

Year group:	5 & 6	Term:	SUMMER 1	Theme:	Earthquakes						
Prior learning					Cross-curricular and visits/visitors						
- Understanding of how an earthquake is a type of natural disaster. - Understand how mountains are formed from previous topic. - Revists learning from volcanoes, Y4 SP1 Knowledge - Study in depth: The Christchurch earthquake, New Zealand. - Understand the causes of earthquakes: tectonic plates, fault lines - Study in depth: California & San Andreas fault, Indian Ocean tsunami - To understand the effects of earthquakes - To learn how humans live in earthquake zones and adapt their settlements (e.g. Japan) Skills (Disciplinary Knowledge) Locational knowledge: Locate the world’s countries, using maps to focus on Europe Place knowledge: A region out of Europe (NZ) Mapping: Use maps and diagrams from a range of publications e.g. holiday brochures, leaflets, town plans. Enquiry and Investigation: Make comparisons with their own lives and their own situation (own holidays). Fieldwork: Use the eight points of a compass. Communication: Identify and describe geographical features, processes (changes), and patterns.					New Vocabulary						
					Tremors	A small earthquake in which the ground shakes slightly					
					Aftershock	A small earthquake that echoes or follows a larger one					
					Tectonic plates	The Earth's surface is called the crust. It is made up of different rocky sections called tectonic plates					
					Plate boundaries	The edges of tectonic plates are called 'plate boundaries'					
					Fault line	A long crack in the surface of the earth					
					Friction	A force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other					
					Epicentre	The point on the earth's surface directly above an earthquake					
					Tsunami	Huge waves, sometimes taller than a house, which can cause huge amounts of damage					
					Focus	The place inside Earth's crust where an earthquake originates					
					Magnitude	The most common measure of an earthquake's size					
					Richter scale	Measures the magnitude of an earthquake					
Seismic waves	A mechanical wave of acoustic energy that travels through the Earth										
					Challenging Vocabulary						
					<table><tr><td>Seismograph</td><td>instruments used to record the motion of the ground during an earthquake</td></tr><tr><td>Seismogram</td><td>the recording of the ground shaking at the specific location of the instrument</td></tr><tr><td>Subsidence</td><td>sinking of the ground because of underground material movement</td></tr></table>	Seismograph	instruments used to record the motion of the ground during an earthquake	Seismogram	the recording of the ground shaking at the specific location of the instrument	Subsidence	sinking of the ground because of underground material movement
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