



Year 3 Unit 1 – Why do some people live in dangerous places?



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National Curriculum Objectives	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <p><u>Locational knowledge</u></p> <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 <p><u>Place knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America <p><u>Human and physical geography</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes <p><u>Geographical skills and field work</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied Use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world 	<p><u>Lesson 1- Prior learning/locational knowledge</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise- Know that the world is made up of 7 continents and 7 seas and what they are Know the UK's place in Europe Location of Europe on world map/globe Some countries have a warm climate <p><u>Lesson 2- What is the structure of the earth?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the structure of the Earth (the inner core, outer core, mantle, crust) Know that the Earth has a crust which is divided into 8 major tectonic plates Know that tectonic plate move constantly (1-10cm a year) <p><u>Lesson 3/4- What are volcanoes and where are they in the world?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that volcanoes are usually formed at the boundary between two tectonic plates Know that when 2 plates pull apart (constructive boundary) molten rock (magma) rises and erupts as lava Know that at destructive plate boundaries magma is under huge pressure when it is deep underground and that when it rises through a volcanoes vent this pressure is released. Know that lava and gas erupt from the vent. Know that some lava cools before it lands (cinders and bombs) and some lava flows down the sides of the volcano. Know that when lava cools it forms ingenious rocks such as basalt, granite and pumice Know that volcanoes come in different shapes Know the two main types of volcano are shield volcano and composite volcano Know there are 500 active volcanoes in the world and 25 erupt every year Know that 600 million people (1 in 10 of the world's population) live on or near an active volcano 	<p>To be able to locate volcanoes and earthquakes on a map of the world</p> <p>To be able to draw and label accurate diagrams with geographical vocabulary</p> <p>To be able to describe some advantages and disadvantages of living near earthquakes and volcanoes</p>



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	<p><u>Lesson 5- What is an earthquake and where in the world are they most likely to happen?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that an earthquake is a vibration of the Earth's crust • Know that some earthquakes are barely detected and others cause immense damage and loss of life • Know that earthquakes occur mostly at plate boundaries • Know that earthquakes can occur at constructive plate boundaries (2 plates pull apart), destructive plate boundaries (2 plates collide) or transform plate boundaries (2 plates move past each other) • Know that the focus of the earthquake is deep underground and the epicentre is on the Earth's surface directly above the focus • Know that seismic waves reduce the further from the epicentre • Know that earthquake strength is measured by magnitude • Know that earthquakes cannot be predicted • Know what measures people put in place to live near earthquakes (building design, evacuation, safety plans) • Know the San Andreas fault is a fault line where many earthquakes occur <p><u>Lesson 6- Outcome lesson- Why do people choose to live in dangerous places?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that people live near volcanos because the advantages outweigh the risk • Know the advantages of living near a volcano (fertile soil, presence of minerals, geothermal energy to produce electricity, tourism) • Know the disadvantage of living near a volcano (dangerous and destructive, produce lava, ash clouds, poisonous gas and mud flows) 	
Prior Learning	Key Questions	Future Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the world is made up of 7 continents and 7 seas and what they are • Know the UK's place in Europe • Location of Europe on world map/globe 	<p>What is the structure of the earth? What is a volcano? Where in the world is there an active volcano? What is an earthquake?</p>	<p>In future years our children will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LKS2- mountains, key geographical features, location mapping • UKS2- human impact on physical geography



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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Some countries have a warm climate• Human and physical features of places	Where in the world are you most likely to experience an earthquake? What the advantages and disadvantages of living in these dangerous places?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• fair trading- economic activity• Knowledge of places in the world
Vocabulary	Revisited Learning:	
crust, eruption, epicentre, vibrate, core, boundary, magnitude, boundary, molten, constructive, destructive, violent, vent,		