Unit Title: Topic 2 – Are volcanoes more dangerous in Iceland or Eastern Russia?

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<td colspan="2"><u>Possible Lesson Breakdown:</u><br>Lesson 1 – Structure of the earth<br>Lesson 2 – Why do plates move<br>Lesson 3 – Destructive plate boundaries<br>Lesson 4 – Constructive plate boundaries plus knowledge test Knowledge test collective response<br>Lesson 5 –and how composite volcanoes form extended writing<br>Lesson 6 – Extended writing collective response feedback<br>Lesson 7 – How are volcanoes different<br>Lesson 8 – Volcanoes in Iceland<br>Lesson 9 – Volcanoes in Russia<br>Lesson 10 – Revision lesson<br>Lesson 11 – Volcanoes extended writing Are volcanoes more dangerous in Iceland or Eastern Russia?<br>Lesson 12 – Personalised feedback and knowledge test Knowledge test collective response</td>
<td><u>Unit Knowledge (key terms in bold)</u><br><ul><li>The structure of the earth including the different layers of the earth (crust, mantle, outer core, inner core) and the characteristics of each layer.</li><li>The different types of crust and their characteristics (oceanic and continental).</li><li>Convection currents and how they lead to the movement of tectonic plates.</li><li>The different types of plate margin (constructive and destructive).</li><li>Processes and features that occur at constructive plate boundaries, including shield volcanoes, ocean ridges and earthquakes.</li><li>Processes and features that occur at a destructive plate boundary, including composite cone volcanoes, earthquakes, deep ocean trenches and fold-mountains.</li><li>Characteristics of the different types of volcano (shield and composite cone).</li><li>How plate movement causes different types of volcano to form (composite cone, shield).</li></ul></td>
<td><u>Writing Tasks</u><br><br>Explaining how composite volcanoes form.<br><br>Are volcanoes more dangerous in Iceland or Eastern Russia?<br><br><u>Reading Tasks</u><br>Volcanoes in Iceland<br>Volcanoes in Russia</td>
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<td><u>Assessment:</u><br>Lesson 4 Knowledge Test<br>Lesson 14 Knowledge Test</td>
<td><u>Feedback</u><br>Lesson 4 Knowledge test feedback<br>Lesson 6 Collective feedback<br>Lesson 12 Personalised feedback</td>
<td><u>Geographical Skills</u><br><ul><li>Using aerial photographs</li><li>Using maps on a range of scales</li><li>Interpreting data to make decisions</li><li>describing human and physical landscapes (landforms, natural vegetation, land-use and settlement) and geographical phenomena from photographs</li></ul></td>
<td><u>CEIAG</u><br><ul><li>Use of satellite images.</li><li>Use of different forms of maps and mapping tools.</li><li>Links to volcanology and geology made throughout topic – what happens when volcanoes erupt?</li></ul>Environment and agriculture<br>Science/volcanologist/geologist</td>
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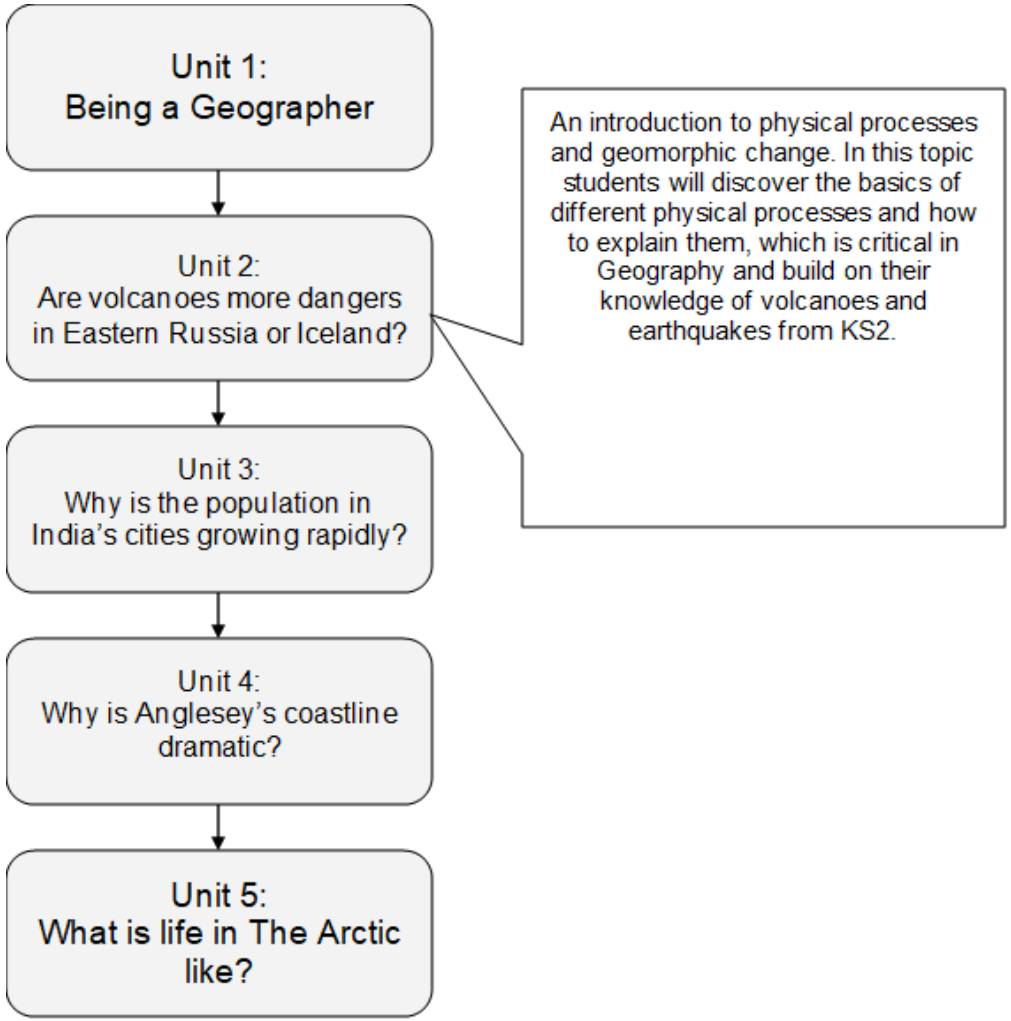
**5 Year Plan Outline**




**Key Knowledge Themes:**

- **Geomorphic change:** Tectonic processes, plate boundaries, and characteristics of volcanoes.
- **Place knowledge:** Russia, Iceland
- **A connected world**: Tectonic processes around the world and global impacts of natural hazards.

**Links to Prior Learning:**

- Dependent on coverage at primary school (some students arrive with basic knowledge of plate movement and some terminology). Should have covered:
  - Locate the world's geographical regions and their...physical characteristics, key topological features and understand how they have changed over time.
  - Physical Geography including: volcanoes and earthquakes.

**National Curriculum Links:**

- Extend their locational knowledge and deepen their spatial awareness of the world's countries of the world to focus on: Russia (focussing on their environmental regions).
- Physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics: rocks