



What I should know already:

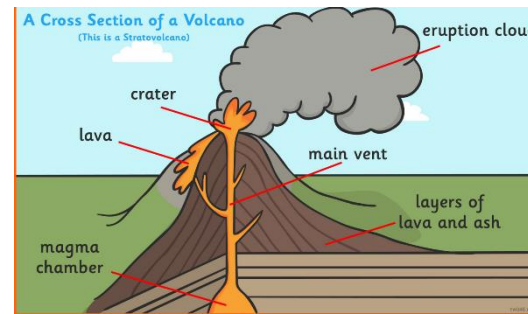
- ✓ I know that there are seven continents and five oceans and I can name them.
- ✓ I can find countries using maps, atlases and globes.
- ✓ I know the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator.

What will I know by the end of this topic?

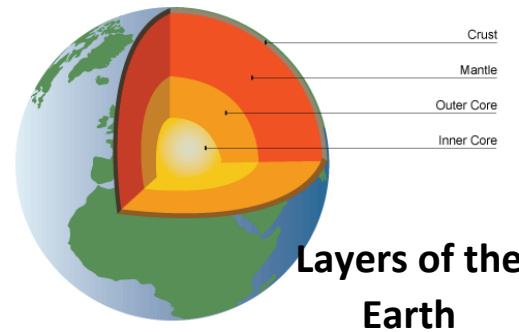
- What a natural disaster is.
- How volcanoes are formed.
- How and why volcanoes erupt.
- The location of significant volcanoes in the world.
- How earthquakes occur.
- The long term and short term effects of earthquakes.
- What a tsunami is and how it occurs.
- The effects of a tsunami on the land and people.
- How floods occur and the effect on residents in the UK.

Geographical Skills and Enquiry

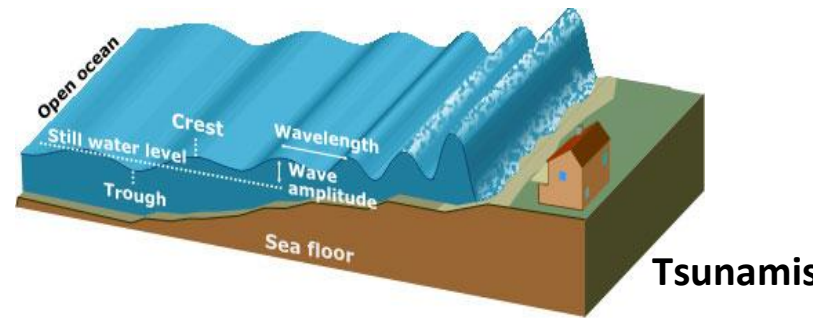
- Interpret maps, atlases and globes to identify the equator and longitude and latitude.
- Use maps, atlases and globes to identify the location of significant volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Use geographical vocabulary to describe key physical and human features related to natural disasters such as magma, tectonic plates.
- Research, collect and analyse information on a variety of natural disasters.
- Communicate geographical information through diagrams, writing and map work.
- Share and present geographical findings in different ways.
- Think critically about the short term and long term effects of natural disasters.
- Understand that different areas of the world experience different natural disasters to a lesser or greater extent.



**Volcanoes**



**Layers of the Earth**



**Tsunamis**



**A Hurricane**

Vital Vocabulary!

<b>Earth's Core</b>	A hard core is at the centre of planet Earth, it is mainly metal.
<b>Crater</b>	A bowl- shaped depression at the top of a volcano's vent.
<b>Crust</b>	An outer crust surrounds the Earth. This is the part we can see.
<b>Earthquake</b>	A shock wave created as tectonic plates move over time. Friction of the plates causes energy to build up. The release of this energy creates an earthquake.
<b>Effect</b>	A change which is the consequence of something happening.
<b>Epicentre</b>	The point of the earth's surface which is directly above the centre of an earthquake.
<b>Equator</b>	An imaginary line around the centre of the earth, dividing it into two equal parts: the northern and southern hemispheres.
<b>Eruption</b>	When pressure builds inside the Earth, it is released. Magma explodes to the surface causing a volcanic eruption.
<b>Flood</b>	When water covers land that is usually dry.
<b>Hurricane</b>	A large rotating storm with high speed winds that form over waters in tropical areas over the North Atlantic Ocean and Northeast Pacific.
<b>Latitude</b>	A system of lines to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of latitude run in an east-west direction across Earth.
<b>Lava</b>	When magma reaches the Earth's surface it is called lava. When the lava cools, it forms rock.
<b>Longitude</b>	A system of lines to describe the location of any place on Earth. Lines of longitude run in a north-south direction.
<b>Magma</b>	Molten rock so hot it has turned to liquid. Hot magma rises through cracks in the Earth's crust. Pressure builds up inside the Earth, when this is released, magma explodes to the surface.
<b>Mantle</b>	The soft mantle of the Earth surrounds the hard core. When the hot liquid mantle pushes through the crust, it can form a volcano.
<b>Natural Disaster</b>	A major event caused by natural processes of the Earth for example floods, hurricanes, earthquakes, volcanic eruptions. It can cause a loss of life or property damage.
<b>Richter Scale</b>	Used to measure the size of earthquakes.
<b>Tectonic plates</b>	Pieces of the Earth's outer shell. Plates fit together like a jigsaw. When they move, they can cause earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis.
<b>Tornado</b>	Powerful winds rotate in a funnel shaped cloud around a central point. They can reach speeds of up to 300mph.
<b>Tsunami</b>	A large sea wave caused by the displacement of a large volume of water. Can be caused by earthquakes under the ocean.
<b>Volcano</b>	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. Usually cone shaped mountains or hills, can be on land or under the sea. Pressure building under the Earth's surface is released with an eruption.
<b>Wild fires</b>	Large uncontrolled fires that spread across land.