

Year 3 Geography – Summer 1

Unit of Learning: Volcanoes



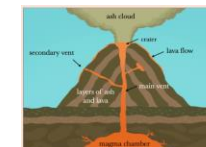
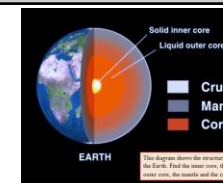
Big Question: How do volcanoes affect a place?

Prior learning: Children have identified seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

At the end of this topic, pupils will know:

Line of Enquiry	National Curriculum Objectives
What is inside the earth?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> describe and understand key aspects of: physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
What happens when a volcano erupts?	
How are volcanoes formed?	
What makes volcanoes dangerous?	
What makes Mount Etna so interesting for a geographer?	
Why might people choose to be near a dangerous volcano?	

Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
Surface	The outer layer or top part of something
Mantle	The layer of earth between the crust and the core
Crust	The thin, outermost layer of the earth.
Erupting	When a volcano releases lava, ash and gases.
Molten	Melted or in liquid state due to extreme heat.
Magma	Hot liquid rock found beneath the Earth's surface
Viscous	Thick and sticky
Composite	Made up of different materials and substances
Solidify	To become solid from a liquid
Dormant	A volcano that is not currently active.
Extinct	A volcano that is no longer active.
Plumes	Rising columns of gas, ash or magma.



Year 3 Geography

Unit of Learning: Climate and Biomes

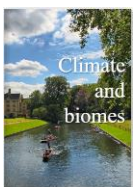
Big Question: How does the climate affect a place and the way that people live?

Prior learning: Pupils have studied Rivers, Mountains, Settlements, Agriculture and Volcanoes. Through these topics, they have gained knowledge of using compass points to describe the location of places.

At the end of this topic, pupils will know:

Line of Enquiry	National Curriculum Objectives
Where is the continent of Europe located?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/ computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
Why is the climate different in different parts of the world?	
How do oceans affect the climate?	
What is a biome?	
What is a Mediterranean climate like?	
Are there differences between different climates?	

Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
continent	A very large mass of land.
landlocked	Countries which do not have any coastline.
climate	What the weather is usually like.
latitude	Imaginary lines that help locate how far north or south a place is in the world .
tropical	A warm and wet climate.
polar	A cold and dry climate.
biomes	Places on Earth which have similar climates, plants and animals.
tundra	A large, barren region with no trees.
temperate climate	A climate that has mild temperatures and moderate rainfall.



As children of God we are loved, we are called, and we are inspired.

