



Geography



Year 3

Why can the Earth be so extreme sometimes?

Autumn Term 2

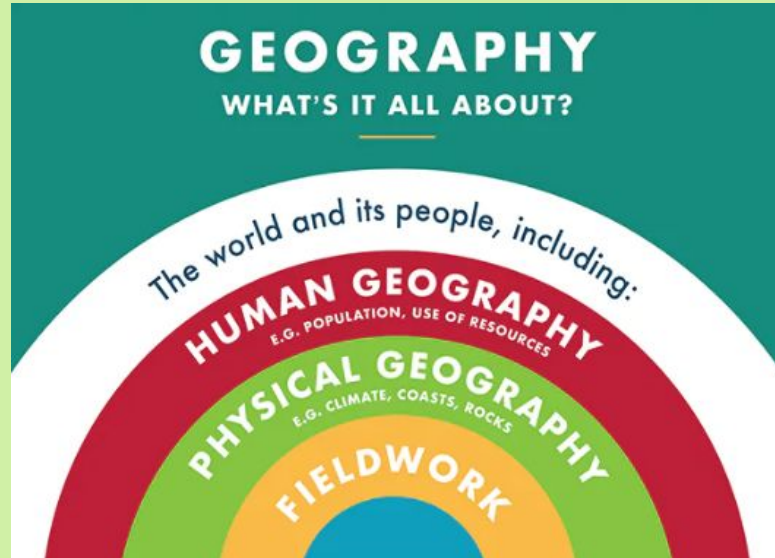
Lesson 1 of 8

WB:



What is geography? TTYP

- Geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments.
- Geographers study the Earth's physical features and how they are affected by human activity.



To think like a Geographer, we are developing skills in...



Knowledge Organiser:

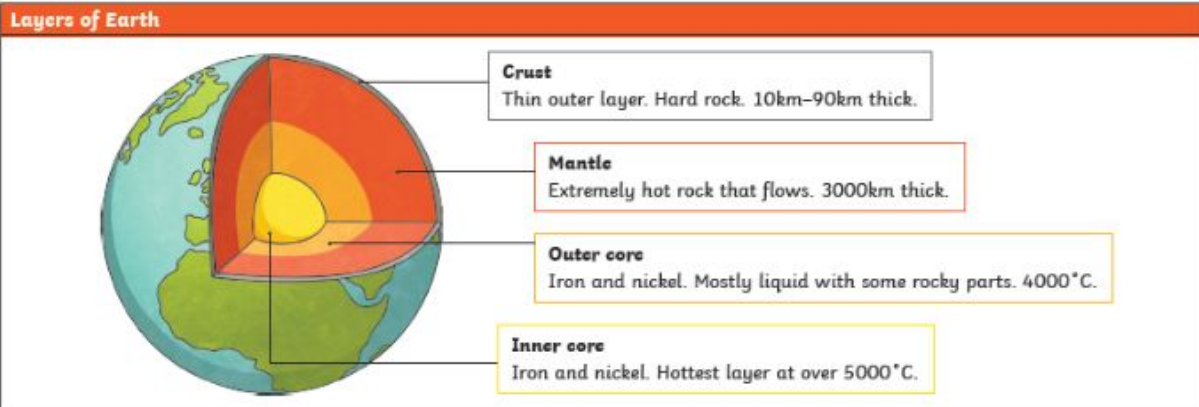


Knowledge Organiser Geography - Extreme Earth

Key Vocabulary	
cumulonimbus cloud	Large thunderstorm clouds.
erupt	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.
fossils	The remains of plants or animals that lived a long time ago which can be found deep in the earth.
magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.



Layers of Soil	
humus	Rotting dead leaves and animals.
topsoil	Plant's roots grow here. Very few rocks.
subsoil	Rocks and stones. Full of nutrients. Tree roots may reach. Fossils .
bedrock	A mass of rocks. Fossils .



Knowledge Organiser:



Knowledge Organiser Geography - Extreme Earth

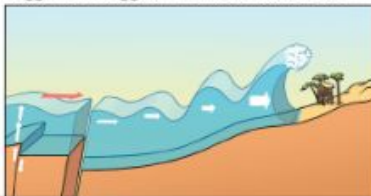
Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



Tsunamis

- A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.
- The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly causing a series of waves.
- As the waves travel through shallower water near land, they get bigger and bigger. The wave crashes onto the land causing devastation to buildings and sometimes even lives.



Tornadoes

- A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that forms when warm air rises from near the ground into big **cumulonimbus clouds**.
- There can be thunder and lightning at the same time.
- You can see tornadoes due to the dust and water droplets caught in the clouds.
- Storm chasers are film-makers and scientists who head towards the storms. They film the tornadoes and collect data about them.
- Most tornadoes happen in Tornado Alley in America - more than 500 each year.
- Tornadoes can happen in the UK but only around 30 per year.



Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's **tectonic plates** suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the **tectonic plate boundaries**.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



Fluency Recap:

What are the poles and where are they located?

The northernmost and southernmost points on the planet.

What is the equator and where is it?

The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of a planet. It is an equal distance between the two poles.

What are the different climate zones?

Polar, temperate and tropical.

What climate do we have in the UK?

We have a temperate climate, summers are mild and winters aren't too cold!

Date: _____

Geography KO Quiz Why can the Earth be so extreme sometimes?

	True	False	Unsure
1. Mount Everest is part of the Himalayan Range in Nepal and is the highest peak in the world at 8,850m.			
2. The lithosphere is the name for the two outermost layers of the earth: the upper portion of the mantle and the crust.			
3. The distribution of volcanoes on Earth's surface is random and only on land.			
4. Sometimes tectonic plates can collide, tear apart or slide against one another.			
5. Mountains are human made and are mostly made of metal and water.			
6. Composite volcanoes are formed by hardened layers of lava and ash from successive eruptions.			
7. There are five types of mountains: fault block, dome, volcanic, fold and plateau.			
8. The highest mountain in the UK is Scafell Pike in England at 987 metres.			
9. The meeting point of tectonic plates is called a plate boundary.			
10. Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale.			

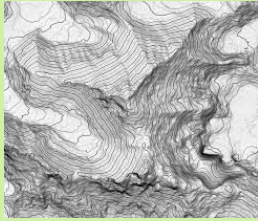
Vocabulary:

Peak Summit

Mount Everest



topography



climate

altitude



mountaineers



land elevation

Our geography question today is....

1. What makes Mount Everest so imposing?



Lesson slides...

In a nutshell...

A mountain is over 600 metres (2000 feet) high.

Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world.

The dangers of climbing Mount Everest are:

- Lack of oxygen
- Altitude sickness
- Frostbite
- Snow Blindness