

# Knowledge Organiser: Earthquakes



## Content:

- Locational knowledge
- Human and physical geography

## Key Questions

Can I name the layers of the Earth?

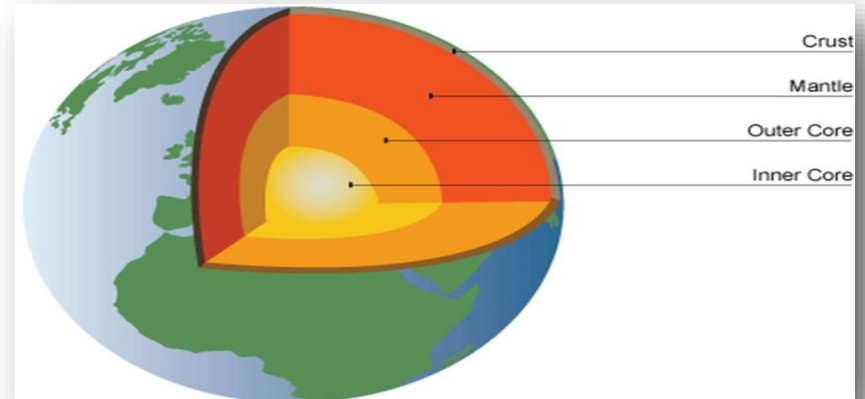
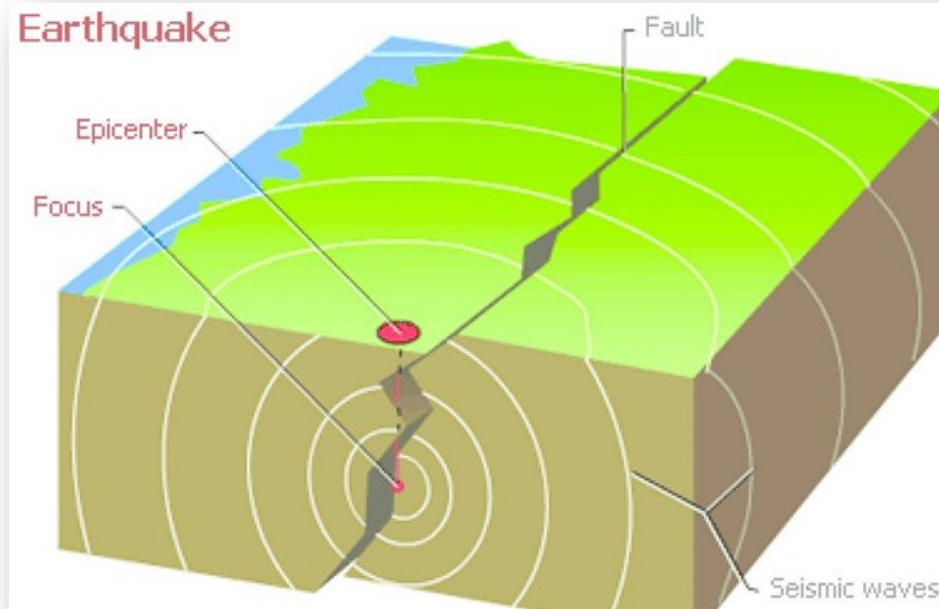
Can I describe what causes earthquakes and natural disasters?

Can I describe the process of measuring the scale of an earthquake?

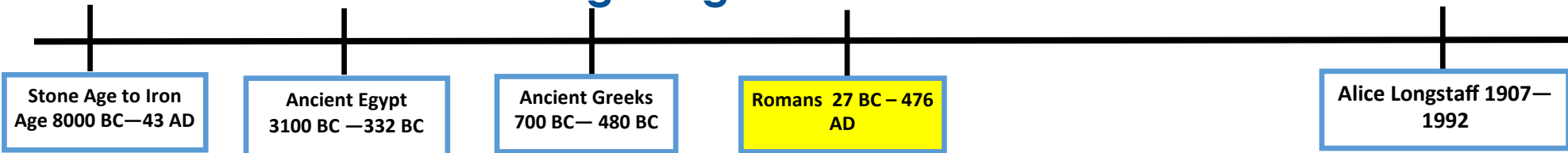
Can I investigate how technology and buildings can be designed to withstand the impact of an earthquake?

