



# Y3 Knowledge Organiser - Geography

## Declarative Knowledge:

A volcano erupts because: Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust. Pressure builds up inside the Earth. When this pressure is released, eg as a result of plate movement, magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption. The lava from the eruption cools to form new crust. Over time, after several eruptions, then the rock builds up and a volcano forms.

Volcanoes impact on the lives of people because lava, ash and rock from them can destroy buildings and roads; people can be injured or killed by pyroclastic flows and falling rocks; crops are damaged and water supplies contaminated; also people and plants can be suffocated by carbon-dioxide. Fires can be caused which can destroy settlements and leave people homeless. Furthermore, sulphur dioxide released into the atmosphere can cause acid rain. There can also be benefits from volcanic eruptions - ash can add nutrients to the soil.

An earthquake is caused by a fault line on a tectonic plate. The tectonic plates slide over each other. When the pieces slide apart, they create tremendous force. This force causes the earth to shake and ripple. Over 80 percent of the earth's earthquakes happen in the Pacific Ocean, in a place known as the "Ring of Fire." Seismologists can tell how serious an earthquake is by a machine called a seismograph, which rates the intensity of the quake's shaking. A tsunami is along, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.

Since 2011, Japan, Nepal and Indonesia have experienced earthquakes.

Many

people experience extreme weather in our country. Extremely cold and snowy weather, extreme heat, storms and floods can impact on the lives of people.

## Maps



## Key Vocabulary:

Continent- any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Europe, Asia, Africa, North and South America, Australia, Antarctica).

Equator- a line notionally drawn on the earth equidistant from the poles, dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres and constituting the parallel of latitude 0°.

Volcano - a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust

Lava - hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure, or solid rock resulting from cooling of this.

Earthquake - a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action

Seismograph - an instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, such as force and duration.

Tsunami - a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.



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### What makes the Earth Angry?

#### English

As readers we will be reading and exploring the book: 'The Pebble in my pocket' by Meredith Hooper and Chris Coady.

In reading we will be looking at answering a range of inference, prediction and retrieval questions on a range of both fiction and non-fiction texts.

As writers we will be widening our spelling, grammar and punctuation skills by producing a wide range of writing, including: narratives, poetry, diary entries and fact files.

#### Maths

As mathematicians, we will be exploring various areas of place value. We will be learning to understand, order and compare numbers up to 1000. We will explore place value through using concrete, pictorial and abstract representations.

We will also be looking at addition and subtraction, and the ability to add and subtract numbers mentally, involving calculating three digit numbers with ones, tens and hundreds. These numbers will then be calculated using formal written methods.

These methods will be used to solve related word problems and solve reasoning questions.

#### Science

As Scientists, we will be exploring questions about plants, in the unit:

##### **How did that blossom become an apple?**

Areas of study will include:

Identify and describe the functions of different parts of flowering plants: roots, stem/trunk, leaves and flowers

explore the requirements of plants for life and growth (air, light, water, nutrients from soil, and room to grow) and how they vary from plant to plant

investigate the way in which water is transported within plants

explore the part that flowers play in the life cycle of flowering plants, including pollination, seed formation and seed dispersal.