Year 6 – Spring Term

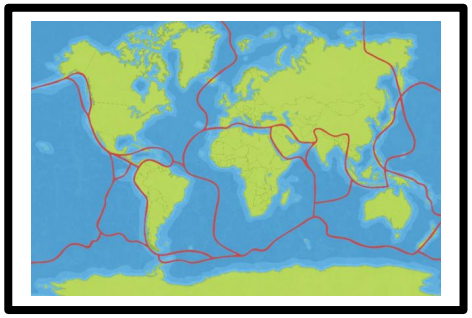
Does the Earth open up?

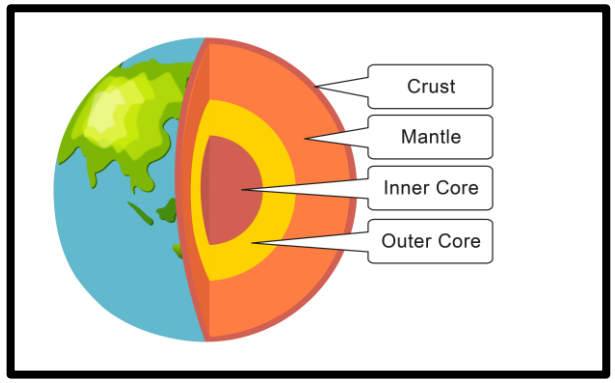
I should already know

- How mountains are formed (Year 3).
- The seven continents and five oceans of the world.
- Key lines of latitude and longitude.
- Have an understanding of natural disasters and their effects on people.

By the end of the unit I will know

- The different layers of the Earth.
- What plate tectonics are and how they create earthquakes and volcanoes.
- What the Ring of Fire is and where it is located.
- How countries have developed ways to predict, prevent and prepare for **earthquakes** and **volcanoes**.
- Use area maps to locate volcanoes of the world using 6 figure grid references/link to contours – see fieldwork.





Convection currents	Currents in the mantle which cause the tectonic plates to move, caused by extreme heat from the earth's core.
Crater	The mouth of a volcano.
Earth's core	The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and an outer liquid core of molten metal.
Earth's crust	The surface layer covering our planet. There are 2 types of crust – oceanic and continental.
Earth's mantle	Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.
Earthquake	A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.
Eruption	A volcano erupts when it shoots out lava.
Fault line	Areas of stress in the Earth
Lava	Molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.
Magma	A molten substance beneath the Earth's crust.
Molten	Hot, melted rocks
Plate boundaries	Where two or more tectonic plates meet.
Ring of Fire	The geographical area around the edges of the Pacific Ocean. It is shaped as a horseshoe and it has more exploding, active volcanoes and earthquakes than any place on the earth.
Tectonic Plates	Huge plates (oceanic and continental) that make up the earth's crust, and move because of convection currents.
Volcano	An opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gas escape.