

Knaphill School - What causes the most damage to our planet, humans or natural disasters?

Focus subjects: Geography and Science

Year Group: 5

Term: Spring

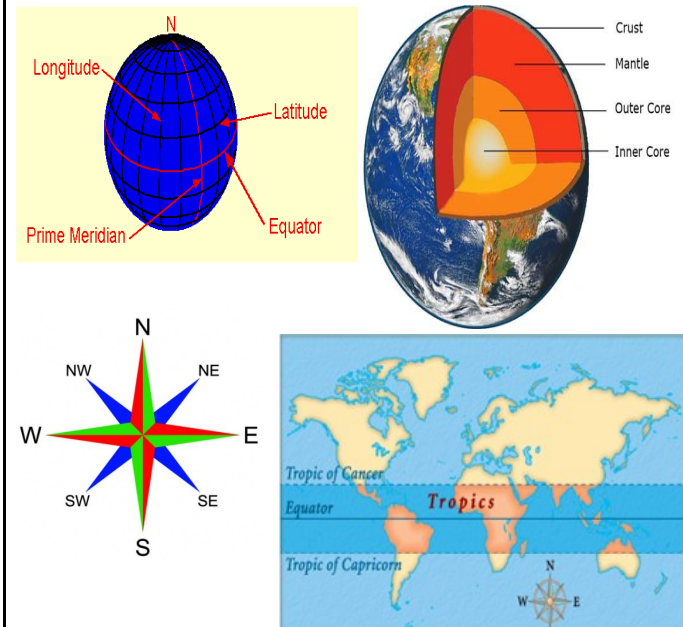
What should I already know?

- The Northern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is north of the Equator. The Southern Hemisphere is the half of the Earth that is south of the Equator.
- To help locate where a place is in the world, people use imaginary lines: latitude and longitude.
- The Equator, Tropic of Cancer, Tropic of Capricorn, Arctic Circle and Antarctic Circle are significant lines of latitude.
- An atlas is a book of maps and it can be used to locate the countries/continents of the world.
- The Water Cycle is the journey water takes, from land to the sky and back again. The cycle consists of evaporation, condensation, precipitation and collection.

What will I know by the end of the topic?

What are grid references?	A map reference that shows locations using vertical and horizontal grid lines identified by numbers or letters.
What are symbols on a map and how can you find out what they mean?	Symbols on a map are used to represent important landmarks (natural and manmade) and are explained using a key.
What are the points of the compass?	North, East, South, West (Naughty Elephants Squirt Water). North East, South East, South West, North West.
What are tectonic plates?	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces of rock called plates . All of Earth's land and water sit on top of these plates.
What are earthquakes and how are they formed?	Tectonic plates pull and push against each other causing shock waves that shake the surface of the Earth.
What are volcanoes and how are they formed?	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows molten rock (magma) from beneath the crust to reach the surface. Volcanoes are formed at the edge of tectonic plates, when the plates collide.
What are the physical features of an ocean?	About 71% of the Earth's surface is covered by ocean. There are mountain ranges such as Mid-Oceanic Ridge (the longest mountain range in the world 56,000km). The deepest part is the Mariana Trench, 11km below the surface.
What are tsunamis? How do they occur?	Large waves caused by underwater earthquakes.
What are forest fires?	Forest fires are large uncontrolled fires that take place in the forest. Some of the fiercest fires occur in the forest because there is so much fuel (trees) to burn.
What is global warming?	The increase of the average temperature on Earth. This could cause glaciers to melt, sea levels to rise and more extreme weather.
What is deforestation?	The clearing or cutting down of forests usually by humans.
What is plastic pollution?	The build up of plastic objects within the Earth's environment that then affects wildlife, their habitats, humans and the atmosphere.

Key Information



Vocabulary

Volcano	A mountain with a large opening at the top through which gases and lava are forced out into the air, or have been in the past.
Magma	Very hot liquid rock found below the Earth's surface.
Lava	Hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano.
Crater	A large hole in the top of a volcano.
Earth's crust	Rocky outermost layer of Earth or other planet.
Eruption	An occasion when a volcano suddenly throws out burning rocks, smoke, etc.
Earthquake	A sudden, violent shaking of the Earth's surface.
Plate tectonics	Earth's outer shell divided into several plates that glide over the mantle, the rocky inner layer above the core.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface where the effects of an earthquake are felt most strongly.
Vibration	A continuous shaking movement or feeling.
Seismic waves	Waves of energy caused by the sudden breaking of rock within the Earth or an explosion. They are the energy that travels through the earth and is recorded on seismographs.
Richter Scale	The Richter magnitude scale is a scale of numbers used to tell the power of an earthquakes. Charles Richter developed the Richter Scale in 1935.