

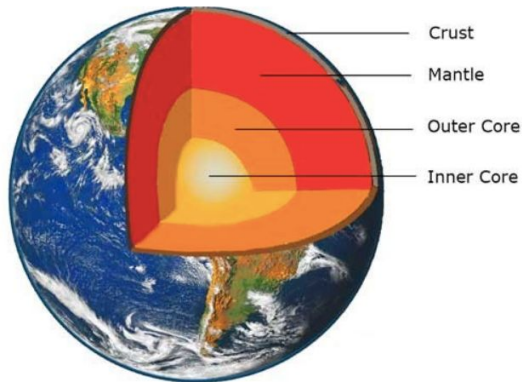
Year Group: 4
Summer term

Knowledge Organiser: Geography

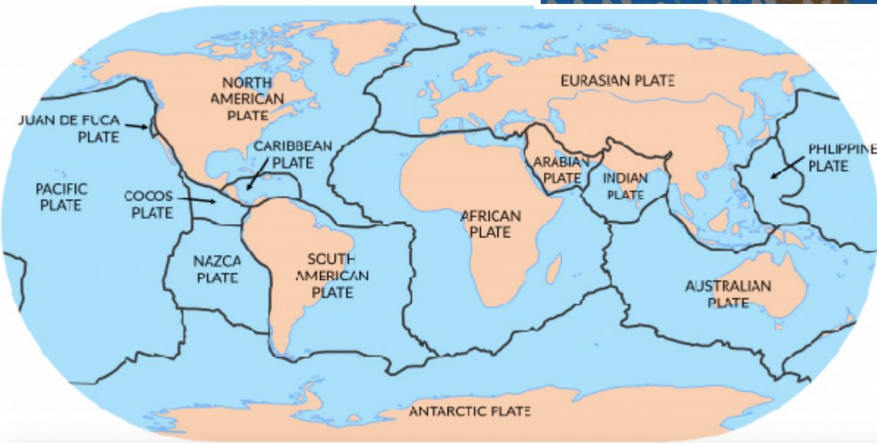
Theme: Extreme Earth: Mountains, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and the Water Cycle



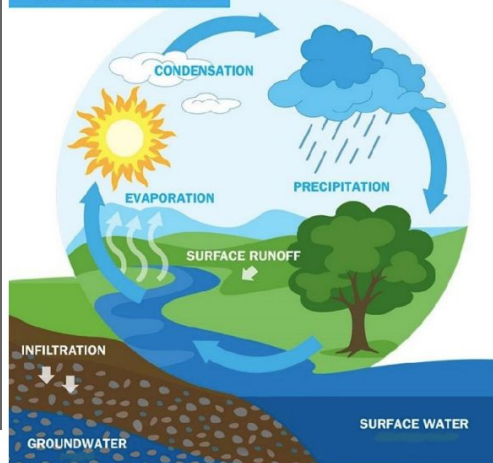
Earth's layers



Tectonic Plates



THE WATER CYCLE



Key Vocabulary

Tectonic plates

The earth's outer shell. There are seven large plates and many smaller plates

Crust

The outer layer of Earth

Earthquake

A sudden shaking of the ground caused by movements within the Earth's crust

Ring of fire

An area in the the Pacific Ocean which has many earthquakes and volcanic eruption.

Evaporation

Water is turned into vapour (gas) when the sun heats up water on land, in rivers, lakes and seas

Condensation

Water vapour in the air cools down and changes back into tiny drops of liquid water, forming clouds

Precipitation

The clouds get heavy and water falls back to the ground in the form of rain or snow.

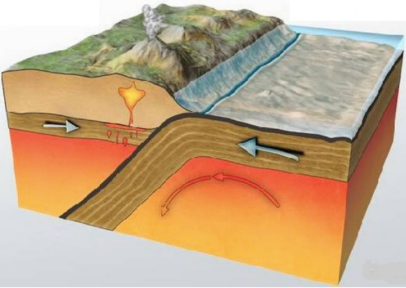
Year Group: 4
Summer Term

Knowledge Organiser: Geography

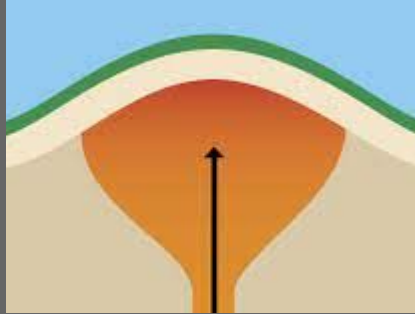
Theme: Extreme Earth: Mountains, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and the Water Cycle



