

Key Vocabulary

Mountain: a landform that rises at least 300m or more above its surrounding area.

Summit: a point on a surface that is higher in elevation than all points immediately adjacent to it.

Ridge: a geographical feature consisting of a chain of mountains or hills that form a continuous elevated crest for some distance.

Glacier: a large accumulation of ice, snow, rock, sediment, and often liquid water that originates on land and moves down slope under the influence of its own weight and gravity.

Crevasse: a deep, wedge-shaped opening in a moving mass of ice called a glacier.

Volcano: an opening in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash, and gases erupt.

Vent: an opening at the earth's surface from which volcanic material, as lava, steam, or gas, is emitted.

Ash cloud: small pieces of rock and glass that can be carried in the air for many kilometres.

Crust: the outermost shell of a terrestrial planet.

Mantle: the mostly-solid bulk of Earth's interior.

Outer-core: liquid, iron-nickel layer of the Earth between the solid inner core and lower mantle.

Inner-core: is in the centre and is the hottest part of the Earth.

Tectonic plates: massive slab of solid rock made up of Earth's crust.

Magma: extremely hot liquid and semi-liquid rock located under Earth's surface.

Earthquake: the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's tectonic plates.

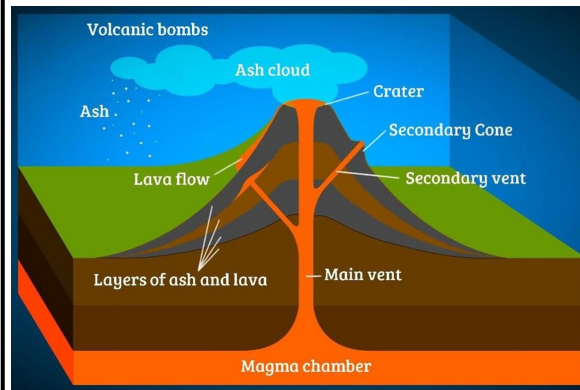
Epicentre: the point on the earth's surface where the rupture begins.

Seismic waves: an elastic wave generated by an earthquake.

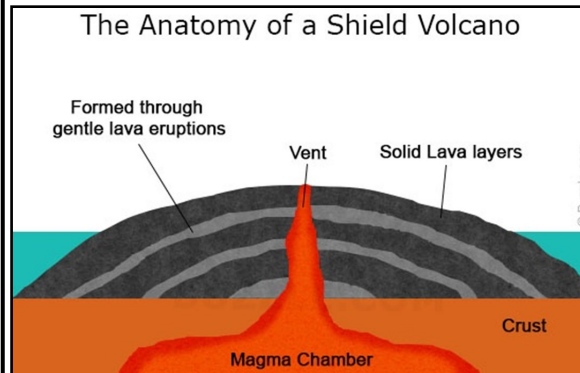
Focus: the place inside Earth's crust where an earthquake originates.

Geography — Year 6

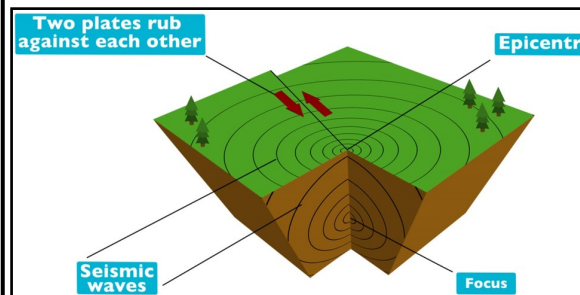
Mountains, Volcanoes & Earthquakes



Composite volcano



Shield volcano



Earthquake

Sticky Knowledge

Describe and understand key aspects of **physical** geography including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

Describe and understand key aspects of **human** geography, including: types of settlements and land use, economic activity, and the distribution of natural resources (energy, food, minerals and water).

Prior Learning (Y5)

Describe and understand key aspects of **physical** geography, including: location on a map, climate zone, vegetation belt, features of the location (mountains, river journey & formation, fjords, coasts, plus the water cycle).

Describe and understand key aspects of **human** geography, including: types of settlements and use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources (energy, food, minerals and water).

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of Sayers Croft, Norway & Artic Circle by **comparing** it to Cornwall (Y4) and Hampton Hill (Y3).

Future Learning (Y7)

Understand physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts.

Understand human geography relating to: population and urbanisation; international development; economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources.

Understand how human and physical processes interact to influence, and change landscapes, environments and the climate; and how human activity relies on effective functioning of natural systems.