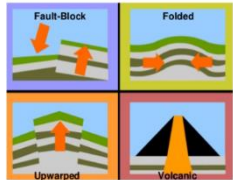


Catton Grove Primary School - Geography

Year: 5	Topic: Geography	Key concepts: Mountains, Earthquakes and Volcanoes.
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<p>What I should already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A mountain is a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising abruptly from the surrounding level. An earthquake is a sudden violent shaking of the ground. A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. 	<p>Types of Mountains</p> 	<p>Major Mountain, Earthquakes and Volcanoes.</p> <p>Himalayas, Karakoram (K2), Rocky Mountains, Alps, Pyrenees, Appalachian, Kunlun Mountains, Andes</p> <p>The world's largest earthquake with an instrumentally documented magnitude of 9.5, occurred on May 22, 1960 near Valdivia, in southern Chile.</p> <p>Japan's Mt. Fuji is an active volcano about 100 kilometres southwest of Tokyo. It is the country's tallest peak, at 3,776 meters.</p>
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Geographical Skills and Enquiry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How are mountains formed? Where are the Himalayas on the world map? What physical and human characteristics can you see? What else can you see on this map? How are these places similar and different? Explain the meaning of Tectonic plates, ... How do we use grid references, symbols and keys? What causes an Earthquake? What might it be like to experience an Earthquake? Can you name and locate an active volcano on a world map?
Core Knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fault block mountains are formed by earthquakes; tectonic plates cause a rise or fall. Volcanic mountains are formed by volcanos, when molten rock breaks through the Earth's crust and forms a peak. Dome mountains are formed when molten rock pushes its way through the surface and forms in a dome shape. Plateau mountains have large areas of flat ground and can be used for farming – they do not have peaks. Fold mountains form mainly by the effects of folding layers within the upper part of the Earth's crust. Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere. Seismic Waves are waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers, and are a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, magma movement, large landslides and large man-made explosions that give out low-frequency acoustic energy.

Technical Vocabulary
<p>Inner Core - The Earth's inner core is the Earth's innermost part. It is primarily a solid ball with a radius of about 1,220 kilometres (760 miles), which is about 70% of the Moon's radius.</p>
<p>Outer Core – The outer core of the Earth is a fluid layer about 2,400 km (1,500 mi) thick and composed of mostly iron and nickel that lies above Earth's solid inner core and below its mantle.</p>
<p>Mantle – The mantle is the mostly-solid bulk of Earth's interior. The mantle lies between Earth's dense, super-heated core and its thin outer layer, the crust.</p>
<p>Crust – A ridge of the earth's crust that has been forced upward between two faults and so is higher than the surrounding land.</p>
<p>Richter Scale – The Richter magnitude scale is a scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes.</p>
<p>Climate – The weather conditions prevailing in an area in general or over a long period.</p>
<p>Altitude - The height of an object or point in relation to sea level or ground level.</p>
<p>Tsunamis - Giant waves caused by earthquakes or volcanic eruptions.</p>

Mount Everest is the tallest mountain above sea level in the world – 8,850m above sea level.



Earthquakes can devastate cities and cause Tsunamis.

