

# Year 3 Geography summer 2 – What makes the Earth angry?



## English

Fiction – Escape from Pompeii  
Non- Fiction – different extreme weather

## Maths

Geometry – Properties of shape  
Measurement: Mass and capacity

## Science

Animals including humans

## D&T

Volcano construction

## PE

Rounders/ Cricket and HRE

## Music

Drumming

## RE – Christianity

What is the Trinity and why is it important for Christians?

## PSHE

Belonging to a community  
Media literacy and digital resilience  
Money and work

## ICT

Programming B – Events and actions

## French

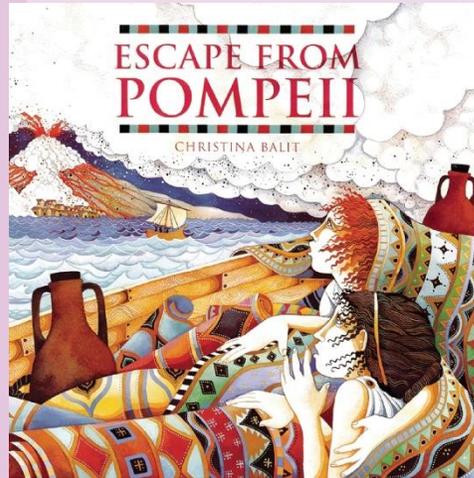
Animals

## Maths Vocabulary

Equal	Quarter past
Half	Quarter to
Quarter	Months
Third	Years
Unit fraction	Hours
Non-unit fraction	Minutes
Equivalence	Twenty four hour clock
O'clock	Duration
Half past	

## Previous Learning

Maps and continents  
Human and physical geography  
Local geography



## **Key Knowledge**

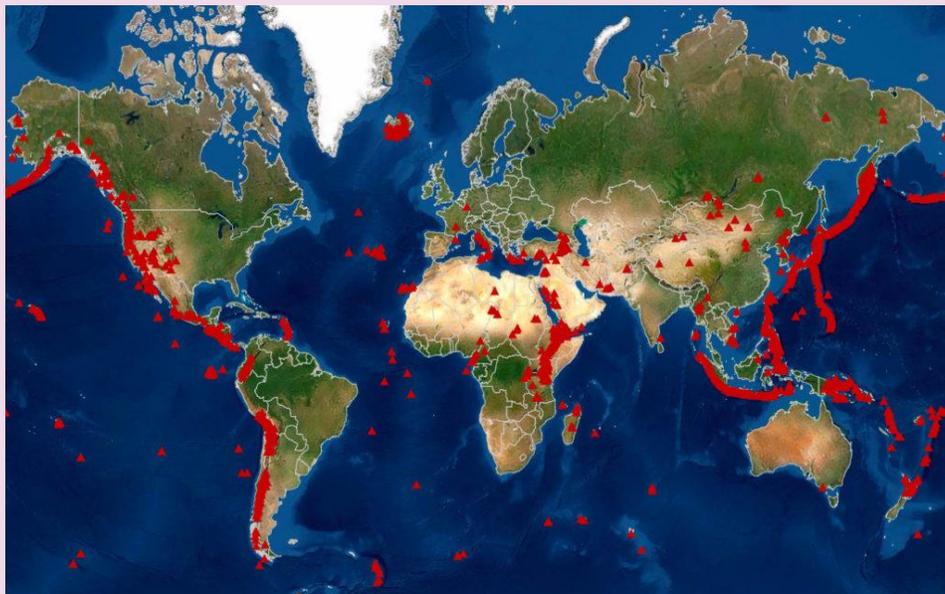
### **Geography**

<b>Where is Pompeii?</b>	On the west coast of Italy, at the base of Mount Vesuvius.
<b>What is a volcano?</b>	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, ash and gases to escape.
<b>Where are volcanoes located?</b>	Most are around the Pacific ocean, called the ring of fire.
<b>How does a volcano erupt?</b>	Tectonic plates move towards each other, causing pressure to build up and move towards the surface.
<b>Why are earthquakes dangerous?</b>	A powerful earthquake can cause landslides, tsunamis flooding and mass destruction.
<b>What is extreme weather?</b>	Weather that can lead to natural disasters, damage to the environment and loss of life.
<b>How can we stop a flood?</b>	There are many methods, including building dams, river defences and floodplains.

### **History**

<b>What happened in Pompeii?</b>	In 79 BC, Mount Vesuvius erupted and completely buried the town of Pompeii in just a few hours.
----------------------------------	---

# Year 3 Geography summer 2 – What makes the Earth angry?



## Topic Fridge words

### Subject Specific Vocabulary Geography

<b>eruption</b>	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
<b>aftershock</b>	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. Sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.
<b>tsunami</b>	A long, high wave usually caused by an earthquake in the ocean.
<b>magma</b>	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava is formed.
<b>dormant</b>	A dormant volcano is an volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
<b>fault</b>	Fractures in the Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
<b>magnitude</b>	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size.
<b>tectonic plates</b>	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates that fit together like a jigsaw.
<b>Pompeii</b>	a preserved ancient city in Italy destroyed in 79 BC
<b>Ring of Fire</b>	The name given to where most volcanoes are located, around the Pacific ocean.