Year 5 Geography

Key objective

To understand the causes and impact of volcanoes in Iceland and evaluate the costs and benefits of living on a volcanic island



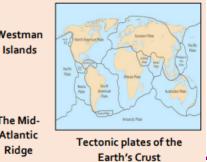
| Important Vocabulary I will learn | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| Landscape | everything that can be seen when looking at a particular place | |
| Precipitation | any kind of moisture that falls from the clouds e.g., rain or snow | |
| Adaptation | how living things are particularly suited to the environment in which they live | |
| Volcano | a landform (usually a mountain) from which red hot liquid magma or lava erupts | |
| Evacuate | move from a place of danger to a safer location | |
| Archipelago | a sea or stretch of water which has many islands | |
| Glacier | a slowly moving mass or river of ice | |
| Geothermal | heat generated by liquid rock deep inside the Earth | |
| Fjord | a long, narrow, inlet from the sea between high cliffs | |
| Growing season | the number of months in the year when the average temperature is 6'C or more | |
| Crust | the thin outermost layer of the Earth made of solid rock | |
| Mantle | the very thick layer of rock that lies between the Earth's crust and central core | |
| Core | the very hot centre of the Earth which is solid on the inside and liquid outside | |
| Tectonic plate | one of the large moving sections of the Earth's crust | |
| Remote | a faraway place situated a long distance from centres of population | |
| Constraint | a factor which limits or restricts the possibility of doing something | |
| Solidify | to cool down and set hard | |
| Processing | carry out a series of actions on something in order to preserve it | |
| Mid-Atlantic | a mountain range running down the centre of the Atlantic Ocean along which the | |
| Ridge | North American and Eurasian plates are slowly spreading apart | |

Important maps I will refer to



Europe





| Important geographical concepts I will understand | | |
|---|---|--|
| Environment | The particular physical and human | |
| | features which make places distinctive | |
| Distribution | The arrangement or pattern of where | |
| | physical and human features are located | |
| Location | The position of something on Earth | |
| Processes | The natural events and human actions that bring about change | |
| Scale | The size or extent of an area or place – local, regional, national, international and global. | |
| Interaction | The links or connections within and between different natural and human processes. | |
| Trade | Buying or selling goods and services between people or countries | |
| Economic | Manufacturing a good or providing a | |
| activity | service that is bought by people. | |
| Transport | Move people and goods from one place to another using a vehicle, aircraft or ship | |
| Tourism | Visiting places that involves staying away from home for one or more nights | |
| Climate | The average weather conditions experienced in a place during the course of a year | |
| Transport | Carrying people or goods from one place to another by vehicle, aircraft or ship | |
| Settlement | Any place where people are living such as a village or city | |
| Energy | The power needed to make something work | |
| Natural resources | Things found in nature that are used by people for economic gain | |

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