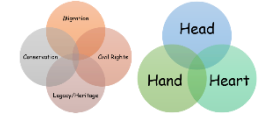















# Year 3 – Autumn – Geography – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A city is a large and important urban area where many people live and work.</li> <li>• In an urban area, space is used for buildings and roads, with smaller green spaces.</li> <li>• In a rural area, there are greater green space and less space used for buildings.</li> <li>• A capital city is the city where the country's government is based.</li> <li>• Physical features are any parts of an area that is on the Earth naturally.</li> <li>• Human features are any parts of an area that was made by people.</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are some major cities of the UK?</li> <li>2. What and where are counties?</li> <li>3. Where are some mountains and rivers of the UK located?</li> <li>4. How is land used in rural and urban areas of the UK?</li> <li>5. How is land used for farming in the UK?</li> <li>6. How has land use changed over time?</li> </ol>		
Key Knowledge: Settlements and Land Use		Geographical Skills	Key Vocabulary	
<p>Cities include Birmingham, Liverpool, and Glasgow.</p> <p>Counties include Yorkshire, Kent, and West Midlands.</p>  <p>Mountains include Ben Nevis (Scotland) and Snowdon (Wales).</p>  <p>The Pennines run down the centre of Northern England.</p>  <p>Rivers include the Thames (London) and the Severn (England and Wales).</p>	 <p>Land in urban areas is used for housing, shops, offices, factories, schools and leisure activities.</p> <p>Urban areas have better transport links and public services like hospitals.</p>  <p>Rural areas have more open spaces, and features like woodlands, rivers or hills.</p> <p>Land in rural areas is used primarily for farming.</p> <p>High ground areas may be less suitable for building so are more likely to be rural.</p>	<p>Farming provides food/materials for the country.</p> <p>Types of farming include:</p>  <p>Arable Farming,</p>  <p>Pastoral Farming, and</p>  <p>Mixed Farming.</p> <p>High ground areas may be less suitable for arable farming due to steep slopes and poorer soil.</p>  <p>UK land use has changed due to the Agricultural and Industrial revolutions.</p>	<p><b>Enquiry &amp; Investigation:</b> Asking geographical questions about a place and trying to answer them.</p>  <p><b>Interpret a Range of Sources:</b> Using different sources of information to answer questions.</p>  <p><b>Mapwork:</b> Using maps, globes and atlases to answer questions and communicate geographical information.</p>	<p>county</p> <p>A region of the UK which has its own local government.</p> <p>mountain</p> <p>Land, made of rock, that rises high above the ground.</p> <p>river</p> <p>A moving body of water.</p> <p>topography</p> <p>The study of the shape and features of the land, like mountains, valleys, and flat areas.</p> <p>settlement</p> <p>A place where people build homes and live together, like a village or a city.</p> <p>farming</p> <p>The act of growing plants and raising animals for resources such as food or material for clothing.</p> <p>agriculture</p> <p>Nurturing the soil to produce better crops and raising livestock (animals).</p> <p>suburb</p> <p>A smaller area with houses and schools that's close to a big city but not in it.</p> <p>industrialisation</p> <p>A time when many factories and machines are built to make processes faster and more efficient.</p>

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