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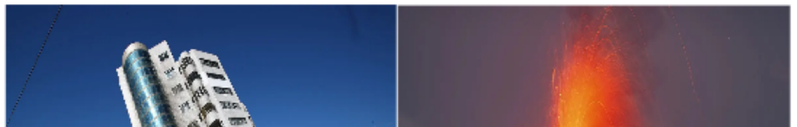
About this capture

Knowledge Organiser

BELMONT ACADEMY

Earthquakes & Volcanoes	Year 4 Spring 2

	Prior Knowledge	New Knowledge	Future Knowledge
Geography	Physical geography, including coasts, rivers, hills, mountains and the water cycle. (Y3)	Describe and understand key aspects of: • Physical geography including volcanoes and earthquakes and describe the characteristics of these.	Physical geography including climate zones (locating the hot and cold areas of the world), biomes and vegetation belts and describe the characteristics of these. (Y6)
Design & Technology	Investigate similar products to the one to be made to give starting points for a design. Draw/sketch products to help analyse and understand how products are made. Plan a sequence of actions to make a product. Record the plan by drawing (labelled sketches) or writing. (Y3)	To research, develop and design structures intended to withstand earthquakes. Think ahead about the order of their work and decide upon tools and materials. Develop more than one design or adaptation of an initial design. Propose realistic suggestions as to how they can achieve their design ideas. Create shell or frame structures, strengthen frames with diagonal struts.	Use appropriate tools with increasing accuracy. Join materials using appropriate methods. Cut accurately and safely to a marked line. Join and combine materials with temporary, fixed or moving joinings. (Y5)

Key Questions	Key Individuals	Key Vocabulary
What causes earthquakes and volcanoes? What safety measures can be taken before an earthquake or volcano? What do rescue teams do following an earthquake or volcano? What aid is provided to support countries after a natural disaster? What is the difference between an active, dormant or extinct volcano?	**Pliny the Younger** (61-113) a lawyer and author in ancient Rome; he wrote many famous letters about the eruption of Mount Vesuvius. **Mother Teresa** (1910-1997) was a humanitarian. Her entire life was fully devoted to helping the poor, the sick, the needy, and the helpless, including survivors of an earthquake in Armenia. **John Milne** (1850-1913) was a British geologist. He invented seismographs to detect and measure the strength of earthquakes.	**Focus (Hypocentre)** - the point inside the Earth where an earthquake originates. **Magnitude** - the most common measure of an earthquake's size. **Tremors** - a shaking motion of the earth during an earthquake. **Richter scale** - a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes. **Lava** - hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano. **Magma** - molten, or hot liquefied, rock located deep below the Earth's surface.