

Driving question: Which has the greatest impact on the planet, earthquakes or volcanoes?

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 GEOGRAPHY

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.	magma	Extremely hot liquid and semi-liquid rock below the Earth's crust.
igneous rocks	Form when hot, molten rock crystallizes and solidifies.	lava	Hot, molten rock erupting from a volcano.
metamorphic rock	Started out as some other type of rock, but have been substantially changed from their original igneous, sedimentary, or earlier metamorphic form	dormant	volcanoes that have not erupted in a long time but are expected to erupt again in the future.
tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are gigantic pieces of the Earth's crust and uppermost mantle.	magnitude	The size or extent of something.
aftershock	A smaller earthquake which comes after a large earthquake (called the main shock) in the same area.	erupt	To become active and eject lava, ash, and gases

MUSIC

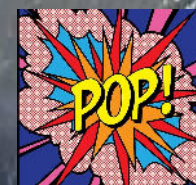
Human body and sounds

PE

- Gymnastics
- My Personal Best

ART/DT

Roy Lichtenstein
Pop Art volcano
Painting/Printing



RE

Jigsaw- Christianity
Has Christmas lost its true meaning?

MATHS

Addition and subtraction
- 4 weeks
Multiplication and Division A - 3 Weeks

COMPUTING

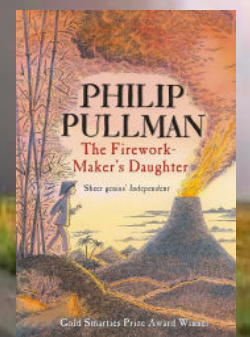
Creating media - Stop frame animation

PSHE

Scarf scheme:
Valuing differences

CORE TEXT

The firework Maker's Daughter.



HOOK

Natural disaster experiments .

Applied Learning

Debate

