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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 isComputing links – Powerpoint presentation on different types of natural disaster | WALT: Understand how earthquakes occur and the damage they can causeCase Study: San Francisco earthquakes (1989) | WALT: Know how volcanoes form and the impact of volcanic eruptionsCase Study: Mt. St. Helens (1980) | WALT: Know about Hurricane Katrina and how people have used this to prepare for future disastersCase Study: New Orleans, Hurricane Katrina (2006) | WALT: Know about the impact of climate change on the frequency of wildfiresCase 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 landHurricane – a storm with a violent windCyclone – a system of winds rotating towards landsTyphoon – 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. |