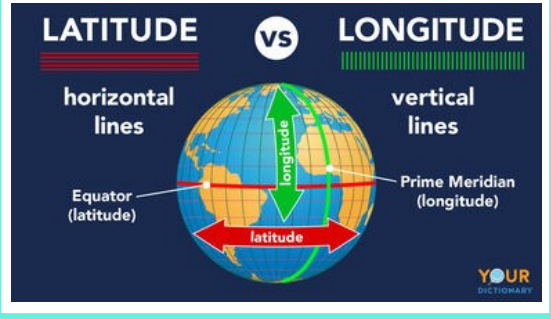


Shake It Off— Earthquakes

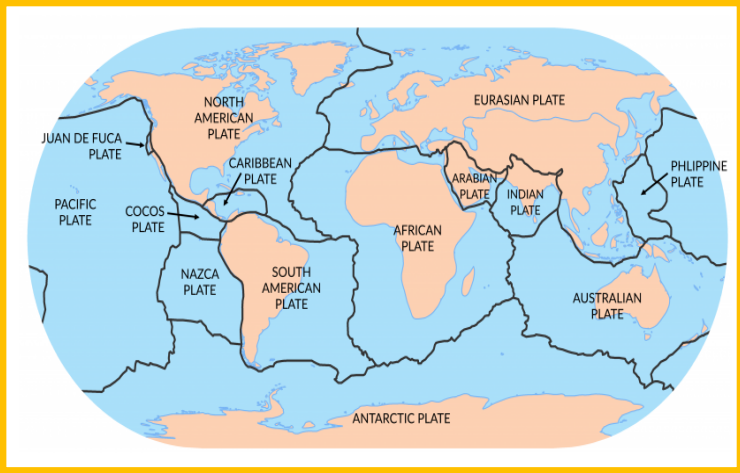
Geography

Previous knowledge
 In Year 3, you learnt about the force friction in your Science lessons.

Type of geography/any field work skills
 When learning about earthquakes, we are learning about physical Geography.
 We will identify where famous earthquakes took place on a world map using longitude and latitude.



Similarities/Comparisons
 Volcanoes and earthquakes are both caused by the heat and energy releasing from the Earth's core.
 Earthquakes can trigger volcanic eruptions through movement of tectonic plates .



- Key facts**
- Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface.
 - Earthquakes usually occur on the edges of large sections of the Earth's crust called tectonic plates.
 - The place where the earthquake starts, below the surface of the earth, is called the hypocentre. The place directly above this on the surface is called the epicentre.
 - Scientists use seismic waves to measure how big an earthquake is. They use a device called a seismograph to measure the size of the waves.
 - The largest earthquake ever recorded in the world was in Chile in 1960. It measured a 9.6 on the Richter Scale.

Key vocabulary

aftershock	a smaller earthquake which comes after a large earthquake in the same area
epicentre	the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocentre
fault line	a break in the ground that occurs when the Earth's tectonic plates move or shift
fissures	a narrow opening or crack
hypocentre	the point within the earth where an earthquake originates
landslide	a large amount of earth, rock, and other material that moves down a steep slope
magnitude	the size of an earthquake
Richter scale	a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes
Ring of Fire	A seismically active area of volcanoes and tectonic plate boundaries roughly surrounding the Pacific Ocean.
seismograph	equipment that measures earthquakes
tectonic plate	pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell
tremor	shaking or trembling
tsunami	a large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic explosion

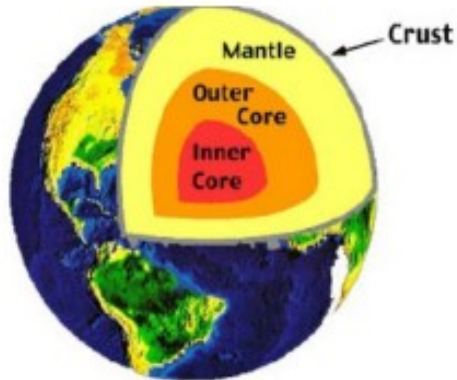
Shake It Off— Volcanoes

Geography

Previous knowledge

In Year 2, you learnt about the dormant volcano Mount Kilimanjaro.