## Vocabulary

<b>Crust Earth.</b>	The very thin (on average only 40 km thick) outer layer of the Earth.
<b>Epicentre</b>	The point on the Earth's surface where the damage is felt the most.
<b>Magnitude</b>	The size or power of an earthquake
<b>Mantle</b>	The mantle is thickest layer of the Earth The tectonic plates are a combination of the crust and the outer mantle.
<b>Natural disaster</b>	A natural disaster is a major event caused by natural processes of the Earth.
<b>Physical geography</b>	Anything that is created by a process or the weather is a physical feature
<b>Plate boundaries</b>	Where two tectonic plates meet.
<b>Tectonic plate</b>	A massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle (and inner layer) of the Earth.
<b>Richter scale</b>	A scale to measure the magnitude of an earthquake



# Knowledge Organiser: The Romans



## What I already know:

- Who was living in Britain prior to the Roman Invasion (The Celts)
- Why people invade and settle in other countries.
- Be able to name some different sources of evidence and explain differences e.g.: primary and secondary sources – artefacts from the time vs books written now about the time.
- Know the meaning of archeology.
- Be able to place Ancient Egypt and the Stone Age on a timeline.

## Key Questions

Can I find out why the Romans attempted to invade Britain?

Can I describe what an empire is?

Can I research what Britain was like at the time of the Roman invasion?

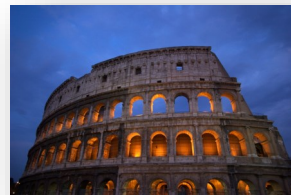
Can I describe how settlement, migration and immigration are different from invasion and conquest?

Can I research how Britain was influenced by the Roman empire – what did they do for us?

Can I discuss why The Romans left Britain? What came next?

## Vocabulary

<b>Ancient history</b>	This is the history of people who lived thousands of years ago in places where writing was being developed (3000BC to 500AD).
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
<b>Artefact</b>	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
<b>Civilisation</b>	A large, well organised group of people united by shared laws, trade, culture and values.
<b>Empire</b>	A group of countries that have been taken over and are ruled by one person or country.
<b>AD</b>	AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
<b>Invasion</b>	To try and take over a place by force
<b>Migration</b>	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there
<b>Immigration</b>	The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
<b>Evidence</b>	Anything directly related to some event, person, or period of the past. It reveals information that might help us better understand what happened
<b>Sources</b>	A 'source' is anything that provides information : words, pictures, or artefacts



# Knowledge Organiser: Rocks



## Prior Knowledge:

I can name, describe, compare and group together materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. I understand some important processes and changes in the natural world, including the seasons and changing states of matter. I can explore and compare the differences between things that are living, dead, and things that have never been alive.

## Key Vocabulary

sedimentary rocks
metamorphic rocks
igneous rocks
fossil
geologist
paleontologist
permeable/non-permeable
decomposing



## Key Questions

Can I compare and group together different kinds of rocks on the basis of their appearance and simple physical properties?

Can I describe in simple terms how fossils are formed when things that have lived are trapped within rock?

Can I recognise that soils are made from rocks and organic matter?

