

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>active volcano - a volcano that has erupted at least once in the last 10,000 years and will probably erupt again.</p> <p>cinder cone volcano - a cone-shaped volcano usually formed after an explosive eruption.</p> <p>continental crust - the part of the Earth's crust found under continents and land masses.</p> <p>continental drift - the gradual movement of the continents over the Earth's surface.</p> <p>convergent plate boundary - a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates push together.</p>	<p>The Earth is made of four different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.</p> <p>There are three main types of rock found in the Earth's crust. They are sedimentary, igneous and metamorphic.</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</p>	<p>Sedimentary rocks are made from sediment that settles in water and becomes squashed over a long time to form rock. They are often soft, permeable, have layers and may contain fossils.</p> <p>Igneous rocks are made from cooled magma or lava. They are usually hard, shiny and contain visible crystals.</p> <p>Metamorphic rocks are formed when existing rocks are heated by the magma under the Earth's crust or squashed by the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. They</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>Compare and group rocks based on their appearance, properties or uses.</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>crater - a large hole in the top of a volcano created after a volcanic eruption.</p> <p>crust - the outer layer of the Earth, made up of solid rock divided into tectonic plates.</p> <p>divergent plate boundary - a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates pull apart.</p> <p>dormant volcano - a volcano that has not erupted for more than 10,000 years but may erupt again.</p> <p>earthquake - a sudden, violent shaking of the ground.</p> <p>effusive eruption - a type of volcanic eruption that occurs when the magma is runny and gases inside the volcano can escape easily.</p> <p>epicentre - the place on the Earth's surface nearest to the focus of an earthquake.</p> <p>equator - an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>explosive eruption - a type of volcanic eruption that occurs when magma blasts through the throat of a volcano.</p> <p>extinct volcano - a volcano that is not expected to erupt again and may no longer have a magma supply.</p>	<p>pull apart. Transform tectonic plates slide past each other.</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>Pompeii was an ancient Roman city that perished when Mount Vesuvius erupted in AD 79</p> <p>Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth.</p> <p>Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push into each other, pull apart from one another or slide alongside each other.</p>	<p>are usually very hard and often shiny.</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>Volcanic eruptions are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.</p> <p>Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.</p> <p>Earthquakes are an example of significant geographical activity and can destroy habitats, homes and businesses and can change the landscape.</p> <p>Short-term problems from earthquakes or volcanoes include</p>	<p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</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>
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<p>focus - the place inside the Earth's crust where an earthquake starts.</p> <p>fossil - the remains of a once-living organism preserved as rock.</p> <p>igneous rock - a type of rock formed when molten rock cools and hardens.</p> <p>inner core - the very hot, solid centre of the Earth.</p> <p>latitude - a measure of distance north or south of the equator.</p> <p>lava - hot, molten rock that comes out of a volcano.</p> <p>lava dome volcano - a volcano that is like a shield volcano, but with thicker, steeper sides.</p> <p>longitude - a measure of distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>magma - hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle.</p> <p>mantle - the part of the Earth between the crust and the outer core that is made up of magma.</p> <p>metamorphic rock - a type of rock formed from sedimentary, igneous or existing metamorphic rock that has been changed over time due to pressure and heat underground.</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>fear, injury from falling debris and loss of personal items.</p> <p>Long-term problems include loss of homes, lack of water and sanitation, damaged roads and transport networks and loss of jobs and services.</p>	<p>Describe the parts of a volcano or earthquake</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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<p>molten - metal or rock that is in a liquid state because of great heat.</p> <p>oceanic crust - the part of the Earth's crust found under seas and oceans.</p> <p>outer core - the part of the Earth that lies between the solid inner core and the mantle.</p> <p>palaeontology - the study of fossils.</p> <p>plate boundary - the place where tectonic plates meet.</p> <p>Prime Meridian - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England and from which all other lines of longitude are measured.</p> <p>pyroclastic flow - the hot air, ash and rocks that rush downhill during a volcanic eruption.</p> <p>Richter scale - a scale used to measure the force of an earthquake.</p> <p>sedimentary rock - a type of rock formed from particles of sand, shells and pebbles at the bottom of seas and rivers that get squashed and turn into rock over millions of years.</p>			
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<p>seismic wave - a wave of energy caused by an earthquake that travels through the Earth or along its surface.</p> <p>shield volcano – a volcano with low, gently sloping sides, usually created by an effusive eruption.</p> <p>stratovolcano - a volcano with steep sides, usually formed by an explosive eruption.</p> <p>tectonic plate - a large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.</p> <p>transform plate boundary - a type of tectonic plate boundary where two plates slide against each other.</p> <p>tremor - a slight earthquake.</p> <p>tsunami – a series of waves in the sea or ocean caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption.</p> <p>volcano –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>volcanology - the study of volcanoes.</p>			
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

