

## Knowledge about Survival

- Climate zones are areas around the world that are characterised by their climate. The three main climate zones are tropical, temperate and polar.
- Climate zones are affected by the zone's position on the Earth: for example, the hottest places of the Earth are situated around the equator, with tropical climates lying between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn.
- Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake.
  - The Haitian Earthquake of 2010 was a magnitude of 4.4 on the Richter scale and killed 230,000 and affected up to 3 million people.
- Tsunamis are usually caused by earthquakes under the ocean floor, although they can be caused by other forces that disturb the ocean such as a falling meteor.
  - The Boxing Day Tsunami of 2004's epicentre was off the west coast of Sumatra, Indonesia and affected Thailand, Sri Lanka and surrounding areas.
- Tropical storms (hurricanes, typhoons and cyclones) can be some of the fiercest storms on Earth. These storms develop in tropical areas of oceans and are called different things depending on where they are.
  - 2019's Typhoon Hagibis affected Japan, South Korea, Russia, Alaska and Mariana Islands.
- Flooding is the biggest natural disaster on Earth, besides disease. Floods occur due to excess water /rainfall e.g. rivers bursting their banks, sea levels rising.
- Droughts occur when a long period of abnormally dry weather leads to a severe water shortage. Droughts are also often caused by the activity of humans as well.
- Climate change caused by greenhouse gases is changing our weather patterns leading to rising temperatures and extremes of weather - both of which are damaging our natural environment.

## Links

Y4 – Volcanoes , tectonic plates and fault lines  
Y5 – Biomes and climates

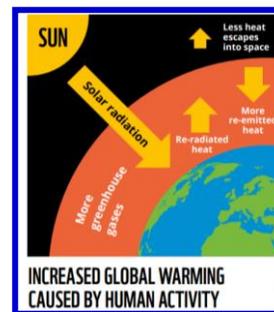
## Memorable Moments

**Showcase of Learning**  
Children will exhibit their learning through a Survivors' Museum to Key Stage 2 children.

## Reading Texts



Supplemented by non-fiction texts, webpages etc.



## Y6 Survival



## Subject-Specific Vocabulary In order of teaching

Word	Definition
Climate	The weather conditions typical; of an area in general or over a certain period.
Tropics	The tropics are the region of the Earth near to the equator and between the Tropic of Cancer in the northern hemisphere and the Tropic of Capricorn in the southern hemisphere.
Tectonic Plates	The theory of plate tectonics is that Earth's outer layer is made up of large moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates, which are made of rock. Under the plates is a weaker layer of partially melted rock. Tectonic plates are constantly moving over this weaker layer.
Magnitude	The great size or extent of something; used to measure e.g. the magnitude of an earthquake.
Fault	A fault is a fracture in rock where there has been movement and displacement.
Epicentre	The point on the earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake or tsunami.
Seismic (activity)	Vibrations of the earth and its crust responsible for earthquakes and tsunamis.
Hurricane	A tropical storm in the Atlantic Ocean.
Typhoon	A tropical storm in the Pacific Ocean.
Cyclone	A tropical storm in the Indian Ocean.
Flash Flood	A sudden local flood, typically due to heavy rain.
Distribution	The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
Climate Change	Climate change is any significant long-term change in the expected patterns of average weather of a region (or the whole Earth) over a significant period of time. Climate change is about abnormal variations to the climate, and the effects of these variations on other parts of the Earth.