Year 4 - Natural Disasters

What I should already know

- Sticky knowledge from topics covered in
- Year 1— Seasons—linking with science curriculum.
- Year 2—Magical Mapping and Where are we in the world?
- Year 3— Countries and Cities, Rivers and Coasts.
- Year 4— Magnificent Mountains

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

Sticky Knowledge

- The areas around the Equator are the hottest in the world as they are always closest to the Sun.
- All the water in the world moves in a continuous cycle driven by the Sun's energy.
- Extreme weather or extreme climate events includes unexpected, unusual, severe or unseasonal
- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries
- A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.
- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust caus-

Vocabulary

Climate	Weather patterns in a place over a long period, such as seasonal rainfall, sunshine and temperatures
Erupt	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.
Biome	Geographical area defined by its climate, plant and animal life and the activities of the people who live there.
Drought	Period with very little or no rain.
Environment	Conditions to which a plant, animal or person is adapted.
Equator	an imaginary line drawn around the middle of the earth an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.