

Key Vocabulary

migrate	disperse	sustainability	natural disaster	natural resources	canopy (trees)
Ordnance Survey	distance	scale	grid reference	symbols	magma
rural	land use	congestion	pollution	tectonic plates	naturalised
indigenous	immigrant	survey	questionnaire	latitude	longitude
Greenwich/ Prime Meridian	time zone	Northern hemisphere	Southern hemisphere	Tropic of Capricorn	Tropic of Cancer
Equator	deforestation	Arctic	Antarctic	renewable	population
biomes	vegetation belt	climate zones	conservation	pollution	export
import	tropical	equatorial	subterranean	location	minutes (location)

In Year 5, you learnt:

- What makes an environment extreme
- Some of the ways in which living things adapt to extreme environments
- That deserts, mountains, ocean trenches and polar regions are extreme
- How humans affect extreme environments

Historical natural disasters include...

Natural disasters can be caused by....

Modern humans are protected against natural disasters by...

Some of the impacts of natural disasters include...

Some recent natural disasters have been...

Key Learning (teachers can substitute other natural disasters for these as long as they include an equivalent range)

• Scientists think that dinosaurs were wiped out when a massive asteroid hit the Earth ¹ • The ancient Roman city of Pompeii was buried under 4 to 6 m of volcanic ash and pumice in the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in AD 79 • Over a million people died due to famine caused by drought in Ethiopia in 1984 • In 2010 Eyjafjallajökull in Iceland erupted resulting in what, at the time, was the largest air-traffic shut-down since World War II. • A major earthquake occurred in Christchurch, New Zealand, on Tuesday 22 February 2011	• Hurricane Katrina, a tropical cyclone struck the south-eastern United States in late August 2005. The hurricane claimed more than 1,800 lives • The 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami (also known as the Boxing Day Tsunami) killed an estimated 227,898 people in 14 countries, making it one of the deadliest natural disasters in recorded history • Earthquakes are usually caused by sudden movements along fault lines • Tsunamis are usually caused by earthquakes under the ocean.	• Tropical cyclones are formed over warm ocean waters near the equator. When warm, moist air over the ocean rises upward from near the surface, a cyclone is formed • Some people classify the Covid-19 pandemic as a natural disaster; others disagree because it was spread by human activity • Scientists are working to create, and improve natural disaster warning systems • Natural disasters have long lasting economic and humanitarian consequences.
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¹ <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m0016djt>

