Extreme Earth : Geography : Year 5/6



	Learning Objective	Overview	Assessment Questions	Resources
Lesson 1	To find out about the Earth's climate and areas of extreme temperatures.	Children will identify different climate zones around the world and look at how climates change around the poles and the equator. They will identify countries in the world that have extreme weather conditions, including temperature and precipitation.	 Do children know that places in the world near the equator are generally hot? Do children know that the coldest places in the world are by the poles? Can children describe how climates and weather conditions vary around the world? 	 Slides Worksheet 1A/1B/1C/1D Fact Cards Atlases/access to internet Information Cards (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 2	To find out about the water cycle and the distribution of water across the world.	Children will learn about the water cycle and how water moves around the planet. They will explore why droughts occur and what effects droughts can have on a local and global scale.	 Do children know that all the water in the world moves in a continuous cycle? Can children describe the different stages of the water cycle? Can children describe what a drought is and how they are caused? 	 Slides Worksheet 2A/2B/2C/2D Information Sheet (FSD? activity only) Books/access to internet (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 3	To find out about extreme weather conditions across the world.	Children will identify examples of extreme weather conditions around the world, including lightning, floods, typhoons, hurricanes, blizzards and hail storms. They will define each of these occurrences and think about the effects these can have on people and landscapes.	 Can children identify and name examples of extreme weather? Can children explain why some of these examples of extreme weather occur? Can children communicate their knowledge of extreme weather in a variety of ways? 	 Slides Worksheet 3A/3B/3C Information Sheet (FSD? activity only) Picture Cards (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 4	To find out about earthquakes and what causes them.	Children will learn about tectonic plates and how the movement of these can cause earthquakes. They will identify areas around the world that are more susceptible to earthquakes and understand the reasons for this. They will explore the effects on earthquakes on people and landscapes.	 Do children know what causes earthquakes? Do children know that some places in the world are more prone to earthquakes than others? Can children use maps to identify areas that are prone to earthquakes? 	Slides Worksheet 4A/4B/4C Earthquake Cards A/B Earthquake Zone Map Plate Tectonics Map Challenge Cards (FSD? activity only) Extreme Earthquakes sheet (FSD? activity only)
Lesson 5	To find out about tsunamis and how they are caused.	Children will learn what a tsunami is, as well as why and how they occur. They will study pictures of the effects of various tsunamis on people and landscapes, and think about how they can describe the devastation they cause.	 Do children know that a tsunami is caused by movement of tectonic plates? Can children describe the effects of a tsunami? Can children identify areas of high risk on a world map? 	 Slides Worksheet 5A/5B Sentence Cards
Lesson 6	To find out what volcanoes are and how they are formed.	Children will identify the difference between a volcano and a mountain before looking at how volcanoes are formed and what happens when they erupt. They will find out the difference between active, dormant and extinct volcanoes.	 Do children know why volcanoes erupt? Can children convey their knowledge of volcanoes in a variety of ways? Can children describe volcanoes using geographical and descriptive language? 	 Slides Worksheet 6A/6B/6C Picture Cards Volcano Acrostic sheet Help Sheet (FSD? activity only) Materials as listed on Help Sheet (FSD? activity only) End of Unit Quiz

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KS2 Geography Curriculum Objectives

- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern
 Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and
 Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and
 night)
- describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied

Vocabulary

climate, weather, atmosphere, air pressure, temperature, humidity, wind, troposphere, hot, cold, dry, humid, extreme, force, pressure, Equator, Arctic Circle, Antarctic Circle, South Pole, North Pole, desert, drought, flood, rainfall, Sahara Desert, Algeria, Chad, Egypt, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Western Sahara, Sudan, Tunisia, Death Valley, California, Oymyakon, Russia, Mawsynram, India, Atacama Desert, Chile, Tornado Alley, USA, water cycle, precipitation, rain, snow, sleet, hail, evaporation, condensation, transpiration, water vapour, clouds, water shortage, drought, moisture, clouds, crop failure, dams, deforestation, soil erosion, Lightning, Storms, Eye, Hurricanes, Cyclones, Typhoons, Floods, Blizzards, Tornados, Tsunamis, Ocean Floor, Shockwaves, Volcano, Magma, Magma Chamber, Molten Rock, Solid, Liquid, Gas, Ash, Active, Dormant, Extinct, Erupt, Earthquakes. Tectonic

Plates, Crust, Mantle, Inner Core, Outer Core, Fault Lines, Richter Scale, Destruction, Damage, Displacement

Teacher notes