



CONONLEY PRIMARY SCHOOL
Inspiring and Challenging Our Children

Key Stage 2

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Location Knowledge:	Europe, South America, Oceania, Latitude and Longitude, Southern Hemisphere, Northern Hemisphere, Time Zones
Place Knowledge:	Christchurch, New Zealand Hiemaey, Westman Islands, Iceland
Human and Physical Geography:	Earthquakes and Volcanoes, Mountains Climate Zones, Settlement and land use, Economic activity and trade
Skills and Fieldwork:	Maps, atlases, globes, digital / computer mapping, 8 compass points, Map symbols and Key;
How does this unit build on the knowledge and skills developed in KS1 and link with the knowledge and skills in other KS2 units?	See the 'Geography Curriculum: Unit Links' document on the school website.
Links to other areas of the curriculum:	Science: Rocks and Soils, Living Things and Their Habitats, Animals Including Humans History: The Anglo Saxons and Vikings Maths: analysing data, calculating

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>1. Why won't Paula and Richard forget 22 February 2011?</p>	<p>2. How has New Zealand been affected by earthquakes in the past?</p>	<p>3. Why does New Zealand have so many earthquakes?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location of Christchurch • the effects of the Christchurch earthquake of 2011 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the distribution of earthquakes in New Zealand over the past two hundred years 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the causes of earthquakes • why New Zealand experiences earthquakes when they don't occur at all in many other areas of the world
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
<p>Earthquake: Earthquakes happen when two large pieces of the Earth's crust suddenly slip. This causes shock waves to shake the surface of the Earth in the form of an earthquake Continents: a continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents . Oceans: an ocean is a huge body of salt water. Oceans cover nearly 71 percent of Earth's surface. They contain almost 98 percent of all the water on Earth Longitude: distance measured in degrees east or west of an imaginary line that runs from the north pole to the south pole and passes through Greenwich, England Latitude: the distance north or south of the equator measured in degrees Meridian lines: A meridian line is an imaginary line around the Globe that connects points of equal longitude</p>	<p>New Zealand North Island South Island Epicentre: location or place on the Earth's surface directly above where an earthquake happens as the rocks move below Magnitude: The size or power of an earthquake Richter Scale: the magnitude of an earthquake is measured on a scale of 1 to 10 known as the <i>Richter scale</i>. The higher an earthquake records on the Richter scale, the greater the amount of energy it releases when it occurs. Distribution: refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over a geographic area</p>	<p>Location: a particular place Pacific Ocean Earthquake zone: areas of the earth where earthquakes are likely to occur Crust: the outer layer of the Earth Plate: the Earth's crust is broken up into huge blocks called plates Fault: the boundary where one plate meets another Alpine Fault: the fault between the Indo-Australian Plate and the Pacific Plate which runs through New Zealand</p>

Curriculum Intent: Key Lines of Enquiry

<p>4. Why don't the largest earthquakes always cause the most death and destruction?</p>	<p>5. Why do most volcanoes happen in the same places as earthquakes?</p>	<p>6. Where does Saethor take his dog Tiry for a walk every day?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why the most powerful earthquakes in the world do not necessarily cause the most deaths and destruction 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • learn about the causes of volcanoes • Learn about why volcanoes often occur at the same location as earthquakes in places such as New Zealand • Briefly be introduced to / revisit the difference between how fold mountains such as The Himalayas and how volcanoes are formed • investigate why so many earthquakes and volcanoes occur around the Pacific Ring of Fire 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where Saethor takes his dog Tiry for a walk each day, using the correct geographical language • use a map to investigate the distribution of volcanoes and earthquakes.
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary</p>
	<p>Volcano: a volcano is a landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.</p> <p>Fold mountains: Fold mountains are formed when two plates run into each other or collide. The force of the two plates running into each other causes the Earth's crust to crumple and fold</p> <p>Distribution: refers to the way something is spread out or arranged over a geographic area</p> <p>Magma: red-hot liquid rock which rises through the cracks in the rocks of the Earth's crust</p> <p>Lava: when a volcano erupts, this molten rock is erupted onto the Earth's surface forming lava which is liquid. As the lava cools down, the lava becomes solid rock</p>	<p>Volcano: a volcano is a landform (usually a mountain) where molten rock erupts through the surface of the planet.</p> <p>Magma: red-hot liquid rock which rises through the cracks in the rocks of the Earth's crust</p> <p>Lava: when a volcano erupts, this molten rock is erupted onto the Earth's surface and forms lava which is liquid. As the lava cools down, the lava becomes solid rock</p>

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<p>7. Where do Saethor and Tiry live?</p>	<p>8. How do geographers describe the Westman Islands?</p>	<p>9. How does the physical and human geography of Hiemaey compare with the area in which I live?</p>
<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> locate the main countries and capital cities in Europe locate Iceland where Saethor and Tiry live Identify, describe and compare and contrast the countries of Europe, analysing data on different types of maps Create own maps to show data about countries with volcanoes 	<p>Pupils will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> learn about the key geographical features of the Westman Islands region of Iceland and the island of Hiemaey in particular identify other examples of island archipelagos in Europe 	<p>Pupils will learn about:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the physical and human geography of Vestmannaeyjar using basic geographical vocabulary the physical and human geography of Vestmannaeyjar using specialised geographical vocabulary Comparing and contrasting features with Cononley / Craven Represent comparisons in different ways including a Venn Diagram 
<p>Continent: a continent is a large solid area of land. Earth has seven continents</p> <p>Country: a land lived in by a people with a common government</p> <p>Capital city: is a city or town where the central government of a country is. The leaders and officials work in the capital city.</p>	<p>Geysers: A geyser is a natural pool of hot water that sometimes erupts, sending steam and hot water gushing into the air.</p> <p>Fishing ports: a fishing port is a landing place for ships on a coast, river, or lake where fishermen land their catch.</p> <p>Glaciers: A glacier is a large area of thick ice that remains frozen from one year to the next ,</p> <p>Geothermal power: uses the heat from under the earth's surface to heat buildings</p> <p>Puffin colonies: thousands of puffins (sea bird) gathering together to breed.</p> <p>Fjord: a narrow inlet of the sea between cliffs or steep slopes.</p> <p>Physical geography - <i>the study of the</i> Earth's physical features, such as mountains, deserts, rivers, and oceans; also the ways that people affect and are affected by the natural world.</p> <p>Human geography: study of human interaction with the environment, its cultural, social and economic aspects.</p> <p>Archipelago: a geographical term for a group, chain, cluster or collection of islands</p>	<p>Physical Geography; mountain, cliff, beach, hill, island barren, bare, exposed, treeless, wild, remote, dangerous, archipelago</p> <p>Human Geography: Settlement: homes villages towns</p> <p>Services: schools, hospitals, shops</p>