

YEAR 5 – Volcanoes and Earthquakes (Map 2 of 2)

	EYFS	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
<p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE Aim</p> <p>To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>The Natural World</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>

<p>PLACE KNOWLEDGE Aims</p> <p>To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific:</p> <p>The Natural World</p> <p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>Understand the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK (Our Local Area)</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of a small area of the UK and of a small area in a contrasting non-EU country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of physical geography of a region in a European country, and a region within North America.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country.</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in a European country. (France to link with French trip).</p>	<p>Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, and a region in South America.</p>
<p>HUMAN & PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY Aims</p> <p>To understand the processes that give rise to key physical and human geographical</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the</p>	<p>Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features including; beach, cliff,</p>	<p>Identify the hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the equator and the North and South Poles.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, vegetation belts and volcanoes and earthquakes.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and rivers.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, and the water cycle</p>

<p>features of the world, how these are interdependent and how they bring about spatial variation and change over time</p>	<p>foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific: The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 	<p>coast, season and weather.</p> <p>Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key human features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office.</p>	<p>key physical features including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.</p> <p>Key human features including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.</p>	<p>Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water</p>
<p>GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS & FIELDWORK Aims</p> <p>To collect, analyse and communicate with a range of data gathered through experiences of fieldwork that deepen their understanding of geographical processes</p> <p>To interpret a range of sources of geographical information, including</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific: The Natural World</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the UK and its countries and surrounding seas.</p> <p>Use simple fieldwork and observational skills to study the geography of their school, its grounds and the key human and physical features of its surrounding environment.</p>	<p>Use world maps, atlases and globes to identify the United Kingdom and its countries, as well as the countries, continents and oceans at this stage.</p> <p>Use simple compass directions (North, South, East and West) and locational language [for example, near and far, left and right] to describe the location of</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the four points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p> <p>Use the eight points of a compass, six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the wider world.</p>

<p>maps, diagrams, globes, aerial photographs and Geographical Information Systems (GIS)</p> <p>To communicate geographical information in a variety of ways, including through maps, numerical and quantitative skills and writing at length.</p>	<p>Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class. • Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter. 		<p>features and routes on a map.</p> <p>Use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features.</p> <p>Devise a simple map and use and construct basic symbols in a key.</p>		<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps (coast).</p>	<p>Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.</p>	<p>Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.</p>
<p>LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE Aim</p> <p>To develop contextual knowledge of the location of globally significant places – both terrestrial and marine – including their defining physical and human characteristics and how these provide a geographical context for understanding the actions of processes.</p>	<p>The three Prime ELGS of Communication and Language, PSED and Physical Development provide the foundations of which all other learning is built upon.</p> <p>Specific: The Natural World Explore the natural world around them, making observations and drawing pictures of animals and plants.</p>	<p>Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the UK</p>	<p>Name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.</p> <p>Name, locate and identify the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.</p>	<p>Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions and key physical characteristics,</p> <p>Identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle.</p>

- Know some similarities and differences between the natural world around them and contrasting environments, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand some important processes and changes in the natural world around them, including the seasons and changing states of matter.



COMPOSITES

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes.
Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

COMPONENTS

	6	7	8	9	10	End Point
	LQ: How do earthquakes affect people and places?	LQ: What help do people need before and after an earthquake?	LQ: What could you do if an earthquake happened?	LQ: What happens when a volcano erupts?	LQ: What would it be like to live near a volcano?	Children to share information about volcanoes and earthquakes, including the structure of the earth and its plates, the features of volcanoes and earthquakes, where they happen and how they affect people and how people respond to them.
CONCEPTS Link to concept map	Environmental impact	Environmental Impact Interconnections	Environmental Impact Interconnections	Environmental impact Interconnections	Environmental impact Interconnections Place Space	Children to have an awareness of the environmental impact, impact on people and places, and what happens during the natural

						disasters of an earthquake and volcanic eruption.
SKILLS	Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and rivers. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and rivers. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and rivers. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, and rivers. Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links.	To be able to use maps and atlases to locate places with significant volcanoes and where significant earthquakes have occurred (e.g. the Pacific 'Ring of Fire').
KNOWLEDGE	I can identify the effects of earthquakes on land. I can identify the effects of earthquakes on people.	I can describe and explain what kind of help people need after an earthquake.	I know what to do in the event of an earthquake. I can reflect on how volcanoes and earthquakes are linked.	I can report on the effects of a specific volcanic eruption.	I can evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano.	To know: The names and locations of the world's principal volcanoes and areas at risk from earthquakes. The structure of the Earth, including what happens at plate boundaries. The main features, causes and effects of volcanoes and earthquakes.

						How people can respond to a natural disaster, such as an earthquake.
LESSON LINK	08-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Volcanoes-and-Earthquakes-67.pdf	08-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Volcanoes-and-Earthquakes-67.pdf	08-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Volcanoes-and-Earthquakes-67.pdf	08-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Volcanoes-and-Earthquakes-67.pdf	08-ODDIZZI---KS2-Scheme-of-Work---Volcanoes-and-Earthquakes-67.pdf	
PROGRESSIVE VOCABULARY	effect short-term long-term rubble	aid survival kit human features map	drill aid preparation volcano survival kit Venn diagram	eye-witness effects eruption impact	advantage disadvantage effects eruption	To use geographical vocabulary, including some technical terms, when describing the Earth's structure and the features of volcanoes and earthquakes.
CURRICULUM EXPERIENCES						
END POINT	Identify the effects of earthquakes on land and people.	Identify the help people need after an earthquake.	Identify how to prepare for an earthquake.	Report on the effects of a volcanic eruption.	Evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano.	Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes. Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.