

Year 3 - Learning objectives and skills

Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3		Unit 4		
What are the unique features of the United Kingdom?		How are rivers formed?		Why is London the capital city of the United Kingdom?		Why is the Lake District one of the UK's unique locations?		
1. Link it! – Hook to prior learning Know feat 2. What is a county, and can I locate some of the UK's main ones on a UK map? Know feat 3. What are the differences between the UK, Great Britain and the British Isles? Know feat 4. What are the main differences between urban and rural locations in the UK? Know feat 5. What are the main features of Amersham and High Wycombe? Know feat	wledge www.what the main atures of the UK are what a county is d the main ones in a UK whet difference tween the UK, Great itain and the British es whet difference tween urban and ral locations in the UK ompare the features rrounding Amersham th another contrasting ace which are the ecific holiday stinations within the		KnowledgeKnow how a river is formedKnow that most rivers' sources are in a mountainKnow that rivers end up entering the sea and this is called the estuaryKnow the names of and can locate many of the UK's longest riversKnown the name of and can locate many of the world's longest riversKnow that most of the world's main cities are situated close to a river	 Link it! - Hook to prior learning Where is London located and how accessible is it? What does it mean to be a capital city? How important is the transport system that serves London? Which are London and the UK's significant buildings? Which main geographical features supported London's growth? Show it - Project Know it - Make it stick 	KnowledgeKnow why London is our capital cityKnow what a capital city isKnow some of the important features in LondonKnow the names and purpose of many of London's famous buildingsKnown about the important features of home town or cityKnow why most significant cities are situated next to a river	 Link it! - Hook to prior learning How is a lake formed? Where is the Lake District located and what are the main lakes called? Why is the Lake District a unique environment? What do people who live in the Lake District do for a living? How different is the Lake District to Buckinghamshire? Show it - Project Know it - Make it stick 	KnowledgeKnow why the LakeDistrict is one of theUK's unique locationsKnow how a lake isformedKnow where the LakeDistrict is and thenames of the mainlakes thereKnow why the LakeDistrict has a uniqueenvironmentKnow about the peoplewho live in the LakeDistrict and about theirjobsKnow how different theLake District is toBuckinghamshire	
#BTK and Links with other subjects								
county - An area within a country th government	that has its own local	Vocabulary fr estuary - An estuary is an area		Houses of Parliament - The burrepresentatives (MPs) meet to	-	reservoir - An expanse of wat made.	ter like a lake but usually man	
Lake District - An area in the North West of England that has many large lakes Great Britain - England, Wales and Scotland (excluding Northern Ireland)		stream meets the ocean source - The source of a river is where it begins, usually on high ground meander - A meander is a winding curve or bend in a river		monarchy - The royal family of a country Buckingham Palace - The main London residence of the United Kingdom's king or queen		 Cumbria - A county in the north of England which includes the Lake District Windermere - A large lake within the Lake District and very popular with tourists. 		

British Isles - England, Wales, Scotland, Northern and the	tributary - When one stream or river meets another and	underground - A system of trains that runs beneath the	dam
Republic of Ireland, plus all the islands surrounding them	merge together, the smaller stream or river is known as a	ground in London	of w
urban - A town or city that is usually densely populated	tributary	Thames - The main river running through London	glaci
rural - A area, usually situated in the country and not highly	erosion - Erosion occurs when the fastest currents in the		Scaf
populated	river carve into the banks		mou
	deposition - Rocks and sediments eroded from one part of		sea l
	the river are deposited in another part		

am - A large wall or barrier that blocks or stops the flow f water, forming a reservoir or a lake. laciers - These are massive bodies of slowly moving ice. cafell Pike - The highest and the most prominent nountain in England, at an elevation of 978 metres above ea level.