

	Geography	Science	Art and Design	Design Technology	Computing	Music
Programme of Study	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America.</p> <p>Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world.</p> <p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p> <p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.</p> <p>Are competent in the geographical skills needed to: collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes; interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS); communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>	<p>Gather, record, classify and present data in a variety of ways to help in answering questions.</p> <p>Record findings using simple scientific language, drawings, labelled diagrams, keys, bar charts, and tables.</p> <p>Identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature.</p> <p>Observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees Celsius (°C).</p> <p>Are equipped with the scientific knowledge required to understand the uses and implications of science, today and for the future.</p>	<p>Improve their mastery of art and design techniques, including drawing, painting and sculpture with a range of materials (for example, pencil, charcoal, paint, clay).</p>	<p>Evaluate their ideas and products against their own design criteria and consider the views of others to improve their work.</p>	<p>Select, use and combine a variety of software (including internet services) on a range of digital devices to design and create a range of programs, systems and content that accomplish given goals, including collecting, analysing, evaluating and presenting data and information.</p> <p>Use sequence, selection, and repetition in programs; work with variables and various forms of input and output.</p>	<p>Play and perform in solo and ensemble contexts, using their voices and playing musical instruments with increasing accuracy, fluency, control and expression.</p>

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Year 3 Learning Intention (skills)	<p>Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.</p> <p>Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p> <p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake.</p> <p>Explain ways that settlements, land use or water systems are used in different parts of the world.</p> <p>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p> <p>Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.</p> <p>Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.</p> <p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p>	<p>Gather and record findings in a variety of ways (diagrams, tables, charts and graphs) with increasing accuracy.</p> <p>Investigate soils from the local environment, making comparisons and identifying features.</p> <p>Describe simply how fossils are formed, using words, pictures or a model.</p> <p>Describe the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant.</p>	<p>Draw, paint or photograph an urban landscape.</p> <p>Weave natural or man-made materials on cardboard looms, making woven pictures or patterns.</p> <p>Use and combine a range of visual elements in artwork.</p> <p>Visual elements include colour, line, shape, form, pattern and tone.</p>	<p>Suggest improvements to their products and describe how to implement them, beginning to take the views of others into account.</p>	<p>Use a range of different software to successfully complete a project.</p> <p>Use familiar computer hardware to successfully complete a task.</p> <p>Combine a range of text, images, animation and audio and video clips for given purposes.</p>	<p>Use their voice in different ways, including using a loud or soft voice, and identify simple repeated patterns.</p>

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Year 3 Knowledge	<p>Geographical features created by nature are called physical features. Physical features include beaches, cliffs and mountains. Geographical features created by humans are called human features. Human features include houses, factories and train stations.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The eight points of a compass are north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, equatorial, polar, temperate and tropical.</p> <p>The term geographical evidence relates to facts, information and numerical data.</p>	<p>Data can be recorded and displayed in different ways, including tables, charts, graphs and labelled diagrams. Data can be used to provide evidence to answer questions.</p> <p>Soils are made from tiny pieces of eroded rock, air and organic matter. There are a variety of naturally occurring soils, including clay, sand and silt. Different areas have different soil types.</p> <p>Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock. Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times. Fossils form when a living thing dies in a watery environment. The body gets covered by mud and sand and the soft tissues rot away. Over time, the ground hardens to form sedimentary rock and the skeletal or shell remains turn to rock.</p> <p>Plants need air, light, water, minerals from the soil and room to grow, in order to survive. Different plants have different needs depending on their habitat. Examples include cacti, which need less water than is typical, and ferns, which can grow in lower light levels.</p>	<p>An urban landscape is a piece of artwork that shows a view of a town or city.</p> <p>Warp and weft are terms for the two basic components used in loom weaving. The lengthwise warp yarns are fixed onto a frame or loom, while the weft yarns are woven horizontally over and under the warp yarns.</p>	<p>Asking questions can help others to evaluate their products, such as asking them whether the selected materials achieved the purpose of the model.</p>	<p>Several pieces of software can be used together to complete one task, such as adding a video to a word processed document.</p> <p>Several pieces of hardware can be used together to complete one task, such as using a camera to take a photograph, uploading it to a computer and then printing it using a printer.</p>	<p>The voice can be used to create notes of different pitches, durations and dynamics (loudness) to add interest to the music by highlighting certain lyrics or creating different moods.</p>