

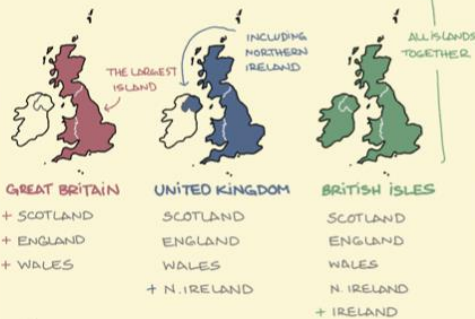
Year 3 Knowledge Organiser- Would you rather live in the city or the countryside?

What will I learn?

In this topic we will learn to:

- describe and understand aspects of physical and human geography of the UK and identify them on a range of maps, atlases and devices
- find Europe on a world map and the UK in Europe.
- name and locate counties, cities, rivers and mountain ranges of the United Kingdom.
- use 8 points of a compass
- collect, record and analyse findings from our fieldwork

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN



My name is Thema. I was born in Africa but I love to explore the world. I'm looking forward to exploring Britain, Hyson Green and Edwinstowe with you.



Previous learning

Y2 - What would Paddington see in London?

Y2 - What is it like to live on an island?

You should already know:

- name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas
- some of the human and physical features of London e.g River Thames, London eye
- some physical and human features of an island- beach, cliffs, harbour
- that life in Hyson Green is different to life on the island of Coll and Trinidad and Tobago.
- the difference between a map and a globe

Vocabulary Dozen

City	A large human settlement, populated with lots of people who don't work in jobs linked to farming.
County	A geographical region (area) of a country with its own local government. The UK has 92 counties.
Field study	Learning that takes place in the real location rather than the classroom.
Human features	A feature that is built by humans and would not have existed in nature without humans. Such as, roads, parks, houses, harbours, shops, farms
Key	A key tells you the meaning of symbols on a map.
Monument	A building, column, statue, etc. built to remind people of a famous person or event.
Orientate	To set the position of your map in the direction you are facing.
Physical features	A feature that has been formed by nature, such as trees, oceans, mountains, beaches, rivers, climate
Rural	The countryside- areas away from large towns and cities.
Symbol	A small picture on a map which represents a real-life feature
Souvenir	An object that is kept as a reminder of a place you have visited
Urban	The area surrounding and linked to a large town or city

Key Knowledge

What are human features in Geography?

Human features are made by people such as buildings, roads and bridges. Human features of Nottinghamshire include Berridge Primary School, Edwinstowe church, Nottingham Castle, Sherwood Forest Visitors Centre.

What are physical features in Geography?

Physical features are formed by nature. Physical features of Nottinghamshire include the River Trent, Sherwood Forest, sandstone.

What is a scale on a map?

Map scale is the relationship between the distance on a map and the distance on the ground. For example, 1cm on the map equals 1km on the ground 1:100000.

Why are symbols and keys important on a map?

Symbols are small pictures that stand for different features on a map. A symbol is often drawn to look like what it represents. For example, a triangular shape is used to show a mountain. The purpose of a **key** is to tell you the meaning of the symbols on a map. A key is a list of symbols that appear on the map so that you can read and understand the map.

What is a field study?

Field studies are learning experiences outside of the classroom. In field studies you gather your own data and evidence. You have direct observation and hands-on experience. You get to visit areas and compare them to find similarities and differences between the physical and human features of different places.

UK Facts

Countries of the UK: England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Capital cities of the UK: London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.

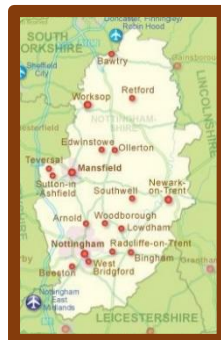
Major cities in the UK: Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Glasgow,

English counties: Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cornwall, North Yorkshire, Kent and Tyne and Wear in England.

Size: The island of Great Britain is about 600 miles (1000km) long and 300miles (480km) wide. Northern Ireland is very small and could fit into GB nearly 17 times!

Physical Features of the UK

- Mountain Ranges - The Grampians, The Cambrians, The Pennines, Brecon Beacons, Snowdonia
- Highest Mountains- Ben Nevis- Scotland, Mount Snowdon- Wales, Scafell Pike- England
- Rivers-Severn (longest in England/Wales 220 miles), Thames, Tay (longest in Scotland 117 miles), Trent, Tyne, Mersey, Bann (longest in NI 99 miles)
- Coastline - over 11,000 miles of coastline
- Islands- over 1000 islands belonging to the UK -including Lindisfarne, Portishead, Lundy, Skye, Harris and the Isle of Wight. 800 of the islands are Scottish.



Useful Weblinks

What is a map?



Contours, keys and symbols



Mapping the world.

