

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser Environmental Detectives

What I should already know.

Key stage 1

Pupils should develop knowledge about the world, the United Kingdom and their locality. They should understand basic subject-specific vocabulary relating to human and physical geography and begin to use geographical skills, including first-hand observation, to enhance their locational awareness. Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Place knowledge

 understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the United Kingdom, and of a small area in a contrasting non-European country

Human and physical geography

- identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
- key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather
- key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans studied at this key stage
- 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 Geography – key stages 1 and 2 3
- use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and
 physical features; devise a simple map; and use and construct basic symbols in a key
- use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school and its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.

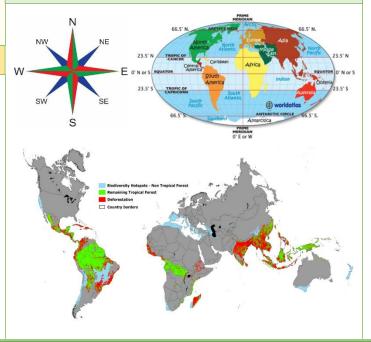
What will I know by the end of the unit?

- Generate questions about a contrasting environment.
- Develop knowledge about our local environment, Petersfield.
- Locate and name the continents on a World map.
- Identify the longest rivers, largest deserts and highest mountains in the world.
- Recognise and use symbols and keys on a map.
- Use 4-figure grid references.
- Compare climates between a temperate climate and a tropical climate.
- Identify layers of a rainforest biome.
- Compare animals from different environments and understand why they live there.
- Compare foods from different cultures and understand why they grow there.
- Compare and understand medicines from different cultures.
- Compare and understand different land uses from two contrasting environments.
- Explain the threats to the rainforest and ways to help save them.

Key Vocabulary

Continents Equator Northern/Southern Hemisphere Compass Grid Reference **Settlements** Locate Ordnance Survey Human and Physical Features British Isles Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn Biomes Climate Zones **Vegetation Belts** Atlas Sketch Maps

Diagrams



Key Knowledge

Locate and name the seven continents on a World Map.

Make comparisons between the tropical climate and biome of the Amazon Rainforest to a temperate climate of a forest in the UK.

Use maps and atlases to locate the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Northern and Southern hemispheres.

Use eight points of a compass and 4-figure grid references with symbols on a map.

Geographical Skills & Fieldwork

Fieldwork Study at Selbourne/Sustainability Centre

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.

Learn the eight points of a compass, 4 figure grid reference, some basic symbols and key (including the use of a simplified Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world. Use fieldwork to observe and record the human features and physical in the local area including sketch maps, plans, graphs and digital technologies. Expand map skills to include non-UK countries.

