



Revision as Homework

The

Knowledge

Curriculum

ExCELLENCE IN EVERYTHING



Homework as Revision

Every homework you do will be **learning**

You will learn

- ✓ **key facts,**
- ✓ **dates,**
- ✓ **characters,**
- ✓ **concepts and**
- ✓ **precise definitions** for each topic of each subject

WHY?

So you know everything you need to know and tests and exams are easier.



Homework as Revision

You will learn all the key facts of a topic.

Your teacher will give you a sheet of A4 paper with all the key facts you need to know. This is called a **Knowledge Organiser**.



You will have between 6-10 Knowledge organisers for each subject.

You will keep these in plastic wallets in a folder, called your **Knowledge Folder**

Geography Knowledge Organiser: Plates, Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Key Terms

- Crust – the thin outer layer of the Earth, made of rock
- Continental crust – this is made of lighter rock and forms the continents
- Oceanic crust – the crust under the oceans
- Core – the inner layer of the Earth, made mainly of iron plus a little nickel
- Crater – the hollow around the vent of a volcano
- Mantle – the middle layer of the Earth, between the crust and the core
- Lithosphere – the hard outer part of the Earth's surface; it is broken into large pieces called plates which are moving slowly around
- Convection current – a current of warmer material; when air or water or soft rock is heated from below, the warmer material rises in convection currents
- Focus – the 'centre' of an earthquake
- Epicentre – the point on the ground directly above the focus of an earthquake
- Seismic wave – wave of energy given out in an earthquake; it shakes everything
- Magma – melted rock below the Earth's surface; when it reaches the surface it is called lava
- Pyroclastic flow – a flood of gas, dust, ash and other particles rushing down the side of a volcano, after an eruption
- Mudflow – a river of mud; it can form when the material from an eruption mixes with rain or melting ice
- Volcano – a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava is erupted from the Earth's crust
- Aftershock – a smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake
- Plates – the Earth's surface is broken into large pieces, like a cracked eggshell; the pieces are called plates
- Earthquake – the shaking of the Earth's crust caused by rock movement

A map showing the Earth's plates

The layers that make up the Earth

Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions have killed millions of people, and ruined millions of lives. We can't stop them. All we can do is help the survivors and find ways to protect people in the future.

Plate Movements

- 1) Some plates are moving apart – North American plate & Eurasian plate
Here you get earthquakes and eruptions
- 2) Some plates are pushing into each other – Nazca plate & South American plate
Here you get earthquakes and volcanoes
- 3) Some plates are sliding past each other – Pacific plate & North American plate
Here you get earthquakes but no volcanoes

Some facts & information...

- > The Earth's crust is 8–65km thick
- > The continental crust is mainly granite and about 30km thick on average
- > The oceanic crust is mainly basalt and about 5km thick on average
- > Volcanoes & Earthquakes occur along the edge of the Earth's plates
- > A volcano forms when liquid rock reaches the Earth's surface
- > An earthquake is caused by rock suddenly shifting

The amount of energy an earthquake gives out is called its magnitude. We show it on the Richter scale.



Homework is **self-quizzing** – **cover write check** the facts on the knowledge organiser for **30 minutes** for each of the two subjects on that night's homework schedule.

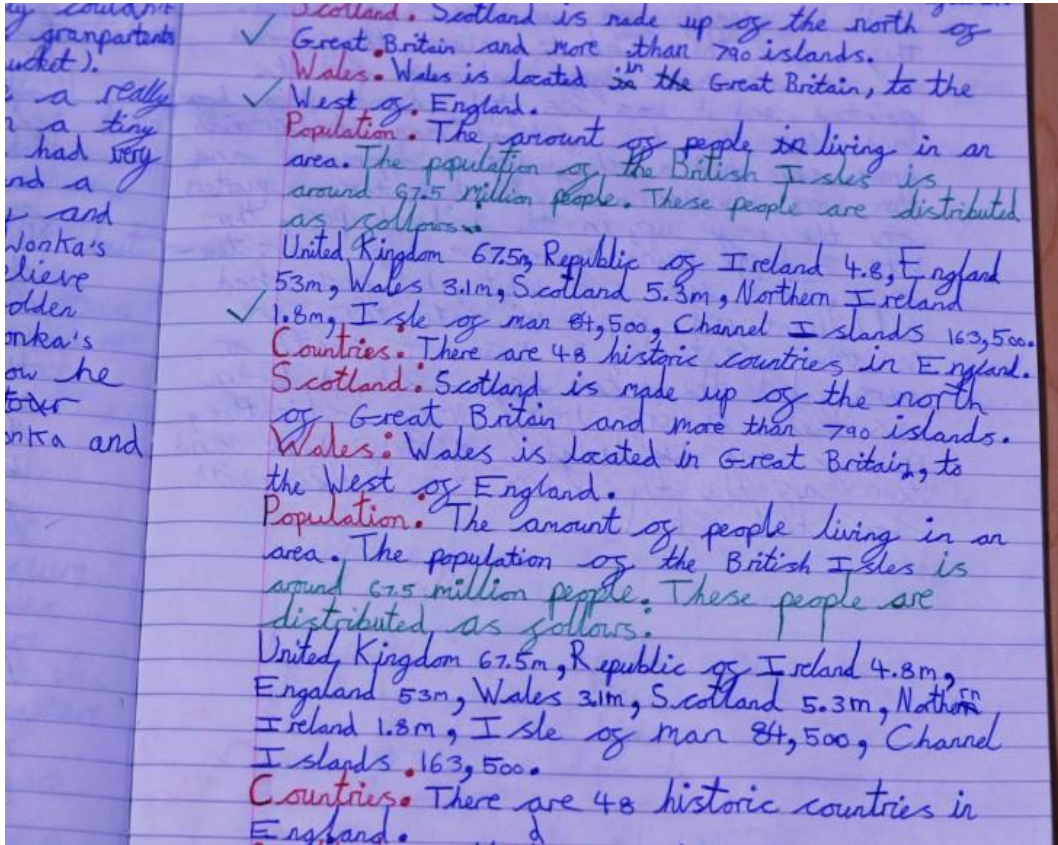
Write your self-quizzing in your **practice books** which will be checked by your teacher the next lesson.

