

UK Map Skills | Year 3 | Autumn

Keywords	
Map	representation of an area of land or sea showing physical features, cities, roads
Atlas	a book of maps or charts
Equator	a line drawn on the Earth equal distance from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres
Northern hemisphere	the half of the earth that is north of the equator
Southern Hemisphere	the half of the earth that is south of the equator
North, Northeast, East, Southeast, South, Southwest, West, Northwest	compass directions
Want	things we don't need but would like to have
Need	things we must have to stay alive
Country	a nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory
County	a division of a country
Landmark	an object or feature that is easily seen and recognized from a distance, especially one that enables someone to establish their location
Man-made	made by human beings
Physical	made from nature, not humans
Capital city	a city that contains the government of a country
Mountain range	a group of mountains closely related in position and direction
Rivers	a large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river
Population	all the people that live in a particular place
Weather	the state of the atmosphere at a particular place and time as regards heat, cloudiness, dryness, sunshine, wind, rain
Amenity	a desirable or useful feature or facility of a building or place

What is the population of Basingstoke?

In 2019, the population of Basingstoke was 114,402

What is the population of London?

In 2021, the population of London was 8.7 million making it the highest populated city in the UK

What is the population of the UK?

In 2021, the population was 66 million which makes it the 22nd most populous country in the world

UK	the United Kingdom made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland Capital city: London
England	Capital city: London
Scotland	Capital city: Edinburgh
Wales	Capital city: Cardiff
Northern Ireland	Capital city: Belfast
Republic of Ireland	Not part of the UK but attached to Northern Ireland



An OS map of Basingstoke with symbols

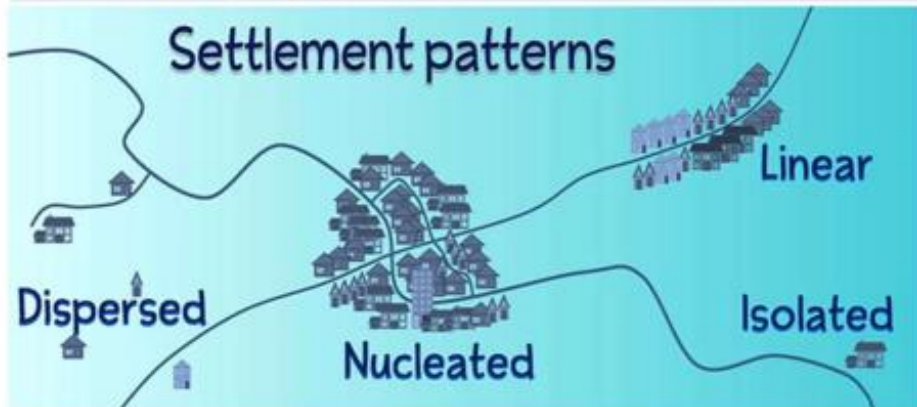


An aerial view of Basingstoke. This is also a satellite image



MAPS	
OS	the Ordnance Survey creates up-to-date paper and digital maps for Great Britain
Aerial view	also known as a bird's eye view. This is the viewpoint seen at a high elevation
Satellite image	images of Earth or other planets collected by satellites in orbiting the Earth in space
Symbol	a thing that represents or stands for something else

Keywords	
Population	The number of people in a particular place.
Distribution	How something is spread out.
Population density	The number of people per square kilometre..
Settlement	An area where humans live
Village	A small settlement that can have between 100 and approximately 3,000 people.
Town	A mid-sized settlement that can have between 1,000 and 100,000 people.
City	A city is a large settlement that usually has more than 100,000 people.
Megacity	A city with at least 10 million people. 1950 - two megacities (New York and Tokyo) 2010 - 23 megacities 2019 - 33 megacities
Employment	A job
Leisure	Activities that people do in their spare time when they are not working.
Advantage	A positive, good thing about something
Disadvantage	A negative, bad thing about something
Hunter-gatherer	Someone who hunts and collects their food from the wild.
Nomadic people	People who move around from place to place.
Land use	The purpose or use that an area has.



Land Use in Cities	
Residential	Housing of all types
Commercial	Businesses, offices and shops
Industrial	Factories, warehouses (large buildings for storage), rubbish and recycling facilities
Planned Development	Future plans for new buildings, shopping centres and education centres
Transportation	Roads, bus ways, cycling paths, railway lines
Parks and Open Space	Big parks

How many people live on Earth?

- Approximately 7.7 billion.
- In 1800, there were approximately 0.8 billion people on Earth.