Layers of the Earth



Type of geography/any field work skills

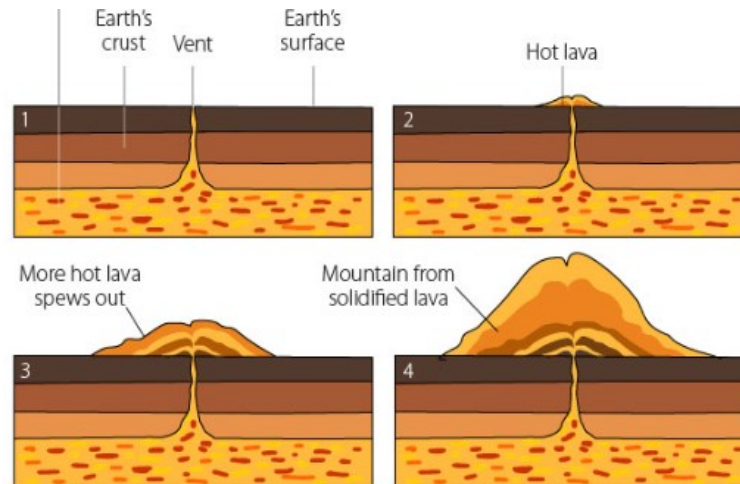
When we learn about volcanoes, we are learning about physical geography.



Key facts

- The Earth has 12 major tectonic plates that fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.
- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
- Magma is called lava once it leaves the crater.
- 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.
- The largest volcano is Mount Etna in Sicily (Italy).

How volcanoes are formed



Key vocabulary

ash cloud	a mixture of rock, mineral, and glass particles expelled from a volcano
crater	opening of a volcano
crust	the Earth's outermost layer
eruption	to burst out in a sudden explosion
fault line	a break in the ground that occurs when the Earth's tectonic plates move or shift
lava	hot, liquefied rock above the earth's surface
magma	hot, liquid matter beneath the earth's surface
mantle	the layer of the earth that lies between the crust and the core.
tectonic plate	pieces of land that connect together on the Earth's outer shell

Similarities/Comparisons

We will compare reasons for and against living near a volcano. We will look at the different types of volcanoes.



Magnificent Mountains

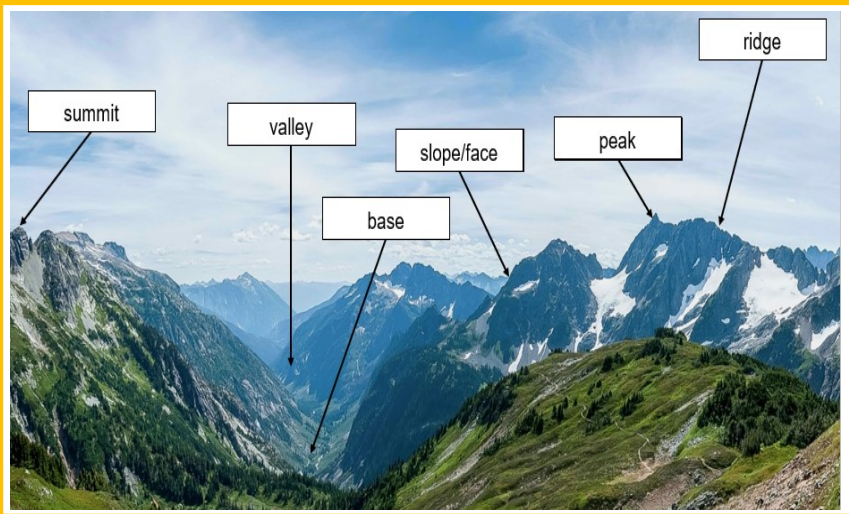
Geography

Previous Knowledge

In Year 1 , you learnt that Ben Nevis is the tallest mountain in the UK. It is part of the Grampian mountain range in Scotland.

In Year 2, you learnt that Mount Kilimanjaro is the tallest mountain in Africa. It is a dormant volcano in Tanzania.

In Year 4, you learnt that Mount Everest (in the Himalayas in Asia) is the tallest mountain in the world. It is 8849m tall.



Key vocabulary

altitude	The height above the sea.
avalanche	A large amount of snow that quickly moves down a mountain or slope.
base	Where a mountains meets flat land.
gorges	A narrow valley with steep walls, found between hills or mountains.
peak	The pointed top of a mountain or ridge.
ridge	The edge where two faces of a mountain meet.
slope	The side of a mountain.
summit	The highest point of a mountain or hill.
valley	A lower part in the land, between two higher parts.

Key facts / knowledge

- Mountains are a natural part of the landscape with steep slopes.
- Mountains are taller than hills. In the UK, a mountain has to be at least 610m (2000 feet) high.
- Some mountains are found in groups called a mountain range but some sometimes can be on their own.
- Many people like to visit mountains to go hiking, skiing, paragliding, climbing and take photos of the view.
- A volcano is a type of mountain that has been formed from layers of ash and cooled lava.

Type of geography/ field work skills

When we learn about mountains , we are learning about physical geography.

In this unit we will look at maps of the UK, Europe and the World to find mountain ranges and specific mountains.

We will also identify famous mountains using longitude and latitude.

Similarities/Comparisons

In this unit, we will compare the location of different mountains around the world using maps, longitude and latitude.