## Year 6 Spring 1 Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

<ul> <li>understand key aspects of the physical geography of the mountain.</li> <li>To understand the key features of an OS map including four and six-figure grid references.</li> <li>To understand about the structure of the earth and plate tectonics.</li> <li>To understand that mountains can be formed in different ways.</li> <li>To understand the role of plate tectonics in forming volcances.</li> <li>To understand the difference between Constructive, Destructive and Transform plate boundaries.</li> <li>To understand why and how a volcanic eruption happens.</li> <li>Crow and eruption happens.</li> &lt;</ul>	Learning objectives for this topic	Key vocabulary	Useful websites to search for
<ul> <li>To understand the role of plate tectonics in the formation of earthquakes.</li> <li>To understand that earthquakes have differently.</li> <li>Mantle - Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.</li> <li>Seismic waves - An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake or other means.</li> <li>Summit - The highest point of a mountain.</li> <li>Tectonic plates - The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.</li> <li>Volcano - An opening or rupture in the Earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Everest and to describe and understand key aspects of the physical geography of the mountain.</li> <li>To understand the key features of an OS map including four and six-figure grid references</li> <li>To understand about the structure of the earth and plate tectonics.</li> <li>To understand that mountains can be formed in different ways.</li> <li>To understand the role of plate tectonics in forming volcanoes.</li> <li>To understand the difference between Constructive, Destructive and Transform plate boundaries.</li> <li>To understand why and how a volcanic eruption happens.</li> <li>To be able to name and locate some of major volcanoes in North and South America and the UK and Ireland.</li> <li>To understand the role of plate tectonics in the formation of earthquakes.</li> <li>To understand that earthquakes have different magnitudes and these impact</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Core - The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal.</li> <li>Crater - The mouth of a volcano.</li> <li>Crust - The surface layer covering our planet.</li> <li>Earthquake - A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.</li> <li>Epicentre - The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.</li> <li>Lava - Molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.</li> <li>Molten - Hot, melted rocks.</li> <li>Magma - Extremely hot, liquid rock.</li> <li>Mantle - Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.</li> <li>Seismic waves - An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake or other means.</li> <li>Summit -The highest point of a mountain.</li> <li>Tectonic plates - The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.</li> </ul>	Earth Science for Kids: Overview