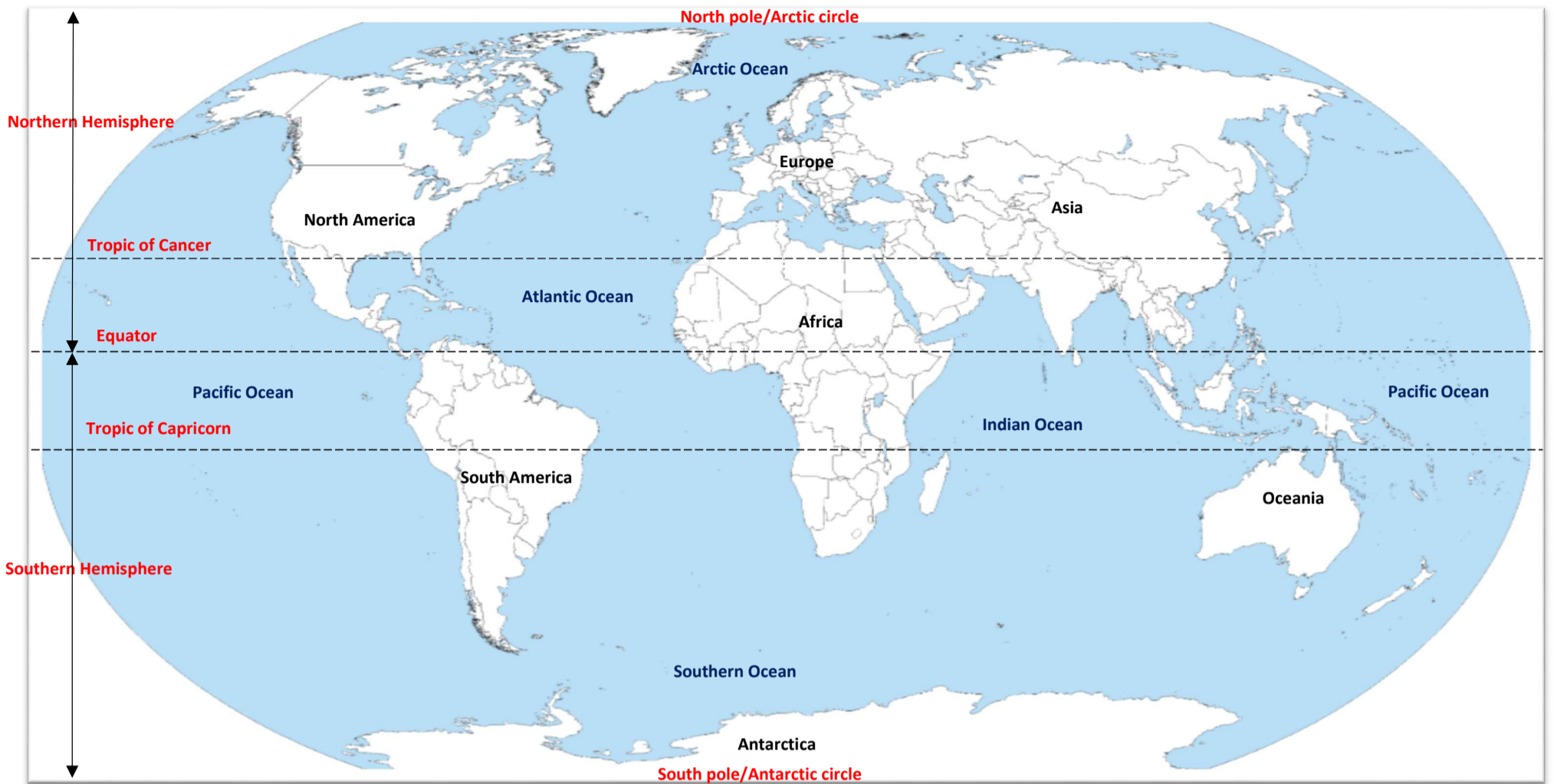


YEAR 3: AUTUMN 1 – DESTINATION UK

GEOGRAPHY: LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE – UNITED KINGDOM

LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE - RECALL AND NAME:

The 7 continents:	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	North America	South America	Antarctica
The 5 Oceans:	Pacific Ocean		Arctic Ocean	Atlantic Ocean	Indian Ocean		Southern Ocean
The 2 poles/circles:	North Pole/ Arctic Circle			South Pole/ Antarctic Circle			
Lines of Latitude and Hemispheres:	The Equator	The Tropic of Cancer		The Tropic of Capricorn	Northern Hemisphere		Southern Hemisphere



The countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom	England	London	Scotland	Edinburgh	Wales	Cardiff	Northern Ireland	Belfast
Mountain ranges and rivers of the UK	Snowdonia Mt. Snowdon (1085m)	Grampian Mts Mt. Ben Nevis (1345m)	Southern Fells Mt. Scafell Pike (978m)	Severn River (220 miles)	Thames River (215 miles)	Trent River (185 miles)	Great Ouse River (143 miles)	

THINKING POINT:



Locational knowledge: The World

From memory, name the seven continents of the world.

