

# St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: Geography

Year: 3

Term: Autumn, Spring 1



Unit: Rocks, Relics and Rumbles



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p><b>active volcano</b> - a volcano that has erupted at least once in the last 10,000 years and will probably erupt again.</p> <p><b>cinder cone volcano</b> - a cone-shaped volcano usually formed after an explosive eruption.</p> <p><b>continental crust</b> - the part of the Earth's crust found under continents and land masses.</p>	<p>The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.</p> <p>Fossils form over millions of years and are the remains of a once-living organism, preserved as rock.</p> <p>Scientists can use fossils to find out what life on Earth was like in prehistoric times.</p> <p>Convergent tectonic plates push together. Divergent tectonic plates pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.</p>	<p>The Ring of Fire is a large area around the Pacific Ocean where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.</p> <p>When an explosive eruption occurs hot air, ash and rocks rush downhill like an avalanche. This is called a pyroclastic flow and is extremely dangerous.</p> <p>The two types of volcanic eruption are effusive and explosive.</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Name and locate significant volcanoes and plate boundaries and explain why they are important</p> <p>Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p>

<p><b>continental drift</b> - the gradual movement of the continents over the Earth's surface.</p> <p><b>convergent plate boundary</b> - a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates push together.</p> <p><b>crater</b> - a large hole in the top of a volcano created after a volcanic eruption.</p> <p><b>crust</b> - the outer layer of the Earth, made up of solid rock divided into tectonic plates.</p> <p><b>divergent plate boundary</b> - a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates pull apart.</p> <p><b>dormant volcano</b> - a volcano that has not erupted for more than 10,000 years but may erupt again.</p> <p><b>earthquake</b> - a sudden, violent shaking of the ground.</p> <p><b>effusive eruption</b> - a type of volcanic eruption that occurs when the magma is runny and gases</p>	<p>Significant volcanoes include Mount Vesuvius in Italy, Laki in Iceland and Krakatoa in Indonesia.</p> <p>A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, gas and ash to reach the surface.</p> <p>Volcanoes are either active, dormant or extinct.</p> <p>There are four main types of volcano: shield, stratovolcano, cinder cone and lava dome.</p> <p>Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other.</p> <p>The centre of an earthquake is called the epicentre.</p> <p>The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.</p>		<p>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Locate significant places using latitude and longitude.</p> <p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p> <p>Name and describe the types, appearance and properties of rocks.</p> <p>Describe simply how fossils are formed, using words, pictures or a model.</p> <p>Describe the activity of plate tectonics and how this has changed the Earth's surface over time (continental drift).</p> <p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake</p>
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<p>inside the volcano can escape easily.</p> <p><b>epicentre</b> -the place on the Earth's surface nearest to the focus of an earthquake.</p> <p><b>equator</b> - an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p><b>explosive eruption</b> - a type of volcanic eruption that occurs when magma blasts through the throat of a volcano.</p> <p><b>extinct volcano</b> - a volcano that is not expected to erupt again and may no longer have a magma supply.</p> <p><b>focus</b> - the place inside the Earth's crust where an earthquake starts.</p> <p><b>fossil</b> - the remains of a once-living organism preserved as rock.</p> <p><b>inner core</b> - the very hot, solid centre of the Earth.</p> <p><b>latitude</b> - a measure of distance north or south of the equator.</p>			<p>Describe how a significant geographical activity has changed a landscape in the short or long term.</p> <p>Explain the physical processes that cause earthquakes.</p>
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**lava** - hot, molten rock that comes out of a volcano.

**lava dome volcano** - a volcano that is like a shield volcano, but with thicker, steeper sides.

**longitude** - a measure of distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.

**magma** - hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.

**mantle** - the part of the Earth between the crust and the outer core that is made up of magma.

**molten** - metal or rock that is in a liquid state because of great heat.

**oceanic crust** - the part of the Earth's crust found under seas and oceans.

**outer core** - the part of the Earth that lies between the solid inner core and the mantle.

**palaeontology** - the study of fossils.

**plate boundary** - the place where tectonic plates meet.

**Prime Meridian** - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and from which all other lines of longitude are measured.

