

Driving question: How can we, as geologists, decide which natural disaster has the greatest impact on life on our planet?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR SCIENCE

1. Rocks have been used by humans for millions of years, from early tools and weapons through to construction materials for modern buildings.
2. Sediment deposited over time, often as layers at the bottom of lakes and oceans, forms sedimentary rocks.
3. Extreme pressure and heat over time forms metamorphic rocks. Examples are marble and slate.
4. When magma cools and solidifies it forms igneous rock. Examples are granite and pumice.
5. There are different types of soil and soils change over time.
6. Different plants grow in different soils.
7. Fossils tell us what has happened before.
8. Fossils provide evidence.
9. Palaeontologists use Fossils to find out about the past.
10. Fossils provide evidence that living things have changed over time.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE FOR HISTORY (term I)

1. Earthquakes are a consequence of the movement of Earth's tectonic plates
2. The movement of tectonic plates creates different landforms.
3. Collision plate boundary - where two tectonic plates collide and neither plate is forced underneath the other so both plates crumple upwards and form fold mountains. Resulting earthquakes at these boundaries tend to be minor.
4. Constructive plate boundary - where tectonic plates move apart. The majority of constructive plate boundaries are oceanic. Resulting earthquakes at these boundaries tend to be minor.
5. Destructive plate boundary - where an oceanic and continental plate move together. The denser oceanic plate is forced beneath the continental plate and the friction can cause major earthquakes and tsunamis.
6. The Richter magnitude scale is a scale of numbers used to tell the power (or magnitude) of earthquakes. It was developed by Charles Richter in 1935.
7. Volcanoes can be extinct (aren't expected to erupt again), dormant (haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again) or active (have erupted in the last 10 000 years)
8. Volcanic eruptions are caused when magma rises to the surface of the earth causing a build-up of pressure which eventually explodes.
9. Most of the world's volcanoes are found around the edge of tectonic plates, both on land and in oceans.
10. The Pacific Ring of Fire is an arc around the Pacific ocean where most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes are formed.

ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

sedimentary rocks	Formed by the accumulation or deposition of mineral or organic particles at Earth's surface.	tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are gigantic pieces of the Earth's crust and uppermost mantle.
igneous rocks	Form when hot, molten rock crystallizes and solidifies.	magma	Extremely hot liquid and semi-liquid rock below the Earth's crust.
metamorphic rock	Started out as some other type of rock, but have been substantially changed from their original igneous, sedimentary, or earlier metamorphic form	active	Volcanoes with a recent history of eruptions.
volcano	A mountain with a crater through which lava and gas erupt.	lava	Hot, molten rock erupting from a volcano.
eruption	A sudden outburst, in this case of lava.	disaster	A sudden accident or natural catastrophe.

MUSIC

Human body and sounds

RE

Where do our morals come from?

PSHE

Scarf scheme:
Valuing differences

PE

- Invasion games (tag rugby)
- Indoor athletics

MATHS

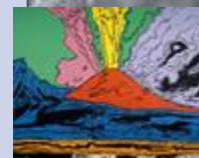
Addition and subtraction - 2 weeks

COMPUTING

Creating media - Stop frame animation

ART/DT

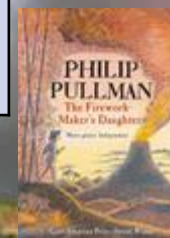
Roy Lichtenstein
Pop Art
Vesuvius
Painting



Multiplication and Division A - 4 Weeks

CORE TEXT PURPOSE FOR WRITING:

This term we will be writing to entertain



HOOK

Science Dome: Down to Earth
(Volcanoes and Earth's History)

TRIPS / VISITORS

Science Dome: Down to Earth
(Volcanoes and Earth's History)

END PRODUCT

Art exhibition, Debate