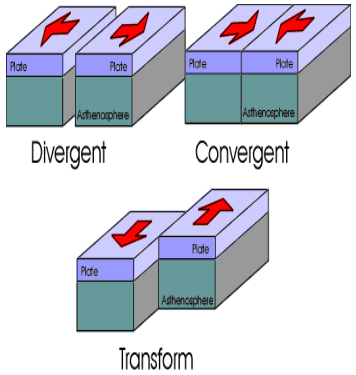
GGA- Geography Year 6
Spring 1a Structure of the Earth & Plate Tectonics

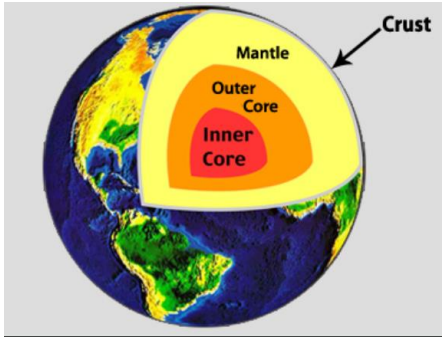
Key Vocabulary and definition

The theory, or idea, of **plate tectonics** says that Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called **tectonic plates**. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates. The plates are made of solid rock. Under the plates, within the mantle, is a weaker layer of partially melted rock.

Crust	The thin outer layer of the Earth, that is split into many plates. These can between 5 and 70km thick.
Mantle	This layer is made of semi-molten rock. Temperatures range between 1000 – 3,500°C
Outer Core	This layer is made of solid iron and temperatures can reach up to 4,700°C
Inner Core	This layer is made of liquid metal and temperatures range from 3,500 – 4000°C
Tectonic Plates	The moving slabs of crust and upper mantle. There are two types of tectonic plates: oceanic and continental plates.
Continental Drift	Is the theory that the Earth's continents have moved over geologic time relative to each other,

Diverging	Plates moving apart/away from each other
Converging	Plates moving towards each other
Transform	Plates moving past or sliding past each other
Subduction	One plate going under another plate





Why are we learning this?

To know that the Earth is made up of different layers: Crust, Mantle, Outer Core, Inner Core

To know that the Earth's surface is made up of tectonic plates.

To know that tectonic plates move in different ways, over millions of years

Why is it important?

I can understand the structure of the Earth's layers and the properties of each layer

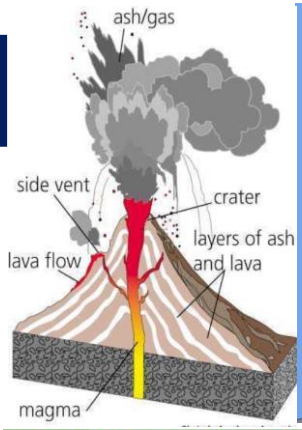
To describe how the position of landmasses has changed over time.

To be able to predict the position of the landmasses in the future.

Learning Links to:

Y3 Geography	Mighty Mountains and Italy
Y5 Science/ Space	Formation of planets and structure of planets
Y6 Geography	Plate Tectonic Features: Earthquakes and Volcanoes

GGA- Geography Year 6
Spring 1b Earthquakes and Volcanoes



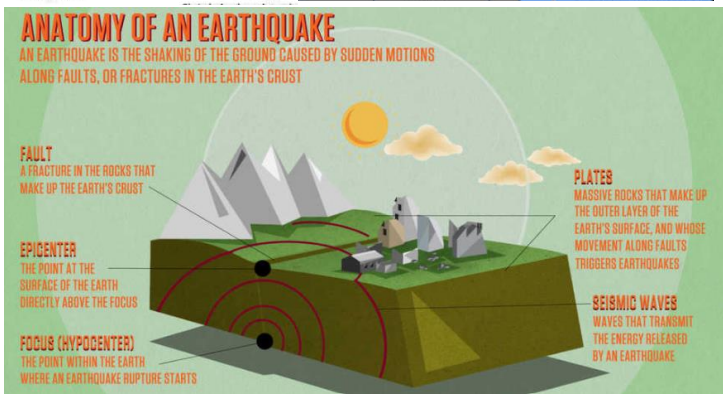
Key Vocabulary and definition

Greece: a country in the southeast of Europe. It has thousands of small islands within the Mediterranean and Aegean Seas Athens is the capital. It was the location of the Ancient Greek civilization

Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, causing destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action, following a build up of stress.
Seismic, seismometer, seismograph	Seismic relates to earthquakes shaking in the crust. Seismometer measures the seismic movements (earthquakes) Seismograph records the earthquake (seismic) movements on a graph
Epicenter	the point directly above where the earthquake originates from
Tsunami	a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake
Volcano	Is formed when hot molten rock, ash and gases escape from an opening in the Earth's surface. The molten rock and ash solidify as they cool, forming the distinctive volcano shape.
Magma and Lava	Magma is liquid rock inside a volcano. Lava is the name for liquid rock that has flowed out of a volcano.
Cinder Cones	Are circular or oval cones. They are made up of small fragments of lava, which are blown into the air through a single vent.
Shield Volcanoes	Are bowl or shield-shaped in the middle. When they erupt, the lava is quite runny and it travels long distances down the side of the volcano before it cools down.
Composite Volcanoes	These volcanoes are steep-sided volcanoes and are made up of lots of layers of volcanic rocks. They usually erupt in an explosive way
Active Volcano **Dormant Volcano** **Extinct Volcano**	Has erupted recently, and there is the possibility that it may erupt again. Has not erupted for a long time, however, it may still erupt in the future. An extinct volcano is one which has erupted thousands of years ago, but it will probably never erupt again.

