



Knowledge I already have

In Year 2:

- I learned how to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans.
- I learnt about the location and significance of the equator and explored the location and features of the polar regions.

In Year 3:

- I learned about the five major lines of latitude.
- I also learned to name both the cardinal and intercardinal points on a compass.
- I learned about types of settlements found in mountain ranges in Europe

Earlier in Year 4:

- I studied how land use is affected by the topography of an area.

Future Knowledge

Later in Year 4:

- I will learn more about the different types of settlements that exist around the world.

In Year 5:

- I will develop my understanding of latitude and longitude.
- I will deepen my understanding of the location of continents, oceans and countries
- Describe and understand the key aspects of climate zones
- I will use ordnance survey maps to locate places of interest using both four and six figure grid references.

New Knowledge

This half term:

- I am Identifying places within South America that are prone to volcanoes and earthquakes
- I am studying the key physical and human characteristics of these regions.
- I am looking at the similarities and differences between a region of the UK and a region of South America.
- I am studying a mountainous region in the UK.
- I am contrasting this to an active region called the ring of fire that runs down the West coast of North and South America.

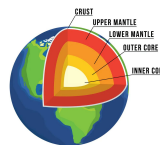
Fieldwork

This half term:

- I am going to use my knowledge of latitude and longitude to identify locations of specific volcanoes and earthquakes.
- I am going to identify countries In volcanic regions and how they are affected by these events.
- I am going to conduct virtual tours of volcanoes using Google Expeditions.

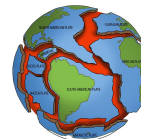


Earth's crust and mantle



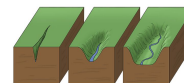
The Earth's crust is a thin shell on the outside of Earth. The crust is made of solid rocks and minerals. The mantle is found below the crust and is the mostly solid inner layer of the Earth.

Tectonic Plate



Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock, called "plates," that glide over Earth's mantle.

Erosion



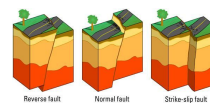
When earth's materials are worn away by natural forces such as wind or water

Volcanic eruption



A volcanic eruption is when lava and gas from inside the Earth are released by a volcano.

Fault Line



A long crack in the surface of the earth that are related to the movement of tectonic plates.. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines.