

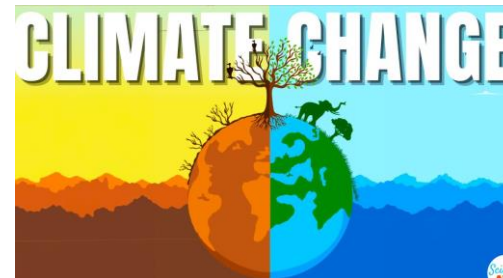
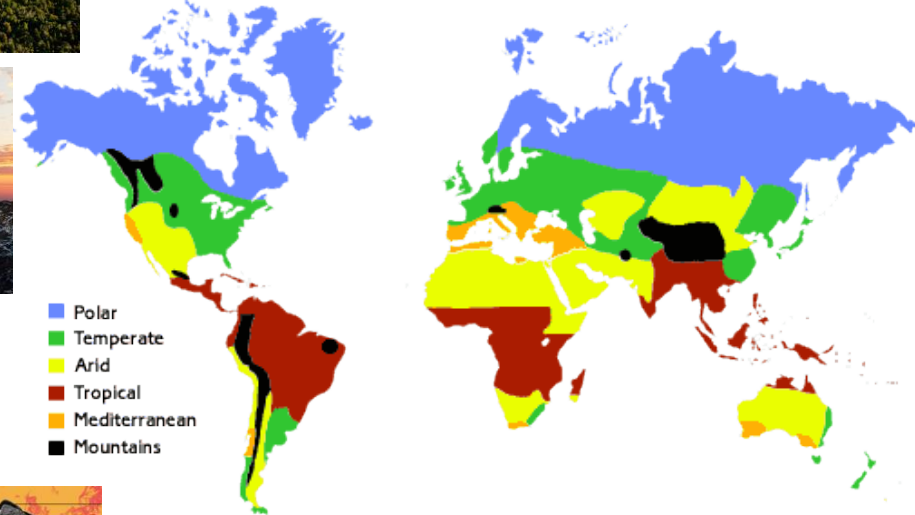
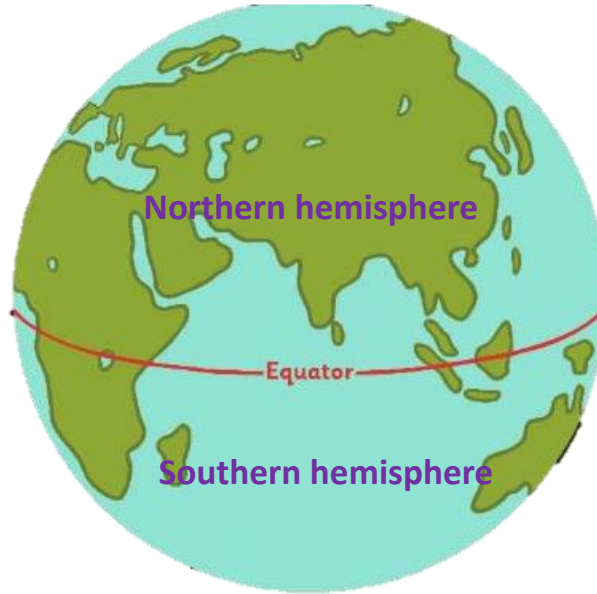
Year 3:
Geography
Spring Term

Save Our Blue Planet

Key Concepts: Place, Human and physical processes

Key Vocabulary

Extreme weather conditions	E.g. Heatwaves, cold waves, heavy participation or storm events
Tides	The alternate rising and falling of the sea
Caves	A natural underground chamber in a hillside or cliff.
Rivers	A large natural stream of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake, or another river.
Lakes	A large area of water surrounded by land
Mountains	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level
Equator	An imaginary, horizontal line dividing the earth in half
Southern hemisphere	The half of the earth that is South of the Equator
Northern hemisphere	The half of the earth that is North of the Equator
Climate zones	Systems



Research more:

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/geography/general-geography/what-is-climate-change/>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/science/nature/how-to-save-the-planet/>

<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/climate/352972>

Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns. Such shifts can be natural, due to changes in the sun's activity or large volcanic eruptions. Human activities have been the main cause of climate change, primarily due to the burning of fossil fuels like coal, oil and gas. Burning fossil fuels generates greenhouse gas emissions that act like a blanket wrapped around the Earth, trapping the sun's heat and raising temperature.