**pyroclastic flow** - the hot air, ash and rocks that rush downhill during a volcanic eruption.

**Richter scale** - a scale used to measure the force of an earthquake.

**seismic wave** - a wave of energy caused by an earthquake that travels through the Earth or along its surface.

**shield volcano** - a volcano with low, gently sloping sides, usually created by an effusive eruption.

<p><b>stratovolcano</b> - a volcano with steep sides, usually formed by an explosive eruption.</p> <p><b>tectonic plate</b> - a large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.</p> <p><b>transform plate boundary</b> - a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates slide against each other.</p> <p><b>tremor</b> - a slight earthquake.</p> <p><b>tsunami</b> - a series of waves in the sea or ocean caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption.</p> <p><b>volcano</b> - a physical feature, usually a conical mountain or a hill, that has a crater through which lava, rock fragments and hot gas erupt.</p> <p><b>volcanology</b> - the study of volcanoes.</p>			
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Subject: Geography

Year: 3

Term: Spring 1, Summer



Unit: One Planet, Our World



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	What children will know (that)	What children will understand (that)	What children will be able to do
<p><b>capital city</b> - the most important city in a country, where the government is based.</p> <p><b>carbon footprint</b> - the amount of carbon dioxide gas released into the atmosphere by one individual, one process or one company.</p> <p><b>cardinal point</b> - one of the four main points of the compass: north, east, south and west.</p> <p><b>city</b> - a large human settlement where many people live and work.</p>	<p>A four-figure grid reference contains four numbers. The first two numbers are called the easting and are found along the top and bottom of a map. The second two numbers are called the northing and are found up both sides of a map</p> <p>The four intercardinal points on a compass are north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.</p> <p>The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.</p>	<p>Maps, globes and digital mapping tools can help to locate and describe significant geographical features such as countries, oceans and seas.</p> <p>Geographical evidence includes facts, information and numerical data.</p> <p>Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each</p>	<p>Collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>Classify, compare and contrast different types of geographical feature.</p> <p>Name and describe properties of the Earth's four layers.</p> <p>Identify the five major climate zones on Earth.</p> <p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</p>

<p><b>climate</b> - the general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.</p> <p><b>climate zone</b> - an area with a distinct climate.</p> <p><b>compass</b> - a hand-held device with a metal arrow that always points north, used for finding direction.</p> <p><b>continent</b> - one of seven large land masses on the Earth's surface, mainly surrounded by sea.</p> <p><b>continental drift</b> - the gradual movement of the continents over the Earth's surface.</p> <p><b>country</b> - an area of land with its own government.</p> <p><b>county</b> - an area of the United Kingdom that a local government manages.</p> <p><b>crust</b> - the outer layer of the Earth, made up of solid rock divided into tectonic plates.</p>	<p>Europe is a continent in the Northern Hemisphere. It has over 50 countries, including transcontinental countries such as Russia.</p> <p>Counties in the UK include Yorkshire, Suffolk, Pembrokeshire, Inverness-shire and County Armagh.</p> <p>European countries include France, Greece, Italy, Romania and Russia.</p> <p>Cities in the UK include Edinburgh in Scotland, Belfast in Northern Ireland, St Davids in Wales and Birmingham, Manchester and London in England.</p> <p>There are five main types of land use including agricultural, commercial, recreational, residential and transportation.</p>	<p>other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes, valleys and earthquakes.</p> <p>Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features.</p>	<p>Name, locate and describe some major counties and cities in the UK</p> <p>Gather evidence to answer a geographical question or enquiry.</p> <p><a href="#">Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</a></p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p><a href="#">Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</a></p> <p>Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p>
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**earthquake** - a sudden, violent shaking of the ground.

**easting** - the first two numbers in a four-figure grid reference found along the top and bottom of a map.

**equator** - an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.

**four-figure grid reference** - a method of locating a grid square on a map. The first two numbers show the horizontal position, and the second two numbers show the vertical position.

**human feature** - a geographical feature created by humans, such as a road or bridge.

**inner core** - the very hot, solid centre of the Earth.

**intercardinal point** - one of the four compass points midway between the cardinal points: north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.

**magma** - hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle

**mantle** - the part of the Earth between the crust and the outer core that is made up of magma.

**molten** - something that has melted and is in a liquid state.

**northing** - the second two numbers in a four-figure grid reference found up both sides of a map.

**outer core** - the part of the Earth that lies between the solid inner core and the mantle.

**physical feature** - a geographical feature created by nature, such as a lake or mountain.

**plate boundary** - the place where tectonic plates meet.

**Prime Meridian** - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England from which

<p>all other lines of longitude are measured.</p> <p><b>rural</b> - relating to the countryside, not towns.</p> <p><b>tectonic plate</b> - a large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.</p> <p><b>town</b> - a place where people live and work, usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.</p> <p><b>urban</b> - relating to a town or city, not the countryside.</p> <p><b>village</b> - a place where people live in the countryside that is smaller than a town. <b>volcano</b> - a physical feature, usually a conical mountain or a hill, that has a crater through which lava, rock fragments and hot gas erupt.</p>			
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