



# As Geographers, our big question is... What makes the Earth angry?



## REMEMBERING Prior Learning

In Key Stage 1, you learnt about key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather.



## UNDERSTANDING Sticky Knowledge



## Going further with your learning...

Can you find out about a famous volcanic eruption that has caused catastrophic damage?



- The Earth is made up of core, mantle and crust.
- Mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes are formed by the movement of tectonic plates beneath the Earth's surface.
- There are three types of mountain: fold, volcanic and block.
- Mount Everest is the world's highest mountain.
- Volcanoes erupt when magma from the Earth's core is pushed up through a shaft and comes through the Earth's surface.
- There are three types of volcano: active, dormant and extinct.
- There is around 1,500 active volcanoes in the world.
- There are benefits and risks of living near a volcano.
- Tsunamis sometimes occur as a result of an earthquake

### APPLYING My Aspirations

Can you use your knowledge to convince people that a volcano could be a good tourist attraction?

## Vocabulary

Tectonic Plates	Tsunami	Earth's Core	Earth's Mantle	Earth's Crust	Erupt
The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.	A large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic explosion.	The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal.	Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.	The surface layer covering our planet. There are 2 types of crust - oceanic and continental .	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the Earth's surface.



# As Scientists, our big question is... How far can you throw your shadow?



## REMEMBERING Prior Learning

In Years 1 and 2 you learnt about everyday materials. You can use your knowledge of this to find out about reflective materials and about the materials that can form shadows.



## UNDERSTANDING Sticky Knowledge



## Going further with your learning...

Can you find out about how light travels? Is it quicker or slower than sound?



- We need light to be able to see things.
- Darkness is the absence of light.
- Light is reflected from surfaces.
- Light from the sun can be dangerous and it is important to protect our eyes.
- Shadows are formed when the light from a light source is blocked by a solid object.
- Shadows can change shape and size depending on how far away from the light source they are.

## APPLYING My Aspirations

Can you design an experiment to find the most reflective material?

## Vocabulary

Light Source	Shadow	Reflection	Opaque	Translucent	Transparent
An object that makes its own light.	An area of darkness where light has been blocked.	The process where light hits the surface of an object and bounces back into our eyes.	Describes objects that do not let any light pass through them.	Describes objects that let some light through, but scatter the light so we can't see through them	Describes objects that let light travel through them easily, meaning that you can see through the