Year 3 Geography Step Up 2022-23

Aspect	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
Human features and landmarks	Human features are man-made and include castles, towers, schools, hospitals, bridges, shops, tunnels, monuments, airports and roads. People use human features in different ways. For example, an airport can be used for work or leisure and a harbour can be used for industry or travel. Use geographical vocabulary to describe how and why people use a range of human features. covered x 2 optional x 3	Services include banks, post offices, hospitals, public transport and garages. Land use types include leisure, housing, industry, transport and agriculture. **Describe the type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location. (G1)** covered x 4 optional	Human features can be interconnected by function, type and transport links. Describe a range of human features and their location and explain how they are interconnected. covered optional
Settlements and land use	Industries are businesses that make things, sell things and help people live their everyday lives. Land can be used for recreational, transport, agricultural, residential and commercial purposes, or a mixture of these. Describe the size, location and function of a local industry. covered	Different types of settlement include rural, urban, hamlet, town, village, city and suburban areas. A city is a large settlement where many people live and work. Residential areas surrounding cities are called suburbs. Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region. (G2) covered x 2	Land uses include agricultural, recreational, housing and industry. Water systems are used for transport, industry, leisure and power. Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in the UK and other parts of the world. covered x 3 optional
Climate and weather	A weather pattern is a type of weather that is repeated. Describe simple weather patterns of hot and cold places. covered	Excessive precipitation includes thunderstorms, downbursts, tornadoes, waterspouts, tropical cyclones, extratropical cyclones, blizzards and ice storms. Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments. (G3) covered	Climatic variation describes the changes in weather patterns or the average weather conditions of a country or continent. Explain climatic variations of a country or continent. covered
Physical processes	Erosion is a physical process that involves the weathering and movement of natural materials, such as rock, sand and soil. Erosion is caused by wind and water, including waves, floods, rivers and rainfall. Describe, in simple terms, the effects of erosion. covered	Volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other. The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre. Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. (G4) covered x 4 optional x 2	Water cannot be made. It is constantly recycled through a process called the water cycle. The four stages of the water cycle are evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection. During the water cycle, water changes state due to heating and cooling. Use specific geographical vocabulary and diagrams to explain the water cycle. covered
Geographical resources	An aerial photograph can be vertical (an image taken directly from above) or oblique (an image taken from above and to the side). Study aerial photographs to describe the features and characteristics of an area of land. covered	Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features. Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied. (G5) covered optional x 3	An atlas is a collection of maps and information that shows geographical features, topography, boundaries, climatic, social and economic statistics of an area. Study and draw conclusions about places and geographical features using a range of geographical resources, including maps, atlases, globes and digital mapping. covered x 5
Data analysis	Data can be recorded in different ways, including tables, charts and pictograms. Collect	Primary data includes information gathered by observation and investigation. Analyse primary data,	Secondary data includes information gathered by geographical reports, surveys, maps, research, books

