

What should I already be able to do?

- name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans
- use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries,

What will I know (or be able to do) by the end of the unit?

Recognise the different shapes of the continents

- demonstrate knowledge of features about places around him/her and beyond the UK
- Identify where countries are within Europe, including Russia

Recognise that people have differing qualities of life living in different locations and environments understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary – contour, height, valley, erosion, deposition, transportation, headland, volcanoes, earthquakes etc.

understand and use a widening range of geographical terms e.g. specific topic vocabulary – climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

identify and describe the significance of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones including night and day

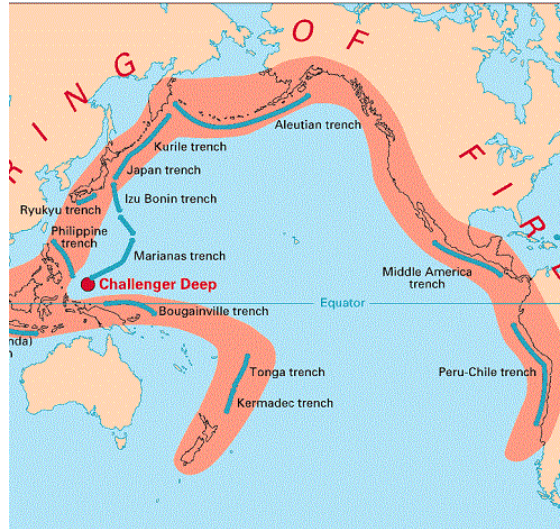
know and describe where a variety of places are in relation to physical and human features

use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

The Power of Nature

♣ physical geography: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle



The Pacific Ring of Fire – is an area high in volcanic activity at the edge of a tectonic plate.

Year 4 requirements
 Year 5 requirements
 Year 6 requirements



Key concepts and vocabulary

Plate Tectonics	The theory, which explains the structure of the Earth's crust as separate plates. The movement of these plates causes changes in the Earth's surface.
Lava	Hot molten rock, which erupts from a volcano.
Magma	Hot liquid rock below the Earth's crust.
Igneous rock	A type of rock, formed when magma cools and turns to a solid.
Earthquake	The shaking of the surface of the Earth
Tsunami	A series of waves usually caused when an earthquake or volcanic eruption occurs under the ocean.
Pyroclastic flow	A dense and very hot cloud of ash, lava and gases, which explodes from a volcano.
Mount Vesuvius	A volcano located on the Gulf of Naples, Italy.
Pompeii	An ancient city located near to Naples, Italy. It (and nearby Herculaneum) were destroyed when Mount Vesuvius erupted in 79AD.



A pyroclastic flow

Tacolneston & Morley - Geography - Explore

Topic: The Power of Nature

KS2 (4)5/6)

How this topic links to the wider curriculum.
Key values and skills

Children will:

Identify questions to answer and problems to solve

Plan and research

Analyse and Evaluate evidence

Show empathy

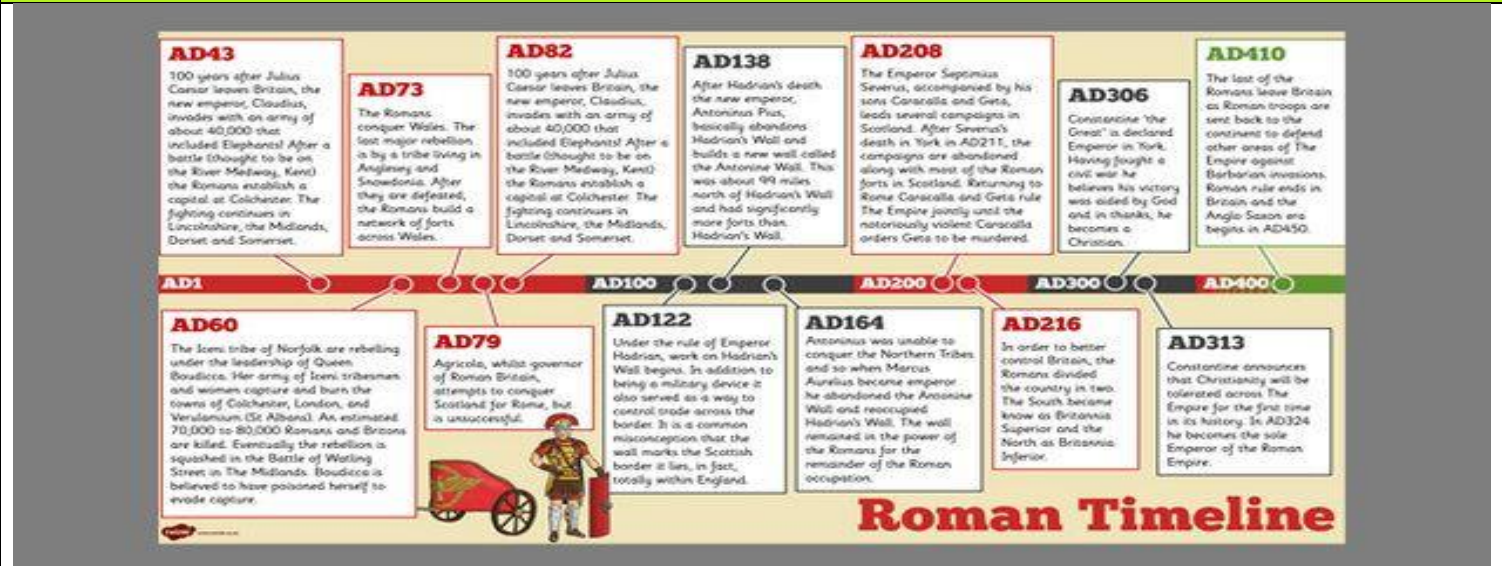
Relate their learning to wider events and translate their understanding into wider explanations.

Explore issues, events and problems from different perspectives.

Support conclusions using reasoned arguments and evidence.

Communicate learning in relevant ways.

How this topic links to the history Curriculum



Children will relate their knowledge to previous studies of The Roman Empire and the destruction of Knossos in Ancient Greece due to a volcanic eruption.
Key History Skills

use dates to order and place events on a timeline (chronological understanding) * understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources *make confident use of a variety of sources for independent research (historical enquiry)

- use evidence to support arguments (understanding of events, people and changes)
- evaluate the usefulness of a variety of sources (historical interpretations)
- compare sources of information available for the study of different times in the past (historical enquiry)

