
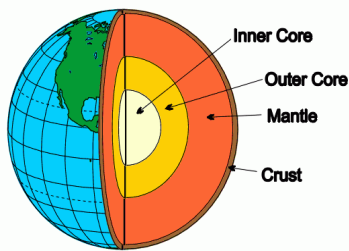
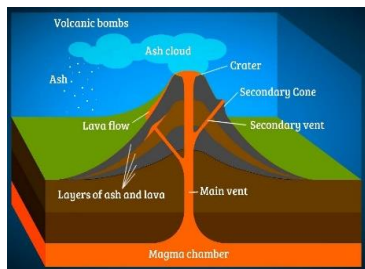


The Marist Primary School		Knowledge Organiser	
Year 3 Summer: Geography		Key Question: What causes the Earth's surface to change over time?	

Builds on and leads to...		Enquiry / Skills		
Builds on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Name and locate the world’s seven continents and five oceans</li><li>To use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: mountain, sea, ocean, river.</li></ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</li></ul>		
What will I know by the end of the unit?		Vocabulary		End of Unit Assessment Task
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What a mountain is and how it is represented on a map.</li><li>How mountains are formed and the locations of the major mountain ranges.</li><li>I will know that mountains are formed in different ways.</li><li>I will know what a volcano is and why it erupts.</li><li>I will know the difference between an extinct, dormant and active volcano and I can label parts of a volcano.</li><li>I will know what an earthquake is.</li><li>I will know what causes an earthquake and that they can be measured.</li><li>The role tectonic plates have in shaping our planet.</li></ul>		natural disaster	A natural event that causes great damage or loss of life.	To answer the Key Question on your cover sheet; drawing on all the information you have learned throughout the topic. Make sure that you have used the correct vocabulary
		volcano	A mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.	
		lava	The very hot liquid rock that comes out of an erupting volcano.	
		eruption	When something bursts quickly e.g. lava from a volcano.	
		magma	Liquid rock under the surface of the earth.	
		crust	A hard layer of rock that covers the earth.	
		tectonic plate	A large piece of the Earth’s surface which moves very slowly.	
		mantle	The liquid layer under the crust. It is the middle layer and is very thick.	
		inner / outer core	The very centre of the earth – a solid ball made mostly of iron. Extremely hot layer made mostly of molten (or melted) iron called <i>magma</i> .	
		earthquake	Shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth’s	
tsunami	A very large wave, often caused by an earthquake, that flows onto the land and destroys things.			

### Diagrams / Maps / Images



The structure of the earth is like a hard-boiled egg. The shell is like the crust. The 'white' (or albumen) of the egg is like the mantle and the core is like the yolk.



A volcano is active, or alive, when it erupts often.

When a volcano is dormant, or sleeping, it has not erupted for a long time – but it might in the future.

A volcano is extinct, or dead, when it hasn't erupted for at least 100,000 years.

