

Shake it off!

What impact do tectonic plates have on natural disasters?

Academic Excellence

We will learn the knowledge on the 'recall page' and we will be mastering the following skills:

- Present work neatly and effectively to demonstrate learning
- Ask for help when needed
- Take care in creating a good quality outcome

Character

What value am I focusing on and how will I demonstrate it?

Aspiration

I will demonstrate positive character traits that will help me to succeed.

I will strive to have my outcome published on the website.

Outcome – How will our learning be used in real life?

We are going to create a non-chronological report that will be uploaded to our school website as an accessible, educational resource.

Learning to Learn

Our focus thinking tool

is:

Learning Style Planner

Personalisation

What will help me in this experience?

- Use a dictionary to ensure understanding of technical vocabulary.
- Research to answer any questions I have.
- Use resources available within the classroom to support my understanding.

Rights Respecting

Article 12 - The right to your own opinion and for adults to listen and take it seriously

We will learn how to communicate effectively, engaging the reader and using a professional tone.

Concept

Place

I understand that a continent is an expanse of land made up of many countries.

Recall Page

Vocabulary

italics	slanted writing used mainly to draw attention to certain words or passages
bold fonts	text that strongly stands out to highlight keywords for emphasis
formal tone	thorough and direct, yet respectful; it uses full words rather than contractions
continent	a main, continuous expanse of land
natural disaster	a natural event that causes great damage or loss of life
tectonic plate	one of the parts of the earth's surface that move in relation to each other
earthquake	sudden, violent shaking of the ground as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action
volcano	mountain or hill with a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour and gas erupt from the earth's

Knowledge

I will need to know:

- the audience I am writing for and the purpose of my writing
- a wide range of organisational and presentational devices, e.g. italics, underlining, bullet points, tables and bold fonts
- how to maintain a formal tone
- the 5 main continents, major oceans and key geographical points on Earth, including the Arctic and Antarctic circles
- natural disasters which have happened within a chosen continent and why e.g. earthquakes and volcanoes
- the seven main tectonic plates and the role they play in natural disasters

Key facts

Why is Earth separated into continents?	The outer part of the Earth is made up of tectonic plates, and these large, irregular slabs of rock are always moving. This constant movement is known as plate tectonics — and this is what led to the movement of land and the formation of the continents.
What are the layers of Earth?	Earth gets hotter towards the centre; the outer layer is the crust , beneath is the outer mantle , the inner mantle and right at the centre is the core .
Are all volcanoes the same?	There are different types of volcano based on how they are formed; the different types are shield volcano, stratovolcano and cindercone.
Can earthquakes happen anywhere?	Yes, however they are most likely to be felt along fault lines which are found at the

Captivating continents!

A continent is a massive area of land that is separated from others by water or other natural features. There are seven continents on Earth and together they cover one third of the world, with the five oceans covering the other two thirds. Five of the seven continents are joined by land to another continent while Antarctica and Australasia are separated from the others by oceans. Each continent has a wide range of different landscapes, weather and animal life.

What are the seven continents?

- Asia
- Africa
- North America
- South America
- Antarctica
- Europe
- Australasia

Global map



How is the Earth divided?

A *hemisphere* is half of a sphere or ball. People use the word to describe one-half of Earth. Geographers, or people who study Earth, have divided the planet into two sets of two hemispheres. These are the Northern and Southern hemispheres and the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

An imaginary line called the *equator* divides the Northern and southern hemispheres. The equator is also called 0° latitude it runs east and west around Earth's middle. Places north of the equator are part of the Northern Hemisphere. Places south of the equator are in the Southern Hemisphere. The Northern Hemisphere includes North America, Central America, Europe and mainland Asia. About half of Africa and a small part of South America are also in the Northern Hemisphere. The rest of Africa, most of South America and all of Australia and Antarctica lie in the Southern Hemisphere.

How were the continents formed?

The first detailed theory of *Pangea* was introduced in the early 20th century by German scientist, Alfred Wegener. Wegener proposed that around 240 million years ago, the Earth's continents were joined together as one immense land mass, which he called *Pangea*. This idea was sparked after extensive research into plant life, biology and geology. It was 50 years before enough scientific evidence had been gathered for him to have his work accepted.

The tropics of Capricorn and Cancer are 27° north and south of the Equator. This is the area of the Earth where the sun shines directly down so it is the hottest and wettest area of the Earth.

The Arctic and Antarctic circles are 66.5° north and south of the Equator. This is the area of the Earth where the sun's impact is the least and is the coldest area of the Earth. This also includes the North and South poles.