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| Subject – Natural Disasters | | | | | |
| Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
| WALT: Understand what a natural disaster is  Computing links – Powerpoint presentation on different types of natural disaster | WALT: Understand how earthquakes occur and the damage they can cause  Case Study: San Francisco earthquakes (1989) | WALT: Know how volcanoes form and the impact of volcanic eruptions  Case Study: Mt. St. Helens (1980) | WALT: Know about Hurricane Katrina and how people have used this to prepare for future disasters  Case Study: New Orleans, Hurricane Katrina (2006) | WALT: Know about the impact of climate change on the frequency of wildfires  Case Study: California wildfires (2019) | WALT: Use research from two different natural disasters to compare which one was worse  **Essay question (links to English for this unit)**  ‘Pop quiz’ about features of natural disasters, key dates of events and locations of natural disasters |
| Key Vocabulary | | | | | |
| Natural disaster – a natural event (such as a flood, earthquake, volcano etc.) that causes a great deal of damage or loss of life.  Earthquake – a violent shaking of the ground due to a sudden shift of tectonic plates, typically causing great damage.  Tectonic plates – plates of solid rock under the Earth’s surface, under immense pressure.  Volcanic eruption – a violent discharge of steam and volcanic material.  Dormant – in an inactive state (a dormant volcano is one that isn’t erupting)  Flood – an overflow of water above normal levels, especially over what is normally dry land  Hurricane – a storm with a violent wind  Cyclone – a system of winds rotating towards lands  Typhoon – a tropical storm in the region of India or Western Pacific oceans | | | | | |
| Milestone Indicator | | | | | |
| • Collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about locations.  • Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.  • Use a range of geographical resources to give detailed descriptions and opinions of the characteristic features of a location.  • Analyse and give views on the effectiveness of different geographical representations of a location (such as aerial images compared with maps and topological maps - as in London’s Tube map).  • Understand some of the reasons for geographical similarities and differences between countries.  • Create maps of locations identifying patterns (such as: land use, climate zones, population densities, height of land).  • Describe and understand key aspects of:  • physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.  • Name and locate the countries of North and South America and identify their main physical and human characteristics. | | | | | |