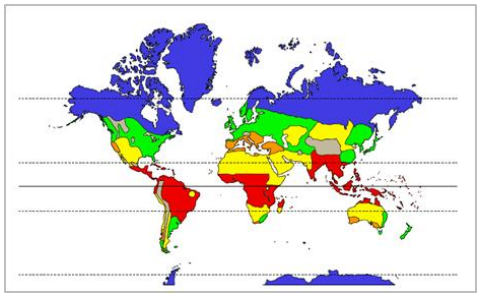
## Knowledge and Skills Y3

**By the end of Year 3, children should know:**

- where the world's main climate zones are building on their prior understanding of hot and cold regions
- the names and locations of the world's principal volcanoes and areas at risk from earthquakes
- the main features and causes of volcanoes and earthquakes;
- ways in which the location and physical geography of the region impact on (and are impacted by) human activity – this includes core knowledge about volcanoes and earthquakes, etc;
- how people can respond to a natural disaster such as a volcano eruption and an earthquake
- the characteristics of each climate zone.
- the distinctive human and physical features of the local area

**By the end of Year 3, children should be able to:**

- use and apply appropriate vocabulary when describing the location and distinctive features of volcanoes and earthquakes
- further develop skills of enquiry and fieldwork (including the use of data and mapwork), and to make regular use of globes and atlases, through incidental opportunities within other subjects, via 'geography in the news' and through dedicated fieldwork days.
- Locate different climate zones and explore the differences between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
- use globes and atlases to identify climate zones
- Compare temperate and tropical climates
- Locate the local area on an aerial image in relation to other places around it
- Use an aerial image to describe the key physical and human features of the area
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure and record a range of data on the human and physical features in the local area, using a range of methods
- Use an Ordnance Survey map to identify local landmarks and features
- Record the features of the local area using a sketch map

| Volcanoes and Earthquakes | Climate Zones | Local Area |
|---|---|---|
|  |  |  |

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Volcanoes and Earthquakes</td><td>What will we be learning?<ul><li>The structure of the Earth.</li><li>Features of a volcano.</li><li>Famous volcanoes and earthquakes.</li><li>Effects of volcanoes and earthquakes.</li><li>Preparing for an earthquake.</li><li>What it’s like living near a volcano.</li></ul></td><td>Key facts<br>Famous volcanoes:<br>Soufrière (St Lucia, North America),<br>Eyjafjallajökul (Iceland, Europe),<br>Popocatépetl (Mexico, North America),<br>Vesuvius (Italy, Europe),<br>St Helens (USA, North America),<br>Etna (Italy, Europe).</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Key knowledge<ul><li>The Earth is made up of layers.</li><li>The top layer, the Earth’s crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.</li><li>The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them.</li><li>The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.</li><li>Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale</li><li>They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.</li><li>When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava.</li><li>This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.</li></ul></td></tr>
<tr><th>Place names</th><th>Geographical terms and processes</th><th>Locational terms</th></tr>
<tr><td>Great African Rift Valley<br>Haiti<br>Iceland<br>Japan<br>Mauna Loa<br>Pacific Ring of Fire</td><td>crater<br>disaster<br>dormant<br>eruption<br>magma<br>tsunami</td><td>epicentre<br>plate boundary</td></tr>
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| Climate Zones | What will we be learning?<br>• How to identify lines of latitude.<br>• The location of climate zones.<br>• Comparison of climates.<br>• The weather patterns in a climate zone.<br>• How to write a weather forecast.<br>• The characteristics of climate zones. | Key facts<br><br>**The world's climate zones:**<br><br>Arid (hot and dry),<br>Mediterranean (dry summers and mild, wet winters),<br>Temperate (no extreme weather, with rainfall throughout the year),<br>Tropical (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain),<br>Polar (a dry climate with very low temperatures). |
|---|---|---|
| | **Key knowledge**<br>• Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.<br>• The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.<br>• The closer you live to the Equator, the hotter it is.<br>• As the Earth is tilted on an axis, the Northern and Southern Hemispheres experience different types of weather at the same time of the year. | |

| Place names | Geographical terms and processes | Locational terms |
|---|---|---|
| Cairo (Egypt)<br>London (UK)<br>Manaus (Brazil)<br>Nuuk (Greenland)<br>Santiago (Chile)<br>Seville (Spain) | axis<br>meteorologist<br>orbit<br>precipitation *(KS1 snow, rain)*<br>temperature<br>weather station | Equator<br>latitude<br>map index<br>Northern Hemisphere<br>North Pole<br>Southern Hemisphere<br>South Pole |

| Local Area | What will we be learning? | Key facts |
|---|---|---|
| | • Locating our local area on an aerial map.<br>• Features of our local area.<br>• Exploring the local area through fieldwork.<br>• How to record features of our local area on a map.<br>• Using maps to see how the local area has changed.<br>• How the local area will change in the future and the impact of this. | • Anderton is near Rivington<br>• Rivington has an estate with reservoirs that suppled water to Liverpool in the Victorian times<br>• Rivington is a village<br>• Rivington has Winter Hill and Rivington Pike and is part of the west Pennine Moors<br>• Rivington is a popular place for tourists |
| | **Key knowledge**<br>• Anderton is in Chorley, Lancashire<br>• Lancashire is a county in England<br>• England is in the continent of Europe<br>• England is one of the 4 countries of the UK<br>• Anderton and Rivington are semi rural areas | |

| Place names | Geographical terms and processes | Locational terms |
|---|---|---|
| Chorley<br>Anderton<br>Adlington<br>Lancashire<br>Rivington<br>Rivington Pike<br>England | aerial view<br>key<br>landmark<br>local<br>map view<br>planning department<br>scale bar | grid reference<br>4-point compass terms (e.g. north-west, south-east, etc.) |

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| Europe | | |