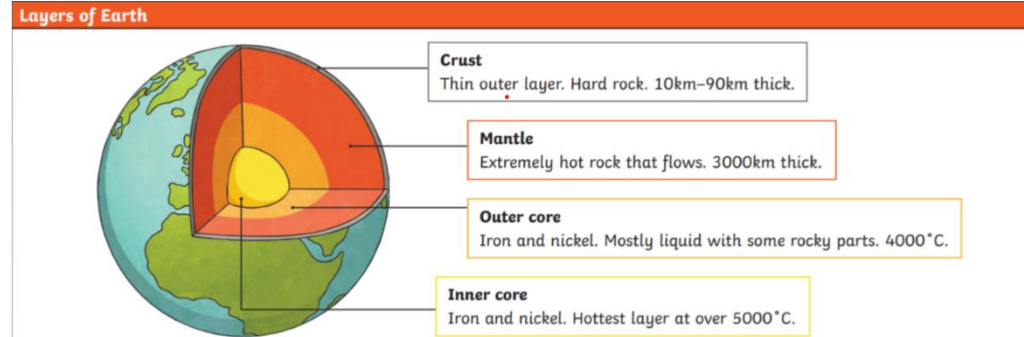


LKS2 Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser- Extreme Weather

Key Vocabulary:

| Layers of Soil | |
|----------------|--|
| humus | Rotting dead leaves and animals. |
| topsoil | Plant's roots grow here. Very few rocks. |
| subsoil | Rocks and stones. Full of nutrients. Tree roots may reach. Fossils. |
| bedrock | A mass of rocks. Fossils. |



Magma- hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed on cooling.



Shock wave- A shock wave is when lots of energy comes from a very small spot and shakes the material around it. The energy makes the material around the spot move very quickly, and very hard. This is a special type of vibration, and it is very strong.

Magnitude- The size or extent of something.

Epicentre- The point where an Earthquake or underground explosion hits on the Earth's surface.

Chamber- an enclosed space or cavity

Active- a volcano that has erupted recently.

Dormant- A dormant volcano is one that has not erupted for a long time, however, it may still erupt in the future.

Extinct- A volcano which has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.



Tsunami



Tornado



A tornado is a violently rotating column of air that is in contact with both the surface of the Earth and a cumulonimbus cloud or, in rare cases, the base of a cumulus cloud.



Lesson 1

The Earth is made up of layers.

The layers are:

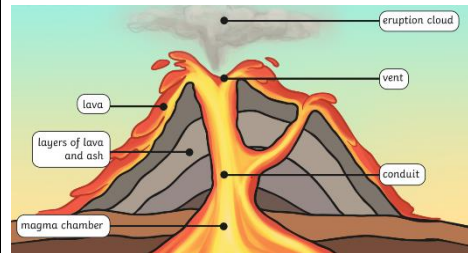
The crust- The outer layer.

The mantle-Extremely hot rock that flows.

The outer core- Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts.

The inner core – Iron and nickel. It is the hottest layer.

Lesson 2



Lesson 3

People benefit from living near volcanoes by having fertile land to grow crops and having lots of opportunities to make money from tourism.

Lesson 4

An earthquake is a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

As plates carry on moving in different directions over long periods of time, friction causes energy to build up. Eventually it becomes so great that the energy is released, which creates a shock wave - an **earthquake**.

Lesson 5

If an earthquake is beneath the ocean it can create a series of huge waves, called a tsunami.

The word tsunami is Japanese for "Harbour Wave"

Lesson 6

Tornadoes – are violently rotating columns of air that reach from a storm cloud to the earth's surface.

The UK and America are the places most common for tornadoes to occur.

LKS2: Location knowledge: A, B

A) Children can identify, name and locate, using appropriate maps and atlases, key cities, regions and countries/continents as specified in the National Curriculum. Children can identify, describe, compare & contrast some human, physical & topographical characteristics of places using both locational and geographical language whilst applying their developing geographical skills.

B) Children can identify, describe, compare & contrast some human and physical characteristics of places using geographical language whilst applying their developing geographical skills.

Human and physical I: C

Children are able to locate and describe where earthquakes and volcanoes occur around the world using developing geographical language & skills. They can describe using simple geographical language how earthquakes and volcanoes occur in different parts of the world.

Geographical Enquiry: A

Children can use a range of maps and globes, to locate a range of countries and capital cities in European and North / South American countries. Children are able to identify and locate different types of physical and human features using a range of maps, including digital maps to compare places.

Substantive concept: Climate, environment, sustainability