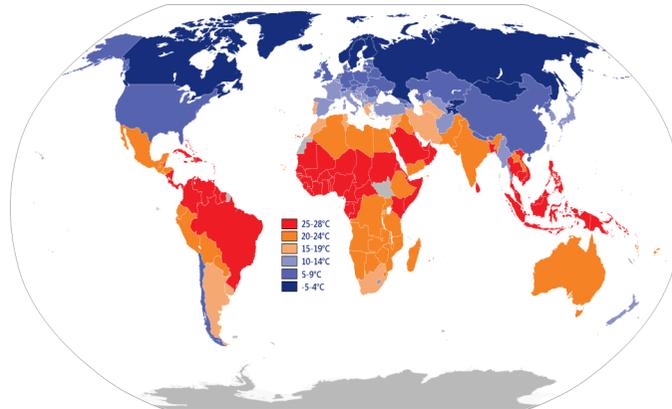


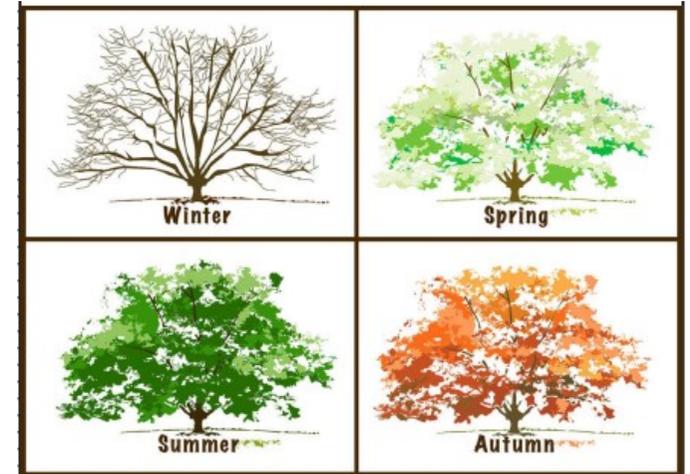
What do we already know?



Weather - The day-to-day conditions of the atmosphere. Weather can change quickly - one day it can be dry and sunny and the next day it may rain.



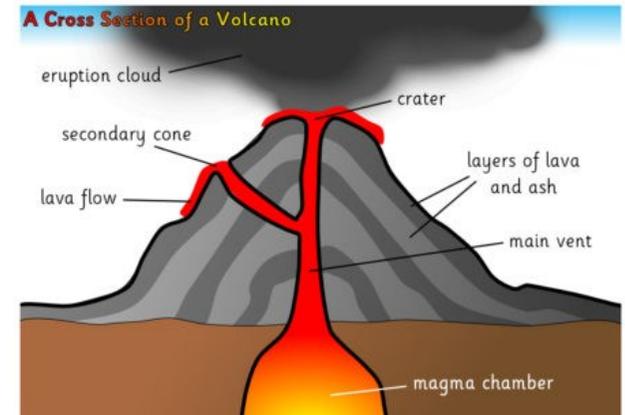
Other places in the world have different weather patterns to the UK.



Seasons: The year is split into four parts according to the climate.

Extreme facts

- Weather is the state of the atmosphere around the Earth at any given time. This is affected by factors such as temperature, wind, air pressure and humidity.
- Mawsynram in India is reportedly the wettest place on Earth with an average rainfall of 11,873 mm of rain a year. Compare this to the wettest parts of the UK which get around 4,500 mm of rain a year!
- The driest place on Earth is the Atacama Desert in Chile. In 1971, it rained for the first time in 400 years!
- Tornado Alley in the USA is the place in the world that gets more tornadoes than anywhere else in the world. Hundreds of tornadoes happen there every year. -Tropical storms in Pacific Ocean are called typhoons, in the Atlantic Ocean are called hurricanes and in the Indian Ocean are called cyclones.
- The top part of the Earth is made up of a number of hard pieces called tectonic plates. Magma and volcanoes often form where the plates are pulled apart or pushed together but we also find some volcanoes in the middle of tectonic plates.
- **Why earthquakes occur:** The tectonic plates are constantly moving but sometimes they get stuck. When they get stuck, pressure builds up and the plates will suddenly move. This causes an earthquake! The link between earthquakes and Tsunamis.
- **Advantages to living near volcanoes:** volcanic rock and ash provide fertile land which results in a higher crop yield for farmers. tourists are attracted to the volcano, which increases money to the local economy. minerals are contained in lava, eg diamonds - these can be mined to make money.



Key Text



Vocabulary



Lightening

Tropical Storm



Flooding

Blizzard



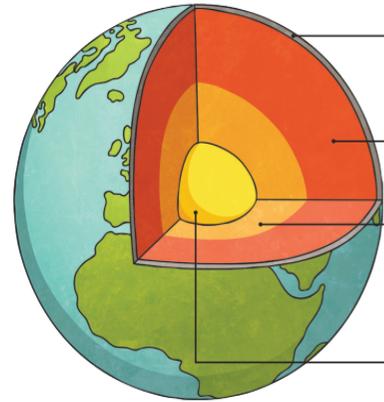
Draught

Tornado



Hail Storm

Layers of Earth



Crust

Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km-90km thick.

Mantle

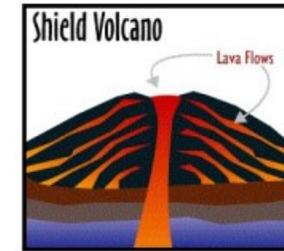
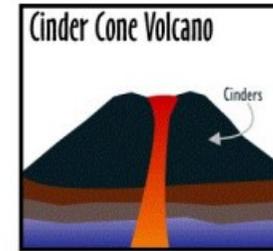
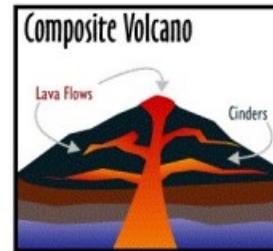
Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

Outer core

Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000°C.

Inner core

Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000°C.



I will know by the end...

1. I will be able to describe how, and offer reasons why, a volcano erupts, and relate this to one or more examples of volcanoes around the world.
2. I will be able to use a map to locate some volcanoes in Europe and the countries in which they are located.
3. I can begin to understand why earthquakes occur.
4. I will be able to talk about how volcanoes and earthquakes can be a danger to people.
5. I will be able to recognise that there are advantages to living near volcanoes.
6. I can explain what a natural disaster is and how it affects people.
7. I can name some natural disasters and locate where they happened on a map.
8. I can locate the ring of fire on a map.

Links to Light

1. I can recognise that light is needed in order to see things and that dark is the absence of light.
2. I know that light from the sun can be dangerous and that there are ways to protect our eyes.
3. Recognise that shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.

Geographical Skills

Understanding Place I can begin to understand the interaction between physical and human processes by describing how some physical processes can cause hazards to people (volcanoes and earthquakes).

Enquiry and Skills I can use a map (scaled 1:2500) or atlas to locate some countries and volcanoes in Europe (also use aerial images to recap Y2).