	and organise simple data in charts and tables from primary sources (fieldwork and observation) and secondary sources (maps and books). covered x 3	identifying any patterns observed. (G6) covered x 2	and the internet. Collect and analyse primary and secondary data, identifying and analysing patterns and suggesting reasons for them. covered optional x 2
Fieldwork	Fieldwork can help to answer questions about the local environment and can include observing or measuring, identifying or classifying and recording. Ask and answer simple geographical questions through observation or simple data collection during fieldwork activities. covered x 4	The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data. Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry. (G7) covered optional	Fieldwork techniques, such as sketch maps, data collection and digital technologies, can provide evidence to support and answer a geographical hypothesis. Investigate a geographical hypothesis using a range of fieldwork techniques. covered
Natural and man-made materials	Materials found in the environment can be natural (rock, stone, water, sand, soil, water and clay) and man-made (brick, glass, plastic and concrete). Natural and man-made materials are used to make human features. Describe the properties of natural and man-made materials and where they are found in the environment. covered	There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic. Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils. Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals. Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They are usually very hard and often shiny. Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks. (G8) covered x 3 optional	Rivers transport materials in four ways. Solution is when minerals are dissolved and carried in the water. Suspension is when fine, light material is carried. Saltation is when small pebbles and stones are carried along the riverbed. Traction is when large boulders and rocks are rolled along the riverbed. Describe and explain the transportation of materials by rivers. covered optional Different types of soil include clay, sandy, silty and loamy. Describe the properties of different types of soil. covered
Physical features	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to weather and other forces. Describe the size, location and position of a physical feature, such as beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley and vegetation. covered x 2	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's surface from which gas, hot magma and ash can escape. They are usually found at meeting points of the Earth's tectonic plates. When a volcano erupts, liquid magma collects in an underground magma chamber. The magma pushes through a crack called a vent and bursts out onto the Earth's surface. Lava, hot ash and mudslides from volcanic eruptions can cause severe damage. Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake. (G9) covered x 3 The Earth is made of four different layers. The inner core is made mostly of hot, solid iron and nickel, and the outer core is made of liquid iron and nickel. The mantle is made of solid rock and molten rock called magma. The crust is a	Mountains form over millions of years. They are made when the Earth's tectonic plates push together or move apart. Mountains are also formed when magma underneath the Earth's crust pushes large areas of land upwards. There are five types of mountain: fold, fault-block, volcanic, dome and plateau. Identify, describe and explain the formation of different mountain types. covered optional

		thin layer of solid rock that is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces move very slowly across the mantle. Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers. (G10) covered x 2	
Environment	The local environment can be improved by picking up litter, planting flowers and improving amenities. Describe ways to improve the local environment. covered	The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical. Identify the five major climate zones on Earth. (G11) covered	Altitudinal zonation describes the different climates and types of wildlife at different altitudes on mountains. Examples include forests that grow at low altitudes and support a wide variety of plants and animals, tundra that is found at higher altitudes and supports plants and animals that are adapted to harsher environments, and the summits of mountains, which are usually covered in ice and snow and don't support any life. Describe altitudinal zonation on mountains. covered
Sustainability	Conservation is the protection of living things and the environment from damage caused by human activity. Conservation activities include reducing, reusing and recycling, composting, saving water and saving energy. Conservation activities protect the environment for people in the future. Describe how human behaviour can be beneficial to local and global environments, now and in the longer term. covered x 2	A person's carbon footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere from their activities. People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products. Describe the meaning of the term 'carbon footprint' and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment. (G12) covered	The environment produces natural resources. Humans use some natural resources to make energy. Some natural resources cannot be replaced, like coal or oil. They are non-renewable. Some, like wind or flowing water, are renewable sources of energy. Describe how natural resources can be harnessed to create sustainable energy. covered x 2
World	An ocean is a large sea. There are five oceans on our planet called the Arctic, Atlantic, Indian, Pacific and Southern Oceans. Seas include the Black, Red and Caspian Seas. The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean, English Channel, Irish Sea and North Sea. The world's seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America and South America. Name and locate seas surrounding the UK, as well as seas, the five oceans and seven continents around the world on a world map or globe. covered x 2	Countries in Europe include the United Kingdom, France, Spain, Germany, Italy and Belgium. Russia is part of both Europe and Asia. Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map. (G13) covered	The North American continent includes the countries of the USA, Canada and Mexico as well as the Central American countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama. The South American continent includes the countries of Brazil, Argentina, Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Uruguay, Ecuador, Bolivia and Paraguay. Locate the countries and major cities of North, Central and South America on a world map, atlas or globe. covered x 3 optional
UK	The characteristics of countries include their size, landscape, capital city, language, currency and key landmarks. England is the biggest country in the United Kingdom. Identify	Counties of the United Kingdom include Derbyshire, Sussex and Warwickshire. Major cities of the United Kingdom include London, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester and Newcastle. Name, locate and describe	Significant rivers of the UK include the Thames, Severn, Trent, Dee, Tyne, Ouse and Lagan. Significant mountains and mountain ranges include Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Helvellyn, Pen y Fan, the Scottish

