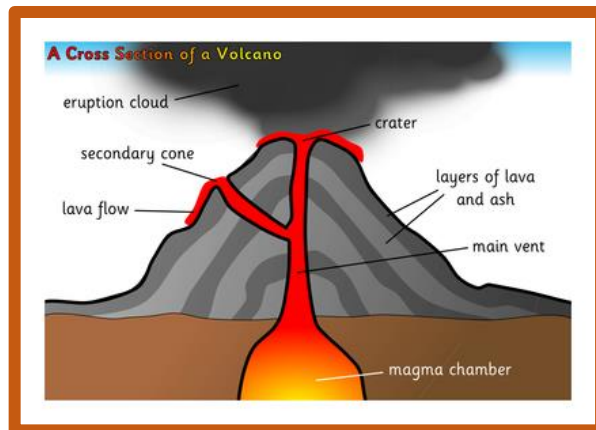
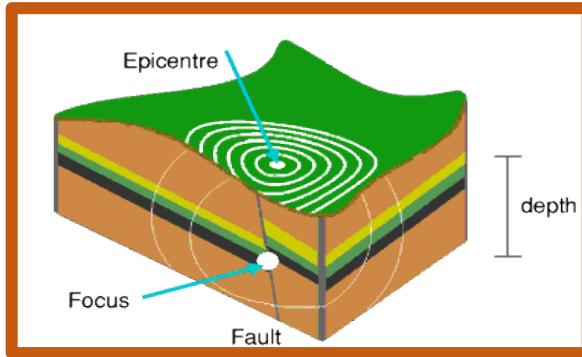


Year 6 Knowledge Organiser- What lies beneath?

What will I learn?

In this topic we will learn to:

- identify and understand lines of longitude and latitude
- understand different time zones across the world
- use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features
- describe and understand key aspects of volcanoes and earthquakes



Previous learning

Y4 Water

You should already know:

- The water cycle process (sources of a river)
- Some physical features e.g. river, mountain, ocean, sea.
- Changing states-solids, liquids and gas

Vocabulary Dozen

Dome/fold/Fault mountains	Different formations of mountains.
Epicentre	The epicentre is directly above the earthquake's focus
Fault line	Earthquakes are formed along fault lines . This is an area of stress in the Earth.
Greenwich Meantime	Greenwich Mean Time is an internationally standard time format.
Hemisphere	A hemisphere is half of a ball, or sphere. People use it to describe one half of the earth, e.g. the southern hemisphere
Latitude	Latitude tells you how far north or south of the Equator you are located. It is measured in degrees.
Lava	Lava is hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano or other opening in the surface of Earth.
Longitude	Lines of longitude run from the top of the Earth to the bottom. They are not parallel as lines of latitude are.
Magma	Magma is molten rock that is found below the Earth's surface.
Ring of fire	The Pacific Ring of Fire is an arc around the Pacific Ocean where many volcanoes and earthquakes are formed
Tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving
Time zone	Time zones give specific areas on the earth a time of day that is earlier or later than the neighbouring time zones .

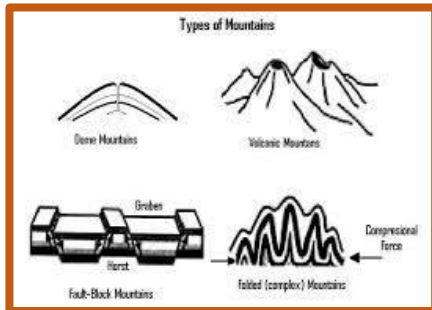
Key Knowledge

What is an earthquake?

As plates carry on moving in different directions over long periods of time, friction causes energy to build up. Eventually it becomes so great that the energy is released, which creates a shock wave - an **earthquake**. If the earthquake is beneath the ocean it can create a huge **tidal wave**, called a **tsunami**.

How are mountains formed?

Mountains form in different ways. Sometimes the crust has folded and buckled, sometimes it breaks into huge blocks. In both cases, great areas of land are lifted upwards to form mountains. Other mountains are formed by the earth's crust rising into a dome, or by volcanic activity when the crust cracks open.



What is a volcano?

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's **crust** that allows **magma**, hot ash and gases to escape. Volcanoes can look like mountains or small hills, depending on what type they are.

Magma is **molten rock** - rock that is so hot it has turned into liquid. When magma reaches the surface of the Earth it is called lava and comes out of the volcano as a volcanic eruption, along with gases and ash.

How do time zones work?

As the Earth rotates on its **axis**, the Sun only shines on the side of the Earth that it is facing. This means: it is **daytime** for the parts of the Earth that have the Sun shining on them while it is **night-time** for places that are on the opposite side of the Earth and are in the shade.

As it is night in some parts of the world while it is day in other parts, different places in the world have different times. This is why the world is divided into **24 different time zones**. One for each hour in a day.

Very large countries that are spread out across many time zones, such as Russia or the USA, are divided into separate time zones. Most smaller countries keep to the same time zone even if part of them falls outside a meridian line.



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Useful Weblinks

<https://www.volcanodiscovery.com/volcano-map.html>

<https://www.stem.org.uk/resources/elibrary/resource/35896/earthquake>

<http://stem-works.com/external/activity/570>



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