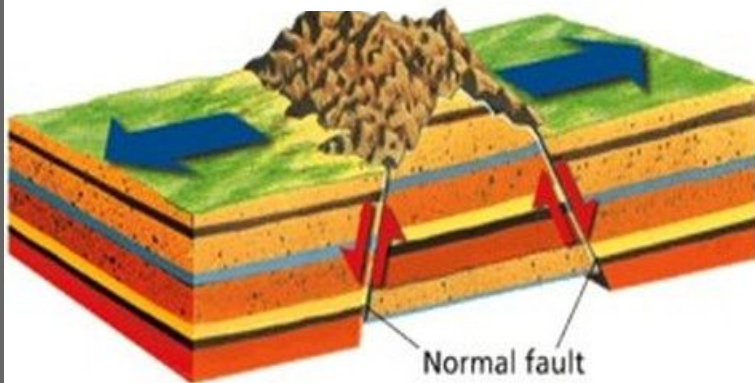
Fold mountain



Dome mountain



Fault Block Mountain



Key Vocabulary:

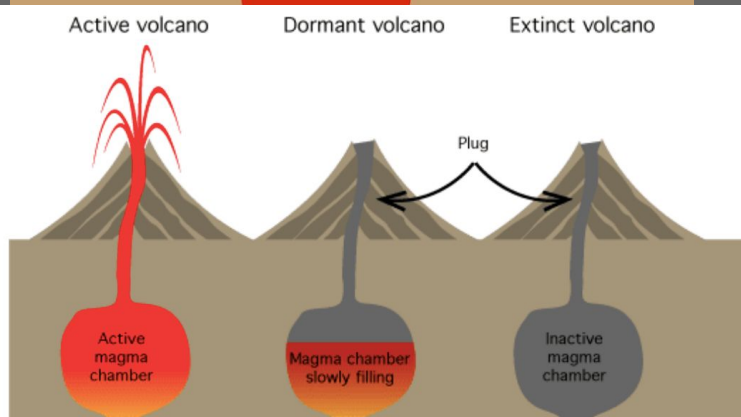
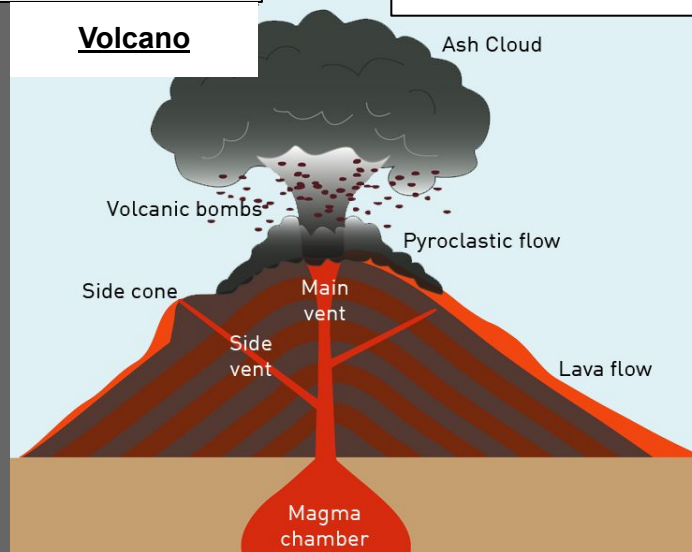
Active volcano	A volcano which has recently erupted and there is a possibility that it may erupt again soon
Summit	Top of a mountain or hill
Valley	A long dip or ditch in the Earth's surface
Slope	The slanted side of a mountain or a hill
Avalanche	A large mass of ice, snow, earth or rock sliding down a mountain or hill side
Surface runoff	When there is more water than the land can absorb the liquid flows across the surface of the land in to nearby creeks, streams or ponds.
Ground water	The water found underground in the cracks and spaces in soil, sand and rock.

Year Group: 4
Summer term

Knowledge Organiser: Geography
Theme: Extreme Earth: Mountains, Volcanoes, Earthquakes and the Water Cycle



Volcano



What have I learnt already:
To use maps to locate countries, continents and other places

To identify human and physical features

To compare human and physical features of different places

Strands:
Physical and Human - features of the environment
Locational - Using maps and compasses to find locations
Fieldwork - Gathering and recording data about the world

Human Geography
To explain the impact of geographical features on people and how people respond
To understand how mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and/or extreme weather affect the environment and people
To explain the importance of the Himalaya for people living in the region
To compare the physical and human features of mountainous regions in the UK to contrasting rural or urban geographical areas
To understand the geographical similarities and differences in mountainous regions across the world