From memory, name the five oceans of the world.

From memory, name the three major lines of latitude, two hemispheres and two circles/poles.



THINKING POINT:



Locational knowledge: The UK

From memory, name the four countries and their capital cities of the United Kingdom.

From memory, name the three tallest mountain peaks of the United Kingdom and which country they are in.

The United Kingdom is an island surrounded by four seas; name them from memory.

From memory, name the four longest rivers in the United Kingdom.

EXIT ASSESSMENT: LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING

EXS:

Using all of your locational knowledge, write Ocean Academy's full address.

GDS:

Using all of your locational knowledge, describe to an alien where in the world Poole is located and what makes it unique with specific detail.

YEAR 3: AUTUMN 1 – DESTINATION UK

GEOGRAPHY: HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – TOURISM AND LAND-USE

UNDERSTAND, DESCRIBE AND EXPLAIN: TOURISM AND LAND-USE IN A SEASIDE TOWN

Human Geography:	Economy	Tourism	Trade	Entertainment	Land-use	Ease of access	Types of settlement	Industry	Impact
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Understanding the human impact on coasts over time

Learning links:
Geography:
Y4: Mountains & Volcanoes
Land-use/Tourism/Settlement/Economy
Y6: USA
Tourism/Economy/Trade/Industry

Re-visit and revise:
Key concepts: KS1 geographical learning, locational knowledge of the world, the UK and Poole: consider where similar locations to Poole may lie.
Key vocabulary: continent, ocean, sea, country, locality, region, county, town, city, coastline, beach.

Economy and Tourism:
 In recent history, humans have become more and more interested in **coastlines**; particularly for **holiday visits** and **tourism**. There are a variety of reasons that people like to visit **coastal regions**: entertainment, wildlife, the beaches and sea and to witness the physical features of a coastline.
 In order for **large numbers** of people to enjoy the coast and seaside, **humans** have purposely **built** suitable **types of settlements** to fit lots of people (**flats, smaller housing, hotels**) – the land is expensive and desirable to many. **Land-use** is mainly used for **settlement** and **entertainment**. **Coastal towns** want to **attract people to visit (tourism)** so that **money is spent** by the visitors through **trade (shops/food/services)** to boost their **economy**.

THINKING POINT:

What is the main land-use of coastal towns like Poole, Bournemouth and Christchurch?



This means that the **council** will have **more money** to spend on **maintaining and improving** their town. To **persuade** more people to **visit**, councils must ensure that people enjoy their stay. They build on the land to ensure **ease of access** (roads, paths, train stations, bus lanes and high streets) and develop different forms of **entertainment** within the town. This has both positive and negative **impacts** on the town and its **residents** (human and wild life).

Poole, Dorset, UK	
Average Temperature Winter:	6°c
Average Temperature Summer:	16°c
Average Rainfall Winter:	13cm per month
Average Rainfall Summer:	7cm per month
Average Rainy Days Winter:	15 days per month
Average Rainy Days Summer:	10 days per month
Average Hours of Sunshine Winter:	2 hours per day
Average Hours of Sunshine Summer:	6 hours per day
Average Sea Temperature Winter:	12°c
Average Sea Temperature Summer:	16°c

Things to see and do in Poole:	
Explore nature and wildlife in the many parks, forests and beaches	
Learn a water sport in the 2 nd largest natural harbour	
Take a boat trip to Brownsea island	
Take a boat trip/tour of the Jurassic coast	
Spend the day at the beach (Sandbanks)	



EXIT ASSESSMENT:

EXS:	GDS:
1. What is similar and different about Poole and London? 2. How does the council of Poole ensure that Poole is a great place to visit? Why is this so important?	1. What makes Poole unique? 2. How can Poole council encourage more people to visit Poole? What should they do? Why should they invest in this?

FIELDWORK IN THE LOCAL AREA – OBSERVE, MEASURE, RECORD AND PRESENT:

Survey of public opinion: (Poole Centre)	Design effective questions	Collect answers logically	Represent the data (graphs)	Present the findings	Plan for action
Field sketch: (Evidence of a physical change to the coastline)	Look closely and sketch the outline and main detail	Label the human and physical geographical features	Describe what is seen and observations made	Add date and location of the subject	

LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE – USE RESOURCES TO LOCATE:

Globe:	The 7 continents	The 5 Oceans	Major seas	2 poles	The Equator	The Tropics
Atlas: (4 point grid reference)	Specified countries within the UK	The United Kingdom and its 4 countries	Capital and major cities of the UK	Landmarks and regions of interest in the UK	Dorset and its surrounding counties	
OS Map (Poole):	Locate towns and villages near Poole	Plan a simple route from Ocean Academy to Sea View	Locate landmarks and regions of interest in Poole	Locate physical features of Poole (harbour, coast, rivers, hills)		

Compass: Use the compass to identify the direction of North, East, South and West. Begin to use the 'direction of travel arrow' and 'rotating dial' on the compass to follow simple directions (e.g. Walk 10 steps East).

