



Unit Planner Geography Year: 6 Title: Extreme Earth

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| Unit Overview | In this unit children will understand the structure of the Earth’s tectonic plates and how they move over time as well as the impact of plate movement has on volcanoes and Earth Quakes. Children will learn that the plates move in different ways to build pressure which can cause different disasters. Over the unit, children will begin to understand that countries are more at risk of disasters depending on where they are and have set predict, prepare, protect plans for disasters. | |
| Prior Learning/ Links | Y1- The world around us- Continents Y4- Study of famous eruption –Pompeii | |
| Unit Title: | Substantive Knowledge | Disciplinary Knowledge |
| Key Questions: What causes a volcanic eruption? What causes an earthquake? Why are some eruptions/quakes more severe than others? Why do natural disasters occur in some places and not others? How can the 3 Ps impact positively and negatively on the damaged caused by natural disasters? | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The earth has four main layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and crust. • The Earth is made up of a series of tectonic plates which sit on the earth’s mantle and move slightly. • If the plates move at different speeds, it causes pressure, and this can cause an earthquake. • Earthquakes are measured using the Richter scale. • If there are larger movements, these can have an impact on Earth – Causing Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis. • Children can describe a volcanic eruption in simple terms. • Children know what a Predict, Protect and prepare plans for natural disasters such as volcanic eruption, earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis. • Natural disasters can have an impact socially, economically and environmentally. Children are able to describe some of these including housing, facilities, disease, financial. | Investigating places: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To identify the countries and cities of South America. To compare the key features of South America with the UK. Investigating patterns: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To explain the formation of key physical processes: earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, hurricanes, and the impact these can have on settlements. • To explain why different climate conditions occur in different countries. • To report on and discuss the climates in Western Europe and in South America. • To make predictions about how human activity may impact the land in the future. Geographical skills and fieldwork <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To be able to investigate features of a map using 6 figure grid references. Communicating Geographically <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To present in details using maps, diagrams and graphs. • To present information to a particular audience, ensuring key geographical vocabulary and facts are used. |



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| Vocabulary | | Trips/ Visits/Useful Websites/ Resources | Key Misconceptions: |
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| <p>Substantive:</p> <p>Tectonic plates Plate boundaries Magma Lava Volcano Earthquake Crater Vent Cone Active Dormant Extinct Seismometer Richter scale Prediction</p> | <p>Preparation Protection Infrastructure Aid Economic Social Environmental</p> <p>Disciplinary:</p> <p>Location Coordinates Atlas/ map Interpret Compare Reasoning Investigate Physical and human features</p> | <p>http://www.geo.mtu.edu/volcanoes/world.html</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-46261168</p> <p>https://kids.nationalgeographic.com/science/article/earthquake</p> <p>https://www.britannica.com/science/earthquake-geology</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Altitude of the number recorded on the Richter scale of an earthquake not matching the severity of destructions. Children struggle with the concept of 9.5 being the most severe. • The tectonic plates don't move masses quickly. • Earthquakes and eruptions are rare occurrences. • Magma comes from deep within the earth (magma and lava) |