

Key Objective and rationale

To understand the causes and impact of volcanoes in Iceland and evaluate the costs and benefits of living on a volcanic island. This topic follows on from prior learning in Year 3 regarding earthquakes and volcanoes.

Important things I will know and understand:

- The countries, major cities, rivers, mountains and population of Europe.
- The five main lines of latitude of the world, the location of the North and South Pole, Northern and Southern Hemisphere
- Cities, main physical features and temperature of Iceland.
- compared with the UK.
- How to draw and interpret a climate graph and how the climate and physical processes have shaped the landscape of Iceland.
- The physical and human features of the island of Hiemaey in the Westman Islands of Iceland.
- Why Hiemaey has an active volcanoes.
- How volcanoes are formed and structure of a composite volcano
- The benefits and costs or disadvantages of living in close proximity to an active volcano
- Why fishing, trade and tourism are very important economic activities for people in Iceland.
- How fish is caught and processed in Iceland and exported all around the world.

Maps I will refer to:

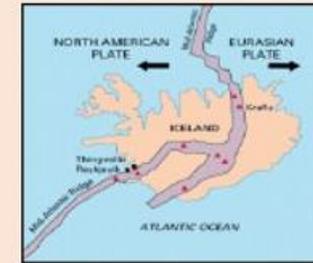
Europe



Westman Islands



Iceland



The Mid-Atlantic Ridge

Important physical processes I will investigate

Volcanic activity

Geographical techniques I will use to support my learning:

Statistical representation: Drawing and interpreting climate graphs and data.

Map work: Political, population, climate regions and world time zones.

Imagery: Terrestrial, ariel and satellite photographs and Google Earth.

Important vocabulary I will learn and use (Core)

Eruption	A volcanic eruption is when gas and/or lava are released from a volcano—sometimes explosively.
Tectonic plate	A massive slab of solid rock made up of Earth's lithosphere (crust and upper mantle).
Longitude	Longitude measures the distance east or west of the prime meridian, and are imaginary lines that divide the Earth
Latitude	Latitude measures the distance north or south of the equator and run east and west, parallel to the equator.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
Archipelago	An area that contains a chain or group of islands scattered in lakes, rivers, or the ocean.
Tourism	The commercial organisation and operation of holidays and visits to places of interest.
Island	A piece of land surrounded by water.

Geographical thinking skills I will use:

Explain	Demonstrate understanding and comprehension of how or why something is the way it is as a result of synthesising information.
Apply	The transfer of knowledge and/or skills learned in one context to help make sense of a different situation
Evaluate	Weigh up and judge the relative importance of something in relation to counter ideas and arguments.
Critique	Review and examine something critically particularly to gain an awareness of its limitations and reliability as evidence

Geographical concepts: (and vocab for this)

Creation (physical) – Physical geography, Location, natural resources, energy.

Community (human) – Human geography, trade, transport, tourism, economic activity.

Compassion (environmental) – Environment, climate, processes.

