






Knowledge and Concepts Map for Geography

Year B	Volcanoes/Extreme Earth 	Water World 	Enough for Everyone 
Key Concepts	Volcanoes, tornados, tsunamis and earthquakes.	Changing state, The Water Cycle, Treating water, Flooding, Pollution.	What do we need? Types of power station, Renewable energy, Where does our food come from, Conserving resources.
Key Vocabulary	mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado.	climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution.	Conserve, consume, food miles, import, export, fertile land, produced.
Sticky Knowledge	<p>Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it</p> <p>A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that forms when warm air rises from near the ground into big cumulonimbus clouds.</p> <p>A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.</p> <p>Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.</p>	<p>The Water Cycle - Clouds form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.</p> <p>Heat from the sun evaporates water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.</p> <p>Water is stored in reservoirs to allow solids to settle at the bottom.</p> <p>Flooding can be prevented in some areas by building dams and flood barriers.</p>	<p>When people are looking to find a new home or new places are being built for people to live, there are many different needs to consider.</p> <p>Renewable energy is made from resources which nature can replace, it is more environmentally friendly as it does not pollute the air or water.</p> <p>Our food comes from all over the world. How far our food has travelled is called food miles.</p>



	<p>Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.</p>		
<p>Geographical skills</p>	<p>Human and physical geography Children can: describe and understand key aspects of: a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <p>Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: mantle, outer core, inner core, magma, volcano, active, dormant, extinct, earthquake, epicentre, shock wave, magnitude, tsunami, tornado, climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution, settlement, settler, site, need, shelter, food.</p>	<p>Human and physical geography Children can: describe and understand key aspects of: a physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes, volcanoes, tornadoes, tsunamis, earthquakes and the water cycle.</p> <p>Use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: climate, tropics, deforestation, evaporation, water cycle, evaporation, condensation, precipitation, cooling, filter, pollution.</p>	<p>Locational knowledge Children can: name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, identifying their physical features, including mountains, and rivers, and land-use patterns; showing change over time.</p> <p>Human and Physical geography</p> <p>Children can: describe and understand key aspects of: b human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water;</p> <p>c use key vocabulary to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in this strand: settlement, resources, services, goods, electricity, supply, generation, renewable, non-renewable, solar power, wind power, import, export, trade, efficiency, conservation, carbon footprint.</p>