



Tier 3 Vocabulary

Continent	one of the seven large land masses of the Earth.
Country	a part of the world with its own borders and government.
Oceans	one of the large areas of water on the Earth's surface.
Atlas	A book of maps or charts.
6 figure grid reference	a grid reference locates a unique square region on the map
Equator	an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.
Tropic	a line of latitude that is 23.5° north or south of the equator.
Natural disasters	A natural event such as an earthquake, flood or volcanic eruption that causes great damage or loss of life.
Earthquake	a violent shaking of the Earth, caused by movement of rock plates at the Earth's surface.
Tectonic plates	Pieces of earth's crust and upper most mantle
magnitude	The measurement of the total strength or amount of energy produced by an earthquake
The bush	The wild areas of Australia and Africa
draught	A long period of dry weather
Bushfire / Wildfire	An uncontrolled area in the bush area
Volcano	A mountain or hill with 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.
Shield volcano	A wide volcano with shallow sloping sides
Composite volcano	Steep volcanic cone built by both lava flows and pyroclastic eruptions
Cindercone volcano	A volcano formed when lava fragments are ejected from a vent and cool quickly.

What we should know

- Know what a map is and how to locate countries on it.
- Know basic physical features—land, sea
- Know 4 points of a compass
- How a fire starts

Key Facts

- The 7 continents are: Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica
- The Earth has an equator, Northern hemisphere, Southern hemisphere.
- The tropic of cancer is the most northern latitude on the Earth.
- The Tropic of Capricorn is the most southern latitude on Earth.
- Tectonic plates can cause natural disasters when they move.
- Shock waves from an earthquake that travel through the ground are called seismic waves
- Bushland is an area of natural vegetation.
- Australia is victim to bushfires throughout the summer months.
- A doubling wind speed causes a bushfire to spread 4 times faster.
- Fire travels quickest when moving uphill.
- Fires spread quickly due to high wind speeds.
- In Australia winds travel in a SE direction forcing bushfire to spread towards the SE of the country.
- The Earth is made of different layers: inner core, outer core, mantle, crust
- Volcanos can be active, dormant or extinct.
- Under the Earth's crust it is so hot that rocks melt.
- Heat rises so the molten rock (magma) rises to the Earth's crust where it bursts through to the surface.
- Earth is not the only planet with volcanos.
- The three main types of volcano are composite, shield and cindercone.
- Composite volcanos erupt in an explosive way.
- Shield volcanos erupt runny lava which flows over large distances as it cools.
- Cindercone volcanos are formed when lava fragments are ejected from a vent and cool quickly.

Maps and Diagrams

Geographical skills and understanding

We are being Geographers by:

Using Atlases to identify places and geographical features.

Locating places studied in relation to the Equator, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, latitude and longitude, and relate this to their time zone, climate, seasons and vegetation.

Describing and understanding a range of key physical processes and the resulting landscape features.

Understanding how human activity is influenced by climate and weather.

Understanding hazards from physical environments and their management, such as earthquakes near fault lines.