities most commonly imported by the United Kingdom from China with some of the products that are frequently exported by companies in the United Kingdom to China and describe and explain the differences</p> <p>4: Why isn't trade always fair for some people such as Melvin? Describe, explain and reflect on why the terms of international trade are not always fair for some producers of goods in other countries around the world</p> <p>5: Why is fair trade fair? Explain what Fairtrade is, compare and contrast the situation of Fairtrade-certified farmers with that of non-Fairtrade producers and evaluate and judge the benefits to be gained from certification</p> <p>Home Learning opportunity = Identify and describe where children's food comes from at home. Is any of their food fair trade?</p>	<p>Trade links Food Export Import Climate Vegetation belt Origin Food miles Fair trade International</p>



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Challenge -

Demonstrate a broader understanding of the concepts of sustainability and sustainable development and how ethical trading and purchasing can contribute to achieving them

Understand how events such as farmers' markets and buying food locally in the UK benefit producers of food and the environment



Fair Trade - Thinking about environmental issues on a global scale.