The self-quizzing should be of sufficient **quality and quantity**.



Quantity – 1 whole page of the practice book, no spaces

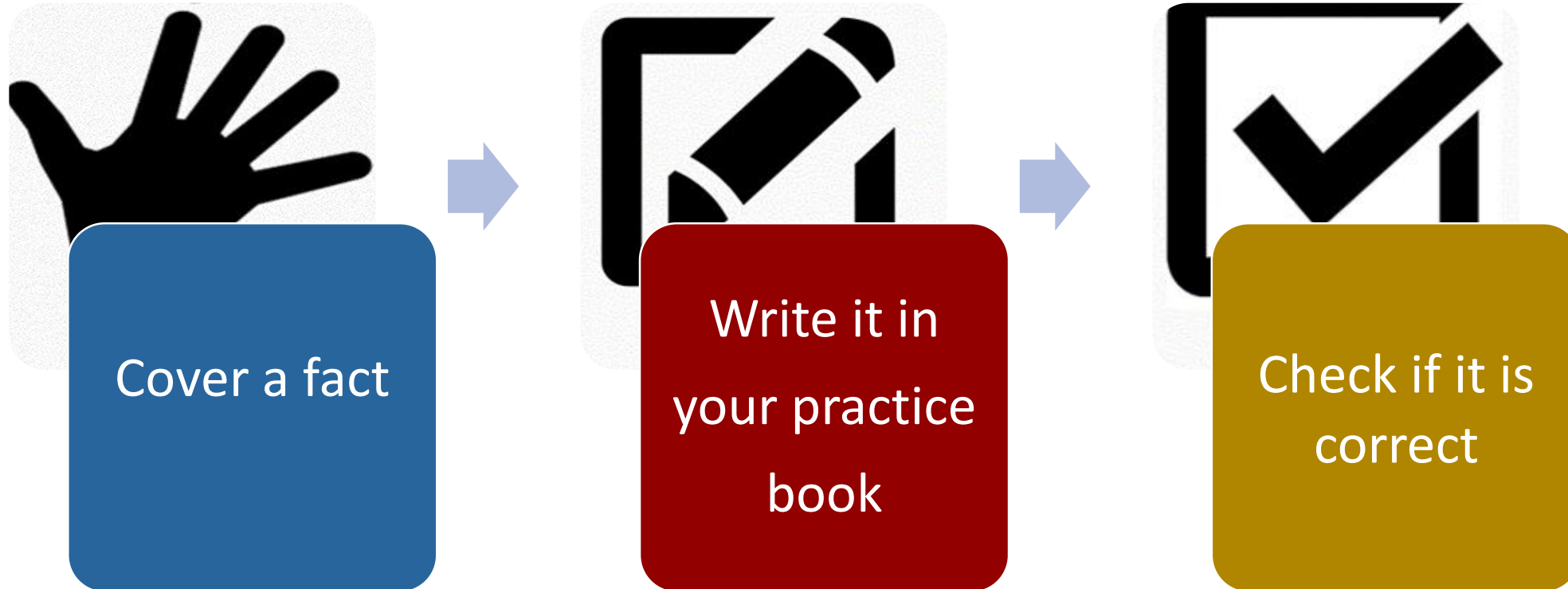
Quality – neat and accurate, in black or blue pen with mistakes corrected in red pen.





Homework as Revision

READ the facts on the knowledge organiser and try to remember them.



Repeat the cover write check as often as is needed to get it right.



Self Quizzing

Go back to your self quizzing in 10 minutes



Can you still remember what you've learnt?



What about after 30 minutes



Your teacher will check your practice book the next lesson they have you.

They will also test you on the facts you have learnt.

This test will not be used for any progress checks, but it will tell your teacher if you have done your homework well enough.



Homework as Revision

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
*Maths	English	History	Science	Geography
MFL	Mu/Drama	*Art	Technology	PE

**Maths and Art homework may be different to self quizzing*