



Geography

Autumn 1

Key Vocabulary

Continents

Tectonic Plates

Continental

Oceanic

Mountains

Volcanoes

Earthquakes

Tsunami

Human Impact

The Big Question

Why do Earth's natural disasters occur?

What skills do we need?

I can identify the position and significance of the Earth's lines of latitude.

I can understand and describe key aspects of Earth's physical geography.

I can use maps, atlases, globes and computer mapping to locate the features studied.

Small Steps

Lesson 1

How is the Earth structured?

Lesson 2

Where and how are mountains formed?

Lesson 3

Where and how are volcanoes formed?

Lesson 4

What are earthquakes and why do we get them?

Lesson 5

What impact do volcanoes have on people?

Forever Facts

The Earth is made up of different layers; the inner core, outer core, mantle and crust.

Mountains are formed when 2 tectonic plates collide. When 2 oceanic plates collide, ocean trenches are formed.

Volcanoes can be:
Active = erupted in the last 10,000 years
Dormant = supposed to erupt again
Extinct = Not erupted in human history and not expected to erupt again.

The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped area around the edge of the Pacific Ocean which is home to around 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes.

Shield volcanoes form when 2 plates move apart and magma comes out of the gap, turning to rock when it cools. Stratovolcanoes are explosive eruptions and form when an oceanic plate sinks beneath a continental plate.

Some people live near volcanoes because there is geothermal power, fertile soil and money from tourism.