	characteristics of the four countries and major cities of the UK. covered	some major counties and cities in the UK. (G14) covered x 2	Highlands and the Pennines. Create a detailed study of geographical features including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers of the UK. covered x 2 optional Topography is the arrangement of the natural and artificial physical features of an area. Identify the topography of an area of the UK using contour lines on a map. covered x 2
Location	The equator is an imaginary line that divides the world into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres. The North Pole is the most northern point on Earth. The South Pole is the most southern point on Earth. Locate the equator and the North and South Poles on a world map or globe. covered	Latitude is the distance north or south of the equator and longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian. Locate significant places using latitude and longitude. (G15) covered x 3	The Tropic of Cancer is 23 degrees north of the equator and Tropic of Capricorn is 23 degrees south of the equator. Identify the location of the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn on a world map. covered
Position	The four cardinal points on a compass are north, south, east and west. A route is a set of directions that can be used to get from one place to another. Use simple compass directions to describe the location of features or a route on a map. covered x 3 optional x 2	The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west. Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map. (G16) covered x 2	The four cardinal directions are north (N), east (E), south (S) and west (W), which are at 90° angles on the compass rose. The four intercardinal (or ordinal) directions are halfway between the cardinal directions: north-east (NE), south-east (SE), south-west (SW) and north-west (NW). Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and a key to locate and plot geographical places and features on a map. covered optional
Maps	A map is a picture or drawing of an area of land or sea that can show human and physical features. Maps use symbols and a key. A key is the information needed to read a map and a symbol is a picture or icon used to show a geographical feature. Draw or read a range of simple maps that use symbols and a key. covered x 6 optional x 5	A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Four-figure grid references give specific information about locations on a map. Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map. (G17) covered	A six-figure grid reference contains six numbers and is more precise than a four-figure grid reference. The first three figures are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second three figures are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map. Six-figure grid references give detailed information about locations on a map. Use four or six-figure grid references and keys to describe the location of objects and places on a map. covered x 5
Compare and contrast	A non-European country is a country outside the continent of Europe. For example, the USA, Australia, China and Egypt are non-European	Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans	A physical feature is one that forms naturally and can change over time due to physical processes, such as erosion and weathering. Physical features

	countries. European countries include the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Spain. Describe and compare the human and physical similarities and differences between an area of the UK and a contrasting non-European country. covered	are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations. Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature. (G18) covered x 2 optional	include rivers, forests, hills, mountains and cliffs. An aspect of a physical feature might be the type of mountain, such as dome or volcanic, or the type of forest, such as coniferous or broad-leaved. Describe and compare aspects of physical features. covered x 2 optional x 3
Significant places	A significant place is a location that is important to a community or society. Places can also be significant because of religious or historic events that may have happened in the past near the location. Significant places can also include monuments, such as the Eiffel Tower, or natural landscapes, such as the Great Barrier Reef. Name, locate and explain the significance of a place. covered x 4 optional	Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia. Significant earthquake-prone areas include the San Andreas Fault in North America and the Ring of Fire, which runs around the edge of the Pacific Ocean and is where many plate boundaries in the Earth's crust converge. Over three-quarters of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen along the Ring of Fire. Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important. (G19) covered x 2 optional x 4	Significant mountain ranges include the Himalayas, Urals, Andes, Alps, Atlas, Pyrenees, Apennines, Balkans and Sierra Nevada. Significant rivers include the Mississippi, Nile, Thames, Amazon, Volga, Zambezi, Mekong, Ganges, Danube and Yangtze. Name, locate and explain the importance of significant mountains or rivers. covered x 2 optional x 2
Geographical change	An environment or place can change over time due to a geographical process, such as erosion, or human activity, such as housebuilding. Describe how an environment has or might change over time. covered x 2	Significant geographical activity includes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These are known as natural disasters because they are created by nature, affect many people and cause widespread damage. Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term. (G20) covered x 3 optional x 2 The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move. The place where plates meet is called a plate boundary. Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift). (G21) covered x 2	Rivers, seas and oceans can transform a landscape through erosion, deposition and transportation. Explain how the physical processes of a river, sea or ocean have changed a landscape over time. covered x 2 optional