



Earth, Wind and Fire



Overview

In our study we will learn about physical geography and the key features, such as mountains, and rivers with the impact natural disasters can have on human society. We will study geographical processes such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and flooding, identifying the importance that plate tectonics and climate zones plays in these processes. Our learning will link to our study of the River Nile, whilst investigating our local river. Finally we will give consideration to the current 'Global Warming' Crisis, the use of energy and a sustainable way forward.



Climate Zones

We will describe and understand the key aspects of physical geography, including climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle

Earthquakes

We will learn about the formation of volcanoes naming and locating some of the most famous eruptions, developing an understanding of the tectonic plates and the processes that occur along their borders.

Tornadoes, Hurricanes and Cyclones

We will describe and identify the differences between Tornadoes, Hurricanes and Cyclones. Identifying the process and the locations of each extreme weather condition.

Global Warming



Our Amazing Earth: What's Happening and How We Can Help!

Our planet is pretty awesome—but sometimes, things can get a little wild! Natural Disasters like earthquakes, tsunamis, hurricanes, and wildfires are big events that can happen suddenly and cause a lot of damage. They're part of nature, but it now it looks like these events are happening more and more often.

Global Warming is when the Earth gets hotter because of too much pollution, especially from things like cars and factories. This extra heat can make natural disasters worse and melt ice in the Arctic! That's why sustainability is super important. It means using what we need but saving enough for the future—like turning off lights when we're not using them or recycling to help keep the Earth clean. To protect the planet, we need to use clean energy, like wind, solar, and water power. These are called renewable energy sources because they won't run out and they don't destroy the Earth.

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Vocabulary

Biomes - is a big area of the Earth that has a special kind of climate, plants, and animals living there. Different biomes have different temperatures, rainfall, and types of plants and animals.

climate - is the usual weather that happens in a place over a long time, like years or decades. It's different from weather, which changes every day. For example:

climate zone - is a big area on Earth where the weather is pretty similar throughout the year. There are different types of climate zones, and they're based on things like temperature, rainfall, and seasons.

minerals - are natural substances found in the Earth that have a specific makeup and form. They're like the building blocks of rocks!

tectonic plate - are huge pieces of the Earth's outer shell, called the lithosphere, that float on top of a soft, squishy layer called the mantle.

Consumption - using up or eating something. It can refer to anything you use or consume, like food, water, or even things like electricity or gas

Continent - is a huge piece of land on Earth. There are seven continents, and each one is made up of countries, cities, and lots of different kinds of land like mountains, forests, and deserts.

Cultivation - means growing or taking care of plants, especially crops like fruits, vegetables, and grains.

fossil fuel - are energy sources like coal, oil, and natural gas that come from deep inside the Earth. They formed millions of years ago from plants and animals that got buried and turned into these fuels over time

non-renewable energy sources - is something we use to make energy, but it can't be replaced once it's used up.

Pollution - is when harmful things like rubbish, chemicals, or smoke get into the air, water, or land, making the Earth dirty or toxic

renewable energy sources - is a type of energy that comes from things that won't run out, like the sun, wind, or water.

Sustainable - means doing things in a way that doesn't use up all of the Earth's resources or harm the planet.

My Notes/Questions