## Definitions

Permeable/  
non-  
permeable

**Permeable** — lets through water  
**non -permeable** — does not let water through

Sedimentary rock

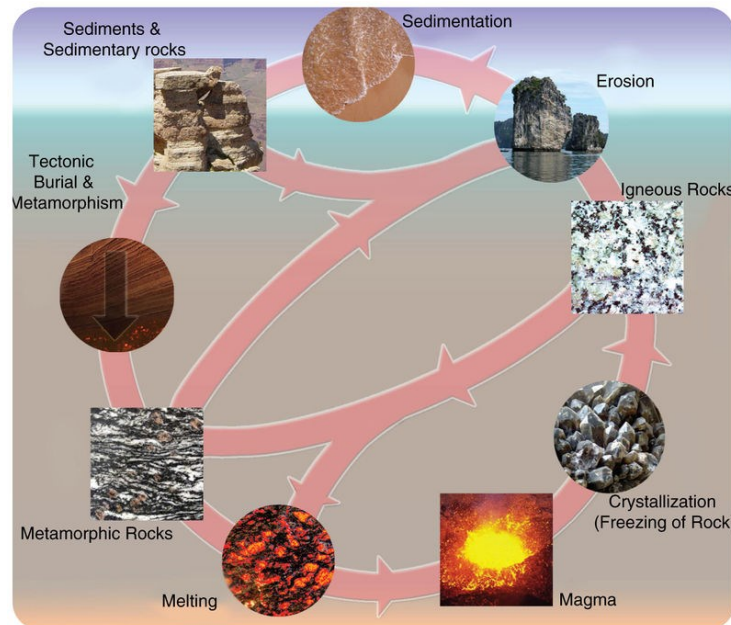
Sedimentary rocks like sandstone or chalk are formed over millions of years when sediments (tiny pieces of rocks and organic matter) are pressed together

Metamorphic rock

A metamorphic rock is a type of rock which has been changed by extreme heat and pressure

Igneous rock

Igneous rock is one of the three kinds of rock present on Earth. It is formed when magma or lava from volcanoes cools; basalt and granite are both igneous rocks.



# Knowledge Organiser: States of Matter



## Prior Knowledge:

I can distinguish between an object and the material from which it is made. I can identify and name a variety of everyday materials. I can describe and compare and group together a variety of everyday materials on the basis of their simple physical properties. I can compare changes across the four seasons.

## Key Vocabulary

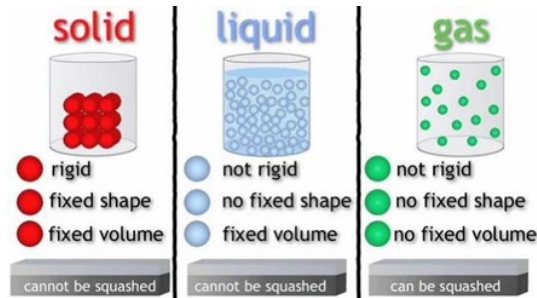
state
matter
solid, liquid, gas
evaporate
condense
flow
volume
classify
criteria
water cycle
H <sub>2</sub> O
precipitation
vapour
heating, boiling, cooling,

## Key Questions

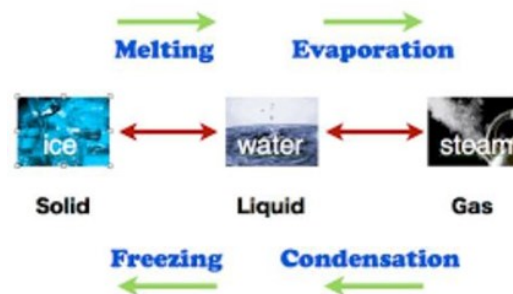
Can I compare and group materials together, according to whether they are solids, liquids or gases?

Can I observe that some materials change state when they are heated or cooled, and measure or research the temperature at which this happens in degrees C?

Can I identify the part played by evaporation and condensation in the water cycle and associate the rate of evaporation with temperature?



## Changes of State



## Definitions

States of matter	Matter makes up our planet and the whole universe. On Earth, all matter exists in one of three different states: solid, liquid or gas. Matter can change state; heating, cooling, evaporating and condensation are ways in which a material changes state.
evaporation	Evaporation is the process by which a liquid, when heated, changes into a gas and rises into the air. Evaporation is part of the water cycle as water from the earth's seas and oceans evaporates when is heated by the sun's rays.
condensation	Condensation is to turn from a gas into a liquid. In the water cycle, the evaporated water in the air cools and turns back into a liquid.
Water cycle	The water cycle is the continuous journey water takes from the sea, to the sky, to the land and back to the sea.