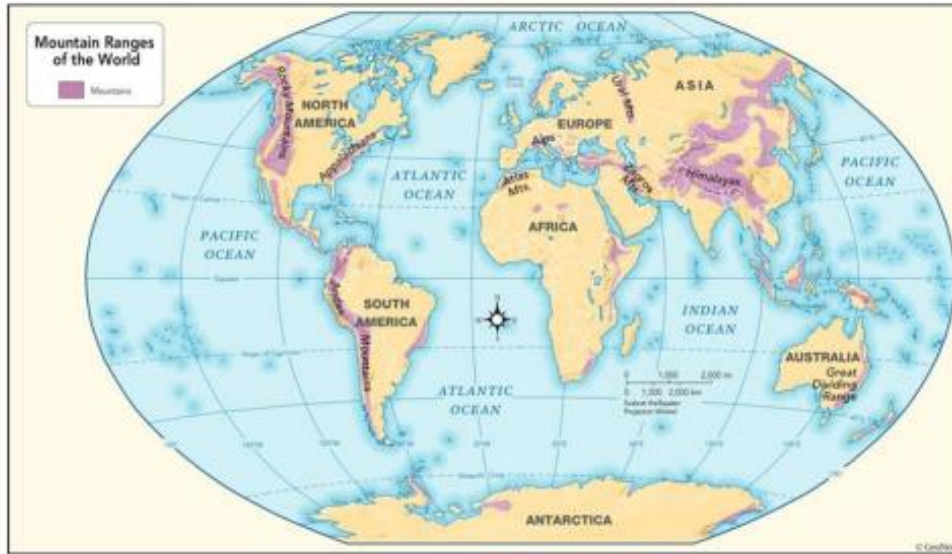
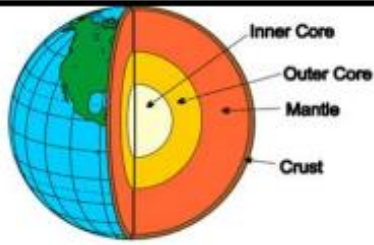
Tokyo, Japan (37.5 million)



The Differences Between Villages, Towns and Cities

Village	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In the countryside - Some services such as a post office, a small shop and sometimes a small place of worship - There may be a doctors practice and a primary school - Many people are leaving villages to move to towns and cities.
Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services such as primary and secondary schools, train stations, hospitals and shopping centres - Large supermarkets and at least one place of worship
City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Many different types of services, including universities, sports stadiums and a large variety of shops - Many restaurants, transport links and different places of worship - Many people move to cities because there are more opportunities for employment and leisure.

Mountains, Volcanoes & Earthquakes | Year 3 | Summer



Structure of the Earth

Crust:	solid rock; 0-60 km thick; continental (granite) and oceanic (basalt); broken into tectonic plates
Mantle:	liquid/molten rock; ~2,900 km thick
Outer core:	liquid metal; iron and nickel; ~4400°C
Inner core:	solid metal; iron and nickel; ~6100°C

Keywords

Magma	Molten rock in the mantle
Lava	Magma that has reached the surface
Pressure	Physical force (pressure builds up when tectonic plates lock together and can't move)
Friction	Resistance or difficulty in moving. Tectonic plates are rough and so there is friction when they move.
Basalt	Dark-coloured volcanic rock.
Granite	Hard rock
Fold mountain	Mountains formed when tectonic plates collide and cause the plates to wrinkle
Ocean trench	A deep valley formed on the ocean floor where one tectonic plate subducts under another.
Tsunami	Large ocean wave caused by underwater earthquake.

Earthquakes occur when plates jolt forward after getting stuck.



Volcanoes erupt when magma rises to the surface.



Volcanoes

Shield volcano:	Largest volcanoes on earth; wide base; low height; not steep. Example: Kilauea (Hawaii) and Erta Ale (Ethiopia)
Stratovolcano (composite):	Most of the world's volcanoes are composite volcanoes: made of layers of lava and ash; steep sides; tall.

	Tohoku 11/03/2011 9.0 Richter Scale	Fuego Volcano 03/06/2018 Explosivity Index 3
Location	Japan	Guatemala
Primary Effects	16,000 people died 4000 people missing 6000 people injured	110 deaths 200 people missing 300 injured
Secondary Effects	Tsunami wave and flooding (reached 39 m high, travelled 10 km inland on eastern side of Japan) Disruption to: travel and farming	Heavy rain caused landslides Hunger due to crops being destroyed Disruption to travel and farming
Immediate Responses	Military aircraft identified areas needed most urgent help Roads cleared to bring water/food/ medical care / tents	Search & Rescue teams clear roads to reach people Water / food / medical care / tents Evacuation
Long-term Responses	Continued training, education and earthquake drills Rebuild infrastructure (roads, electricity, buildings)	Education and evacuation drills New and improved emergency response systems Rebuilding infrastructure

