

Amblecote Primary School - Knowledge Organisers

Phase; 5/6

Subject; Geography

Focus; Extreme Weather

Term; Spring 2021

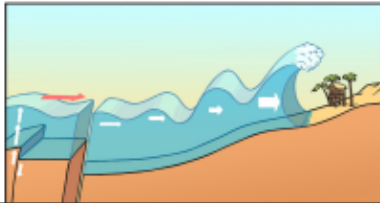
Prior Learning

- To understand the water cycle
- To know where hot and cold climates of the Earth are (the equator)
- To be confident in using an Atlas
- To know how hot and cold climates contrast and why

Key Information

Tsunamis

- A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.
- The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly causing a series of waves.
- As the waves travel through shallower water near land, they get bigger and bigger. The wave crashes onto the land causing devastation to buildings and sometimes even lives.



Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's **tectonic plates** suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the **tectonic plate** boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



Tornadoes

- A tornado is a swirling funnel of air that forms when warm air rises from near the ground into big **cumulonimbus clouds**.
- There can be thunder and lightning at the same time.
- You can see tornadoes due to the dust and water droplets caught in the clouds.
- Storm chasers are film-makers and scientists who head towards the storms. They film the tornadoes and collect data about them.
- Most tornadoes happen in Tornado Alley in America – more than 500 each year.



Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



Vocabulary

Tornado / Twister - a spiralling funnel of air which descends from a storm cloud.

Drought - period with very little or no rain

Lightening - they occur in storm clouds when ice and water rub together.

Tropical Storm - the warm air in tropical regions, mixed with ocean currents and high sea temperatures, causes small thunderstorms which gather energy from the heat and make the storms become more powerful.

Floods - occur when there is more rainfall than usual

Blizzard - severe winter storms. Blizzards have high winds, low temperatures and heavy

By the end of the Unit I should

Be able to explain what causes an extreme weather condition

Understand why some extreme climate of the world are more prone to these conditions

Understand why the physical make up of Earth (plates, core, mantle) can affect extreme weather and natural events.

