## EXTREME EARTH AND WILD WEATHER | YEAR 4 | SPRING 2020



parallel to the Equator.

## **BIG QUESTIONS**

What makes weather happen?

Can humans stop natural disasters from happening?

Which is the most destructive weather and why?

**Important People** 

prof.		Junko Tabei		The first woman to reach the summit of Everest.
	Key Dates	Tilly Smith		A 10 year-old girl who warned people off a beach just before a tsunami hit.
1815	Largest volcanic eruption every recorded.	Benjamin Franklin		A scientist who explored electricity through lightning.
1960	Introduction of storm warnings and then weather fore-	Ernest Shal	kleton	An Arctic Explorer.
	casts the following year,			National Curriculum
1966	Venice Flood.	Geography	I can identify the position and significance of the equator, northern and southern hemispheres. I can identify the position and significance of longitude, latitude and the tropics of Capricorn and Cancer. I can identify the position and significance of the Artic and Antarctic Circles.	
1995	The Environmental Act updated.			
			-	and show an understanding of the impact of climate change worldwide.
2004	An earthquake in the Indian Ocean.			and show an understanding of the biomes and vegetation belts of the
Vocabulary				and show an understanding of the water cycle, thinking about the link
Continents	a massive area of land that is separated		to the key places I study.	
	from others by water or other natural features		the key places	•
Equator	The Equator is an imaginary circle around Earth. It divides Earth into two equal parts: the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern		·	r food, minerals and water aspects of the key places that I study.  work to observe, measure and record human and physical features in
	Hemisphere.		I can use sketch maps to observe, measure and record physical and human features in	
Hemisphere	A hemisphere is half of a sphere, or ball.  People use the word to describe one half of		I can use plans tures in the lo	and graphs to observe measure and record physical and human fea-
	Earth.	History	I can plot recent history on a timeline using centuries.	
Tectonic Plates	Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates. The plates are made of solid rock.		I can begin to build up a picture of what main events happened in Britain/ the world during different centuries.	
			I can understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.	
Evaporation	Evaporation is a process where liquids change to a gas.		photographs a	what it was like for a child in a given period from the past and use nd present their findings.
Condensation	Condensation is the process when water		I can give mor	e than one reason to support an historical argument.
	vapour (water in its gas form) turns into liquid.			icate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing and offer based upon what I have found out.
Precipitation	Precipitation is the release of water from the sky, it can be liquid or solid, for exam-	Art	I can organise line, tone, shape and colour to represent figures and forms of movement.  I can show reflections.	
	ple, rain, sleet, hail and snow.			rilly use colour to create mood and feeling.
Longitude	To help locate where a place is in the world, people use imaginary lines. To find out how far east or west a place is, lines of longitude are used. These lines run from the top of the Earth to the bottom.	D.T	I can come up	with at least one idea about how to create my product.
			I can explain how my product will appeal to the audience.	
		C		my product against set criteria.  my way within range of (selected) online content, to find specific infor-
Latitude	To find out how far north or south a place is, lines of latitude are used. These lines run	Computing	mation.	my way within range or (selected) offline content, to find specific infor-
			I can include s	ome information / content from an online resource within a

'presentation'.