

Year 4 Indigo Summer 2: Where in the World Do Natural Disasters Occur?

School Value: Creativity – we want to explore another side of learning

Topic Sticky Knowledge	
Geography	Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
	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.
	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.
	The ring of fire is a path along the Pacific Ocean with active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes. 90% of the world's earthquakes occur here.
	Volcanologists monitor active and dormant volcanoes closely to look for changes in temperature, small earthquakes and gases being given off. These changes could all suggest eruptions are likely.
	The biggest earthquake ever recorded, of magnitude 9.5, happened in 1960 in Chile. It lasted around 10 minutes and triggered a massive tsunami with waves up to 25 metres.
Science	Sound is a type of energy. Sounds are created by vibrations. The louder the sound, the bigger the vibration.
	You can change the pitch of a sound in different ways depending on the type of instrument you are playing. For example, if you are playing a xylophone, striking the smaller bars with the beater causes faster vibrations and so a higher pitched note. Striking the larger bars causes slower vibrations and produces a lower note.
	Sound can travel through solids, liquids and gases. Sound travels as a wave, vibrating the particles in the medium it is travelling in. Sound cannot travel through a vacuum.
	Inside your ear, vibrations hit the eardrum and are then passed to the middle and then the inner ear. They are then changed into electrical signals and sent to your brain. Your brain tells you that you are hearing a sound.
D&T	A stable structure is firmly fixed and not likely to change and won't topple over. Examples of stable frame structures are pavilions and tents.
	Cladding is material that covers the frame structure. You can create all sorts of textures using different materials and techniques.

Topic Vocabulary		
Geography	Dormant	A dormant volcano is an active volcano that has not erupted in the past 10,000 years.
	Extinct	Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.
	Magnitude	If you talk about the magnitude of something, you are talking about its great size
	Tectonic Plate	The Earth's outer shell is made up of huge slabs of moving rock called tectonic plates.
	Fault	Fractures in Earth's crust where rocks on either side of the crack have slid past each other.
	Eruption	An explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.
	Aftershock	A shaking event that follows an earthquake. They are sometimes more damaging than the original earthquake.
Science	Vibration	A quick movement back and forth.
	Sound Wave	Vibrations travelling from a sound source
	Amplitude	The size of a vibration. The larger the amplitude, the louder the sound
	Pitch	How high or low a sound is
D&T	Eardrum	A part of the ear which is a thin, tough layer of tissue that is stretched out like a drum skin. It separates the outer ear from the middle and inner ear. Sound waves make the eardrum vibrate.
	Frame Structure	A way of building something so that the inside supports are built first and the outside covering is added afterwards
	Reinforce	To make something stronger, especially by adding another material or element to it

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Stand-Alone Sticky Knowledge	
RE	We all have many different beliefs, and there are many different reasons we might believe something. Our beliefs can be true or false. Sometimes we make mistakes. We might misremember or our brains might trick us into seeing or hearing things that are not really there.
	Many humanists believe that we should be prepared to question our beliefs. We have a responsibility to ask questions, think clearly and carefully (this is called using reason), and look at the evidence. That way, we give our beliefs the best chance of being true.
	Humanists believe the world is a natural place. There is no scientific evidence for the existence of supernatural beings (such as ghosts or spirits), supernatural powers (such as mind reading or seeing into the future), or supernatural forces (such as miracles).
	Humanists think we should try to explain how the world works without relying on anything supernatural. When we have questions about what happens around us and why, they believe we should look for natural explanations.
	Humanists don't believe in a god. They don't think there is any good reason or evidence to believe. They recognise that there are many stories about gods in holy books such as the Bible, but they believe these are just stories, not true stories.
	Although humanists don't believe in a god, they recognise that many people do. Humanists support freedom of belief and we should be allowed to question each other and disagree.
	Medieval music means music from the Middle Ages. The time we call the Middle Ages is a long period from about 400 AD to 1400 AD. We do not know a great deal about music of this time because it was such a long time ago and music was not often written down therefore we don't know who the composer was.
Music	The estampie is a medieval dance and musical form which was a popular instrumental and vocal form in the 13th and 14th centuries.
	When writing blogs, think carefully before posting anything online. Do not post personal details, such as surnames or photographs. Think carefully about what you write and do not write anything that might seem critical of others (teacher, friends or school for example).
Computing	Blog posts are stored as HTML code on the internet. You can include images, audio and video.

Stand-Alone Vocabulary		
RE	Secular	Not connected with religious or spiritual matters.
	Rationality	Thinking about things clearly, in a logical way, with decisions based on facts
	Ethical	Someone who is honest and follows good moral practice.
	Evidence	Body of facts which indicate whether a belief is true and valid.
	Atheist	Someone who does not believe in a God or Gods.
	Theist	Someone who believes that there is a God or Gods.
Music	Ostinato	A short, repeated rhythmic or repeated pattern.=
	Three-time	3 beats per bar. Songs in three-time have the rhythm 1-2-3 1-2-3 1-2-3
Computing	Creative Commons	Copyright licensing scheme in which content can be re-used without additional permission, subject to certain specified conditions
	Hyperlinks	Text or images that, when clicked, opens another page or moves to another part of the document
	Uniform Resource Locator (URL)	A standard for specifying the location on the Internet of certain data files. The URL includes the protocol used to transmit the data, the computer on which it is stored, the file path and the file name of the data
French	Il neige	It's snowing
	Il gèle	It's freezing/icy
	Il fait ... degrés	It is ... degrees.
	Quand ..., il te faut	When....., you need.....