



At the end of Year 3 I will know and remember...

### **Autumn Term**

- The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates. Label the layers of the earth.
- The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.
- Earthquakes can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.
- When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.
- Describe the location and position of the tectonic plates; describe their movements.
- Explain what happens during an earthquake; Research the effects of earthquakes on humans, landscapes and human structures.
- Identify features of volcanoes; Explain what happens during a volcanic eruption.
- Identify the Ring of Fire and some of the key volcanoes in Europe and North America.

### **Spring Term**

- The world's climate zones: Arid (hot and dry), Mediterranean (dry summers and mild, wet winters), Temperate (no extreme weather, with rainfall throughout the year), Tropical (high temperatures all year round, with lots of rain), Polar (a dry climate with very low temperatures).
- Climate is the average daily and seasonal weather patterns over a long period of time.
- The Equator is an invisible line that runs around the centre of the Earth.
- How to identify lines of latitude and explain how latitude is linked to climates.
- Identify the location of climate zones.
- Compare climates and weather patterns within climates.
- Explore the differences between the Northern and Southern hemispheres.

### **Summer Term**

- The location of South America and its key features.
- The location of South American countries.
- South America's biggest country is Brazil.
- Similarities and differences between Brazil and our own country, including daily life.
- Use globes and atlases to identify climate zones and consider their impact on different parts of the Americas, including South-East Brazil.
- use globes, atlases and maps to identify the main human and physical features of South America, including the Amazon River and the Amazon Rainforest.
- interpret maps and aerial views of the Americas, South-East Brazil and Rio de Janeiro and compare these with places previously studied.