## Topic Plan

## Year 6

Spring 1 - 'A Ground-Breaking Experience' - Physical Processes
Key Skills of the Earth and what tectonic plates are.

- Know where we can find tectonic plates using a world map and how they move.
- Find out what causes earthquakes and the effects they have.
- How mountains are formed.
- Understand how volcanoes work.
- Using scale and proportion in selfportraits.
- The stability of structures.
- Understand that light travels in a straight line.
- Describe reflections and refraction.
- The structure of the Earth is made up of 4 key layers: crust, mantle, outer core, inner core.
- Continents and oceans sit on tectonic plates.
- Continents were once connected but they have drifted apart over time. This is called continental drift.
- There are 3 key ways that tectonic plates move: pull apart, scape alongside and collide.
- Tectonic plates move very slowly. This movement causes friction which results in earthquakes.
- There are 4 different types of mountains: fold, dome, fault-back and volcanic.


## Key Vocabulary

Tectonic plates - A large slab of rock that floats on the Earth's mantle.
Magma - Molten rock that rises through the Earth's crust and creates lava.
Crust - The cold, rocky outer layer that makes up the Earth's surface. Mantle - Churning liquid rock under the Earth's crust.
Outer core - Very hot layer of the Earth that is mostly made up of liquid iron.
Inner core - Hot, dense ball of mostly iron that sits in the middle of the Earth.
Epicentre- The point directly above the focus of the earthquake on the Earth's surface.
Magnitude scale - The scale that measures the strength of an Earthquake.

| refraction. |  |
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| Key Figures/Places | Reading and Writing Links |



Our class novel this term is Skellig written by David Almond.

Writing

- Non-chronological Report
- Narratives


