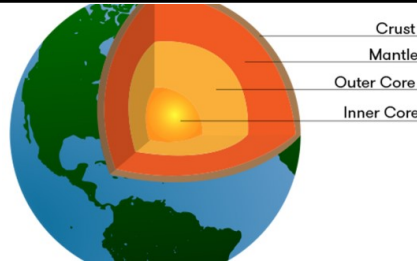




YEAR 3: GEOGRAPHY
Extreme Earth



What I should already know:

- Physical features of land use.
- Human features of land use.
- The 7 continents of the world.
- How to locate countries using an atlas, globe & map.
- How to use a compass.

By the end of this unit:

- What a volcano is and why they happen.
- Why it could be good or bad to live near a volcano.
- Layers of the earths crust.
- How to use a map/atlas to locate countries that have suffered natural disasters.
- What an earthquake is.
- What a tsunami is and where they happen.
- Use four-figure grid references and Ordnance Survey maps to build knowledge of the UK and wider world.

Key Facts at the end of this unit:

- At 8,848 metres Mount Everest is the highest, and best known, mountain in the world.
- Plate tectonics & the movement of the Earth's crust is the formation of Fold , Fault Block & Dome mountains.
- Mountain landscapes change over time through erosion.
- Volcanoes come in many shapes and sizes, but are primarily located at the boundaries between tectonic plates. Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.
- A volcano is caused when magma rises to the surface of the earth and erupts.
- An earthquake occurs along a fault line.
- A tsunami is an earthquake that happens underneath the ocean.

The power of an earthquake is measured using a Richter Scale.

Vocabulary:

Aftershock	A smaller earthquake that happens after a large earthquake.
Crust	The outer layer of the earth.
Dormant	A volcano that hasn't erupted in a long time but could erupt again is called dormant.
Erupt	Break out suddenly or dramatically.
Erosion	The process where rocks are broken down by natural forces such as wind or water.
Extinct	No longer existing.
Foothills	Gradual increases in elevation at the base of a mountain range.
Lahars	A hot or cold mixture of water and rock fragments that flow quickly down the slopes of a volcano.
Landslide	A collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.
Lava	Hot liquid that has erupted from a volcano.
Magma	Molten hot liquid underneath the earths crust.
Magnitude	The 'power' or strength of an earthquake.
Mantle	The thickest layer of the earths crust.
Mountain	A landform that rises at least 1,000 feet (300 meters) or more above its surrounding area.
Summit	The highest point on a mountain.
Tectonic plates	The earths outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
Topography	The study of the land surface.
Tsunami	A high wave caused by an earthquake under the ocean.
Volcano	A hole in the earths crust that lava erupts from.

