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| **Yew Tree Primary Academy – Geography** | | | |
| **Theme: Shake, Rattle and Roll** | **Year Group : 4** | **Phase: Key Stage 2** | **Strand: Human and Physical Geography** |

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| **What should I already know?** |
| * The seven continents and five oceans of the world. * The location of some countries, including the UK and Kenya. * What climate means and how it effects the vegetation in an area. |

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| **active** | An **active volcano** has **erupted** recently or is expected to **erupt** quite soon |
| **climate** | the general weather conditions that are typical of a place |
| **continent** | a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a **continent**. |
| **core** | the central part of the earth, beneath the **mantle** |
| **crust** | The Earth's **crust** is its outer **layer** |
| **dormant** | not **active** but is capable of becoming **active** later on |
| **earthquake** | a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's **crust** |
| **erupt** | When a **volcano erupts**, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called **lava**, as well as ash and steam |
| **fault lines** | a long crack in the surface of the earth. **Earthquakes** usually occur along **fault lines** |
| **form** | move or arrange |
| **gas** | something that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled. |
| **lava** | the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a **volcano** |
| **layers** | If something has many layers, it has many different levels or parts |
| **location** | the place where something happens or is situated |
| **magma** | **molten** rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth |
| **mantle** | the part of the earth between the **crust** and the **core** |
| **melt** | to change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or **pressure** |
| **molten** | **Molten** rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid |
| **mountain** | a very high area of land with steep sides |
| **peak** | the highest point of a **mountain,** Also known as a **summit.** |
| **pressure** | force that you produce when you press hard on something |
| **range (mountains)** | A **range** of **mountains** or hills is a line of them |
| **summit** | the highest point of a **mountain,** Also known as a **peak.** |
| **tectonic plates** | any of the several segments of the Earth's **crust** that move |
| **vegetation** | plants, trees and flowers |
| **vent** | the part of a **volcano** through which **lava** and **gases** erupt |
| **volcano** | a **mountain** from which hot melted rock, **gas**, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst. |
| **Literacy Tree Links:** | |
| A close up of a sign  Description automatically generatedA group of people posing for the camera  Description automatically generated | |





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| **What Geographical Knowledge should I know by the end of this theme?** |
| **Volcanoes**   * A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth’s top layer that can let out hot gasses, ash and lava. Many volcanoes are also mountains. * Volcanoes have long vents that go all the way down through the Earth’s first layer, the crust, to magma in between the crust and the mantle (the Earth’s second layer). It’s so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called magma, which travels up through volcanoes and flows out as lava. * There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it’s doing – active, erupting, and dormant * When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. Magma is called lava when it’s outside the volcano. * Some volcanoes are underwater. * There are no volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Sicily (Italy).   **Mountains**   * When two tectonic plates of the earth's crust grind into each other the land can be pushed upwards, forming mountains. * Many of the greatest mountain ranges of the world have formed because of enormous collisions between the tectonic plates. * When many mountains are close together, this is called a range. * The highest point of a mountain is called the peak or the summit. * Earthquakes * The tectonic plates have edges and sometimes the edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck, but the plates keep moving. * Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.   **The Earth**   * The Earth has three **layers** – the **crust** at the very top, then the **mantle**, then the **core** at the very middle of the planet. * The Earth's **crust** is made up of huge slabs called **tectonic**   **plates**, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.   * These **tectonic plates** slowly move over a long period of time. |

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| **What Geographical skills will I have learnt by the end of this theme?** |
| * Describe the layers of the earth using key vocabulary. * Locate tectonic plates on a map. * Locate key mountain ranges around the world. * Investigate and compare different mountains around the world, looking at height, vegetation, animals that live there and the range of the mountains. Which countries do they run through? * Discuss the climate of mountains and explain why this may be the case. * Locate volcanoes around the world. * Locate where earthquakes have happened. * Discuss what you notice about the location of volcanoes and earthquakes and the edges of tectonic plates. |