

Vocabulary

Science	condensing	water collecting on a cold surface
	decompose	decaying or rotting
	evaporation	a substance changing from a liquid to a gas
	fossil	remains or impression of a prehistoric plant or animal embedded in rock and preserved in petrified form.
	fossilisation	the process of animal or plant becoming a fossil
	freezing	when a substance changes from liquid to solid
	gas	air like substance that moves freely
	igneous	rock that has solidified from lava or magma.
	liquid	material that flows
	melting	turning from solid to liquid
	metamorphic	rock that has undergone transformation by heat, pressure, or other natural forces.
	properties	features that make a material useful
	replica	copy
	sediment	solid material that moves from place to place
	sedimentary	rock that has formed from sediment deposited by water or air.
	skeleton	bones that make up a body
	solid	material that maintains its shape
	states of matter	form of a material
	water cycle	the journey of water
Geography	crust	rocky outer layer of our planet
	earthquake	sudden violent shaking of the ground
	ejected	thrown out
	lava	hot, molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure.
	magma	molten rock
	molten	In a liquid state because of great heat.
	precipitation	rain, snow, sleet or hail
	rock fragments	tiny pieces of rock eroded from other rocks
	tectonic plate	large, moving pieces on which all of Earth's land and water sit
	volcano	a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
	vapour	usually happens

Is the natural world dangerous?

Year 4 Crew
Knowledge Organiser
Terms 3 and 4

Enquiries

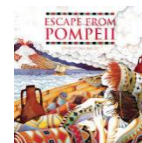
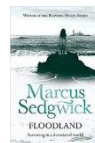
When the Romans came to Britain what happened in Italy (Pompeii)?
What's the difference between a mountain and a volcano?
Do we have earthquakes in Britain?
How does a rock become a fossil?
Can you make it rain?
Is man more dangerous than nature?

Key Facts

Rocks are made up of different minerals and form the Earth's crust. There are 3 different types of rocks; igneous, sedimentary and metamorphic
Soils are made from rocks and organic matter
Fossils are created when plants or animals are trapped within rocks.
There are three states of matter – solid, liquid, gas.
Water freezes at 0°C
Ben Nevis, Snowdon and Scarfell Pike are mountains in the UK.
Volcanoes are vents in the earth's crust through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour and gases are ejected. A volcano begins to form when magma, which is hot molten rock from deep within the earth, rises toward the earth's surface.
Vesuvius is the only active volcano in mainland Europe, and has produced some of the continent's largest volcanic eruptions.
Pompeii is an ancient Roman city located in Italy, destroyed by the violent eruption of Mount Vesuvius in 79 CE.
An earthquake is the shaking of the surface of the Earth and they can be extremely violent. They are caused by movements of the Earth's tectonic plates.
There are several earthquake hotspots in the world - Indonesia, Mexico, Philippines, India and Nepal.
There are six main components, or parts, of weather. They are temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, precipitation, and cloudiness.

Anchor texts

Floodland by Marcus Sedgwick
Escape from Pompeii by Christina Ballit



Key Dates

79 CE eruption of Mt. Vesuvius (Italy)
1138 Aleppo (Syria) earthquake
1815 Mt. Tambora (Indonesia) erupts
1839 India cyclone
1881 Haiphong typhoon
1883 Mt. Krakatoa (Indonesia) erupts
1931 Yellow River Flood (China)
1920 Haiyuan (China) earthquake
1970 Bhola Cyclone (Bangladesh)
1976 Tangshan (China) earthquake
1985 Mount Ruiz (Colombia) erupts
2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami
2005 Hurricane Katrina (USA)
2008 Cyclone Nargis, Burma, Sri Lanka
2010 Haiti earthquake
2010 Eyjafjallajökull (Iceland) erupts

Diagrams

