

Key vocabulary

volcano	Volcanoes are like openings on the Earth's surface. All volcanos can release lava, rocks, gas or ash.
extinct	A volcano that is no longer active. It's been so long since the last eruption that it's unlikely to ever erupt again.
dormant	A volcano that has not erupted in a long time but is expected to erupt again in the future.
active	A volcano which is either erupting or is likely to erupt in the future.
magma	Molten liquid rock stored under Earth's surface.
lava	Molten liquid rock that has reached the Earth's surface.
crater	At the top of a volcano there is often a crater, which is a bowl-like depression. The mouth of the volcano.
earth's crust	The Earth's hard outer layer. The crust is made up of different types of rocks: igneous, metamorphic, and sedimentary rocks.
eruption	A volcanic eruption occurs when magma is released from a volcano.
earthquake	An earthquake is the sudden shaking of the surface due to the movement of the tectonic plates.
tectonic plates	The Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. When they move around (a few centimetres every year), they create energy which can cause earthquakes.
epicentre	The place on the Earth's surface directly above the point where an earthquake starts, and is the place where it is felt most strongly.
vibration	Rapid back-and-forth movement.
seismic waves	Waves that travel through or over Earth. They are usually generated by movements of the Earth's tectonic plates but may also be caused by explosions, volcanoes and landslides.

Geography focus: What is under our feet?

Over this term we will be looking at what is under our feet? We will look at the way the Earth is made up of different layers. We will also look at how volcanoes and earthquakes are caused.

We will be looking where in the world volcanoes are found. Looking closely at volcanoes around the world including the Vesuvius eruption.

Key Questions

- What are volcanoes and earthquakes?
- What creates volcanoes?
- Where in the world are volcanoes found?

Most children will be able to:

Describe that a volcano is like an opening on the Earth's surface that can release lava, rocks, gas or ash.

Explain that a volcano is formed when magma rises and erupts as lava through cracks in the Earth's surface forming volcanoes.

Explain that the earth is covered by tectonic plates that move and cause an earthquake.

Explain that the Earth's crust is made up of layers. Know that there are different layers of the crust: Humus, topsoil, subsoil, and bedrock.

Some children will be able to:

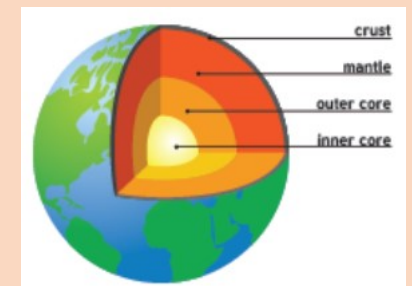
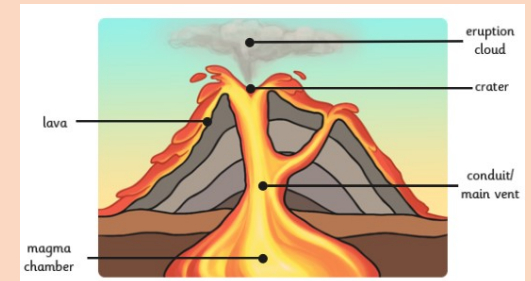
Explain that the Earth's crust is made up of: crust, mantle, inner core and outer core.

Explain that humus is a layer of dead, rotting material made from plants and animals.

Explain that topsoil contains a few rocks and plants grow their roots there.

Explain that subsoil is where tree roots grow.

Explain that the Earth's crust is covered by about 20 tectonic plates that move. When the force is too much there is an earthquake.



Science Vocabulary

Igneous rock	Rock that has been formed from magma or lava
Sedimentary rock	Rock that has been formed by layers of sediment being pressed down hard and sticking together. You can see layers of sediment in the rock.
Metamorphic rock	Rock that started out as igneous or sedimentary rock but changed due to being exposed to extreme heat or pressure.
Magma	Molten rock that remains underground.
Lava	Molten rock that remains underground.
Sediment	Natural solid material that is moved and dropped off in a new place by water or wind, e.g. sand.
Permeable	Allows liquids to pass through it.
Impermeable	Does not allow liquid to pass through it.

Rocks and Soils

Most children will:

Examine different rocks to describe, compare their properties.

Sort rocks according to their properties using a key.

To recognise where and how rocks are used and explain how their properties make them suitable for their purpose.

Find out which rocks are waterproof.

Know that rocks can be grouped into three groups.

Describe how soil is made.

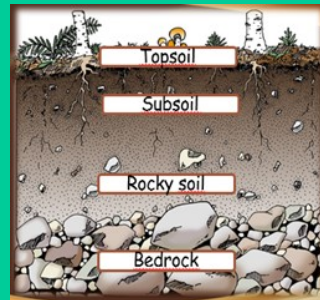
Some children will:

Be able to group rocks into the three main groups (igneous, sedimentary, metamorphic).

Soil

Soil is the uppermost layer of the Earth. It is a mixture of different things:

- minerals (the minerals in soil come from finely broken-down rock);
- air;
- water;
- organic matter (including living and dead plants and animals).



Types of soil:

Sandy

Loam

Clay

Silt

Natural Rocks			Human-Made Rocks
Igneous	Sedimentary	Metamorphic	
Obsidian	Chalk	Marble	Brick
Granite	Sandstone	Quartzite	Concrete
Basalt	Limestone	Slate	Coade Stone

Our changing World (A topic covered throughout the year.)

Most children will:

Make observations and collect evidence about how trees change as part of a seasonal cycle. For example, identify:

full green; leaves change colour; leaves drop; leaves begin to grow again; full green.

Make observations and collect evidence about how leaves change over time.

Make observations and collect evidence about seeds and berries that are seen on plants during the year. For example: blackberries from June to November. Conkers, the seeds of chestnut trees, fall in October and

November, whereas dandelions disperse their seeds in spring.

Some children will:

observe how the leaves on deciduous trees change greatly through the year whereas those on evergreen plants change less dramatically.

Know that a deciduous tree changes over the year, eventually losing its leaves.

Our Changing World

Key Vocabulary

leaf, leaves, leaflets, lobes, serrations, bud, shape, texture, berries, fruits, seeds, fleshy.

Deciduous tree— A tree or shrub shedding its leaves annually.

Evergreen tree— A tree that keeps its leaves throughout the year.