

# Year 3 Geography Unit - Going Places

## Context

When you travel around the world, going places, it is very easy to miss and not notice what passes by you. Countries, continents, mountains, time-zones, villages, towns and cities all whizz by as you travel by road, rail, water or air.

*Slow down* this half term to learn a little on your way as you go to new places.

## Key vocabulary and places

**Atlas** - a book of maps. Many of the maps have themes e.g. climate or rivers.

**Flat maps and online maps** - online maps e.g. Google Maps and flat maps on sheets show the world in 2d.

**Globe** - a 3d map of the world. Sometimes they show countries and sometimes the land

**Latitude** - the EAST to WEST lines around the Earth. They help us give locations.

**Longitude** - the NORTH to SOUTH lines on Earth. They help us give locations.

**Continent** - a large land mass. There are 7 of them: Europe, Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Australia and Antarctica.

**Country** - an area with borders that has its own government e.g. Switzerland.

**Time zones** - areas of the Earth where the time is the same, to account for day and night around the world.

**Hamlet** - a tiny settlement with just a few houses, often without a church.

**Village** - a small group of houses and other buildings.

**Town** - a large group of houses, shops, and other buildings. It has a local council.

**City** - a very large settlement, often with a cathedral or university.

**Mountain** - often found in groups called **ranges**. They are higher than the surrounding land with a definite top.

**Fold mountains** - mountains formed when the land folds over millions of years.

**Fault block mountains** - mountains formed by huge chunks of rock moving.

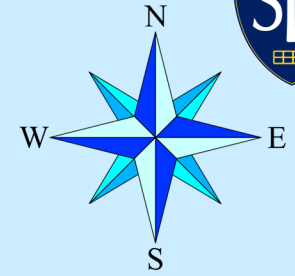
**Dome mountains** - mountains formed when magma swells up underground.

**Volcanic mountains** - mountains formed from lava and magma from volcanoes.

**Plateau mountains** - mountains formed when a huge slab of rock is lifted up.

## Geography Skills

- You should be confident in using a 4 point compass to describe locations.
- Use atlases, large scale flat OS maps, globes and maps on the internet.
- Locate places in atlases and other large scale maps by matching boundaries.
- Understand why a map needs a key and use some map symbols.
- Calculate the time in different time zones by adding or taking away hours from the given time.



## Something to reflect on...

Which type of map do you like to use the most? Why?

How would time zones make it difficult for people who work on aeroplanes?

Would you rather live in a village or a city like Birmingham?

What would life be like in each place?