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>capital city - the most important city in a country, where the government is based.</p> <p>carbon footprint - the amount of carbon dioxide gas released into the atmosphere by one individual, one process or one company.</p> <p>cardinal point - one of the four main points of the compass: north, east, south and west.</p> <p>city - a large human settlement where many people live and work.</p> <p>climate - the general weather conditions found in a place over a period of time.</p> <p>climate zone - an area with a distinct climate.</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>Primary data refers to the first hand data gathered by observation and investigation.</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>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>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 significant places using latitude and longitude.</p>

<p>compass - a hand-held device with a metal arrow that always points north, used for finding direction.</p> <p>continent - one of seven large land masses on the Earth's surface, mainly surrounded by sea.</p> <p>continental drift - the gradual movement of the continents over the Earth's surface.</p> <p>country - an area of land with its own government.</p> <p>county - an area of the United Kingdom that a local government manages.</p> <p>crust - the outer layer of the Earth, made up of solid rock divided into tectonic plates.</p> <p>earthquake - a sudden, violent shaking of the ground.</p> <p>eastings - the first two numbers in a four-figure grid reference found along the top and bottom of a map.</p> <p>equator - an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>The crust of the Earth is divided into tectonic plates that move.</p> <p>Latitude is a coordinate that specifies the north or south position of a point on the surface of the Earth.</p> <p>Longitude is the distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>The Earth has five climate zones: desert, Mediterranean, polar, temperate and tropical.</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,</p>	<p>Plates can push into each other, pull apart or slide against each other. These movements can create mountains, volcanoes, valleys and earthquakes.</p> <p>Latitude is given as an angle that ranges from -90° at the south pole to 90° at the north pole, with 0° at the equator.</p> <p>Cities are characterised by factors such as size, population, location and their physical and human features.</p> <p>Most human made features such as shops, houses and places of</p>	<p>Locate countries and major cities in Europe (including Russia) on a world map.</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>Interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>Analyse maps, atlases and globes, including digital mapping, to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Analyse primary data, identifying any patterns observed.</p> <p>Communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p> <p>Use four-figure grid references to describe the location of objects and places on a simple map.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass to locate a geographical feature or place on a map.</p>
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<p>human feature - a geographical feature created by humans, such as a road or bridge.</p> <p>inner core - the very hot, solid centre of the Earth.</p> <p>intercardinal point -one of the four compass points midway between the cardinal points: north-east, south-east, south-west and north-west.</p> <p>latitude – a measure of distance north or south of the equator.</p> <p>longitude – a measure of distance east or west of the Prime Meridian.</p> <p>magma - hot molten rock found in the Earth’s mantle</p> <p>mantle - the part of the Earth between the crust and the outer core that is made up of magma.</p> <p>molten - something that has melted and is in a liquid state.</p> <p>northing - the second two numbers in a four-figure grid reference found up both sides of a map.</p> <p>outer core - the part of the Earth that lies between the solid inner core and the mantle.</p>	<p>commercial, recreational, residential and transportation.</p>	<p>worship are located in populated settlements.</p> <p>Some human features such as supermarkets and airports are located out of populated areas and are connected by roads and railways.</p> <p>People can reduce their carbon footprint by driving less, eating less meat, flying less and wasting less food and products.</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 type, purpose and use of different buildings, monuments, services and land, and identify reasons for their location.</p> <p>Describe the type and characteristics of settlement or land use in an area or region.</p> <p>Describe the meaning of the term ‘carbon footprint’ and explain some of the ways this can be reduced to protect the environment.</p> <p>Explain how the weather affects the use of urban and rural environments.</p>
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<p>physical feature - a geographical feature created by nature, such as a lake or mountain.</p> <p>plate boundary - the place where tectonic plates meet.</p> <p>Prime Meridian - the line of longitude that passes through Greenwich in England from which all other lines of longitude are measured.</p> <p>rural - relating to the countryside, not towns.</p> <p>tectonic plate - a large, slow-moving piece of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.</p> <p>town - a place where people live and work, usually larger than a village but smaller than a city.</p> <p>urban - relating to a town or city, not the countryside.</p> <p>village - a place where people live in the countryside that is smaller than a town. volcano - 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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