Learning **Links** to:

Y6	Plate Tectonics
Y7+	Natural Hazards



Why are we learning this?

To know what earthquakes and volcanoes are and how they are formed (or caused) and their features

To know how some countries are prepared for earthquakes

Why is it important?

To know that these natural hazards have happened in the past, are still occurring today, and will continue to occur in the future.

To understand that certain solutions and preparedness for these hazards can prevent great losses of life

GGA- Geography Year 6
Spring 2 The Water Cycle (also known as the Hydrological Cycle)

Key Vocabulary and definition

The **water cycle** is the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea. The movement of water around our planet is vital to life as it supports plants and animals.

Precipitation	Rain, hail, sleet and snow that falls from the clouds
Condensation	When water vapour cools and turns into clouds
Evaporation	When the sun heats up water from the sea and it goes into the air.
Groundwater flow	When water flows through the rocks and soil underground.
Surface run-off	When the water runs off the surface of the ground.
Transpiration	When the sun heats up water from the leaves of trees.
Reservoir/ storage	An area where water is stored.
Aquifer	An underground reservoir of water.

Why are we learning this?

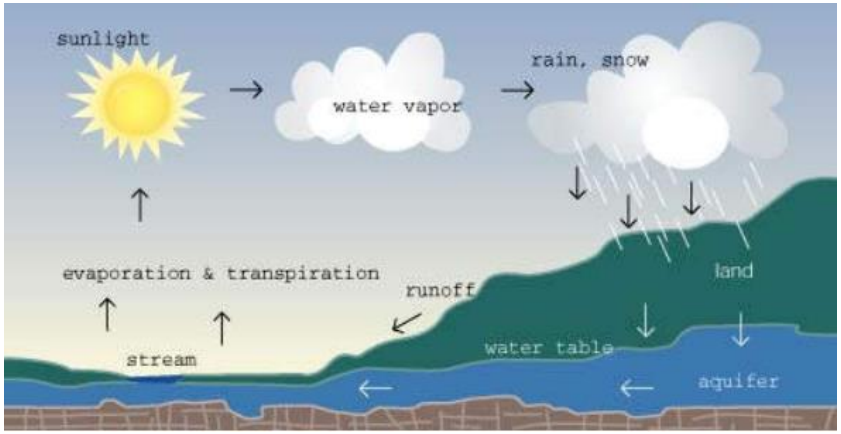
To understand how the water cycle functions

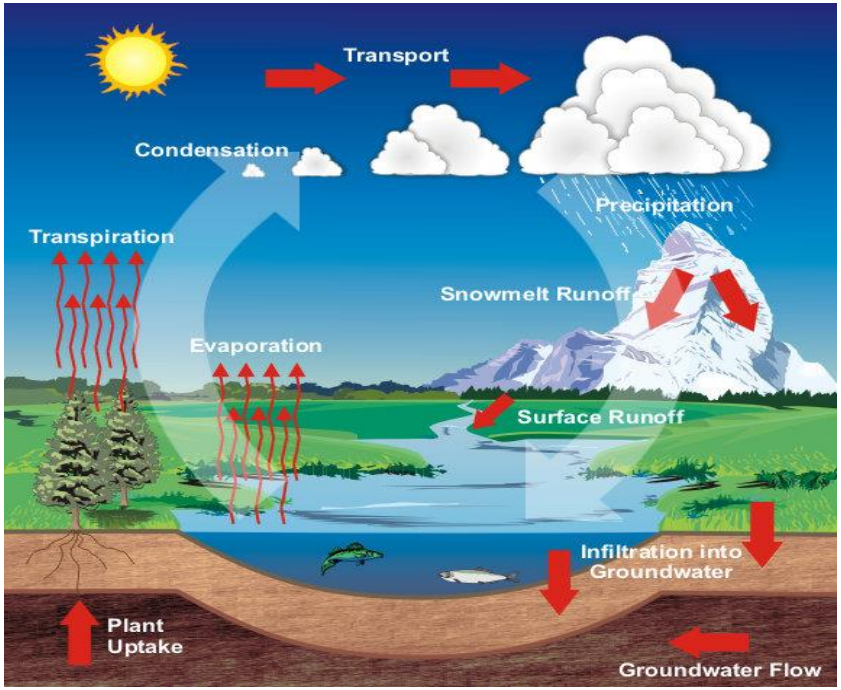
To know the functions of each part of the water cycle

Why is it important?

To understand the importance of the water cycle for life on earth

To understand how the water cycle relates to the weather





Learning Links to:

Y2	Weather and Climate Zones
Y6	Rivers (Summer Term)
Y7+	Science - The Water Cycle Science - All living organisms require water