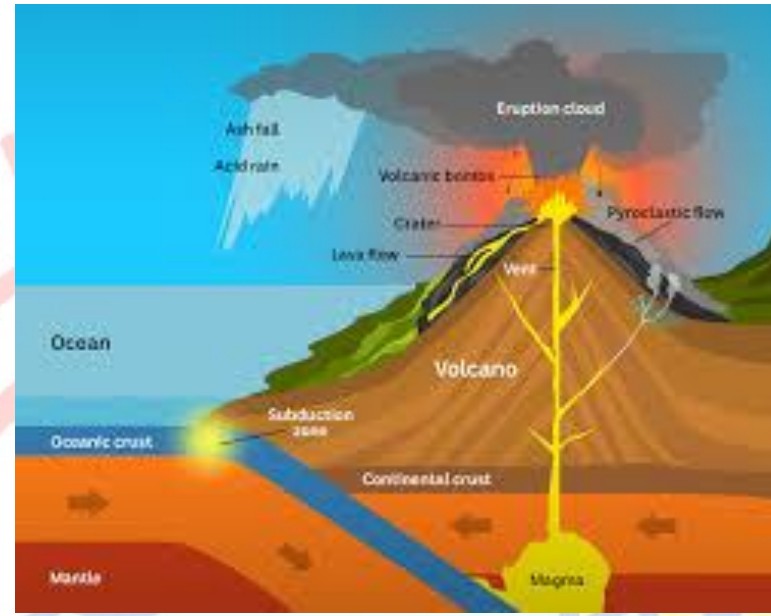


By the end of this project, I will know the answers to these questions

What are tectonic plates?	They are the crust of the earth split into parts - a bit like a jigsaw. They are able to move.
What is the ring of fire?	It is a path along the Pacific Ocean with active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. 90% of the world's earthquakes occur here.
Why do most volcanoes happen in the same place are earthquakes?	This is because they mostly occur at plate boundaries.
Which continents are affected by the ring of fire?	North America, South America, Australasia and Asia
How are volcanoes formed?	Volcanoes are formed when magma from within the Earth's upper mantle works its way to the surface. At the surface, it erupts to form lava flows and ash deposits. Over time as the volcano continues to erupt, it will get bigger and bigger
What positive impact do volcanoes have on local areas?	The lava and ash provide nutrients for the soil which is good for agriculture, the heat from the volcanoes generates geothermal energy and it can also attract tourists which brings income
What causes earthquakes?	Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. They don't just slide smoothly; the rocks catch on each other. The rocks are still pushing against each other, but not moving. After a while, the rocks break because of all the pressure that's built up
What happens after an earthquake?	There may be aftershocks which are smaller earthquakes. These can happen minutes, days, weeks or even months after
What factors affect the level of death and destruction from earthquakes?	The magnitude of the earthquake (strength) Where it happened Time of day How rich or poor the country is
Greater Depth	Explain how the impact from different disasters impacts different communities If you had live in either an earthquake zone or near a volcano, which would you choose and why?



Skills I will require and apply:

- Understanding and using atlases to locate the Ring of Fire, and countries and continents impacted
- Using subject specific vocabulary: northern and southern hemisphere, latitude, longitude and equator
- Geographical skills to locate key locations
- Identify the difference between natural and human features
- Study different recounts and pieces of evidence

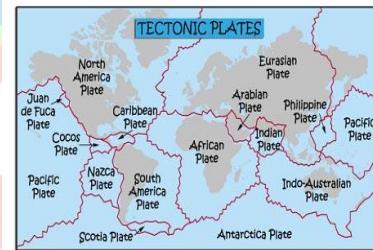
To hook me into this project I will:

Take part in a Volcanoes VR workshop

Experiences that will help me remember:

Volcano experiments, including making own volcanic eruptions
 Carrying out earthquake drills
 Teaching session for parents to end the unit

Vocabulary	Tier 2 and Tier 3		
Pressure	A steady force upon a surface	Mantel	A layer of rock between the crust and the outer core
Crust	Outer layer of the planet	Boundary	Something that marks the edge
Formation	The way in which a thing is formed (in this case volcanoes)	Tectonic Plate	Earth's outer layers is made up of large moving pieces called plates
Northern Southern	North of the hemisphere South of the hemisphere	Hemisphere	Hemisphere means half (hemi) the earth (sphere)
Core	The part of the earth in the middle of our planet	Equator	The equator divides the Earth in the northern and southern hemisphere
Eruption	Pouring out of fumes or lava	Seismic waves	An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake



Texts/books I will be using in this project:

- Escape from Pompeii - Christina Balit
- I survived the destruction of Pompeii - Lauren Tarshis
- The Firework Maker's Daughter - Philip Pullman
- Into the Volcano - Don Wood

Metacognition

What am I being asked to do? Which strategies will I use? Are there any strategies that I have used before that might be useful?

Life Skills

Environmental responsibility - how do our actions affect the world in which we live in?