


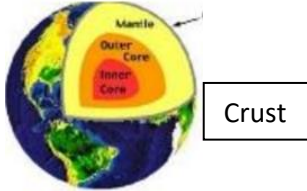
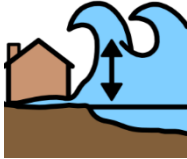
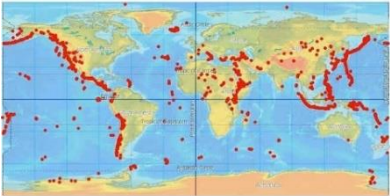
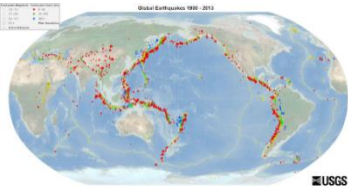
# Year 3 - Geography – Volcanoes and Earthquakes

**What we already know:**

The seven continents and five oceans of the world.  
 The location of some countries, including in the UK, in Europe and Kenya.  
 That Edinburgh Castle is built on an extinct volcano.  
 That a volcano (fissure) created the Giant’s Causeway.  
 Igneous rock is formed through the cooling and solidification of magma / lava

**What’s next?**

To know how volcanoes are formed and how earthquakes occur.  
 To know that volcanoes can be formed three ways and there are three types of volcanoes: Shield volcanoes, stratovolcanoes (Composite volcanoes) and Cinder cone volcanoes.  
 To know that the earth is made up of different layers.  
 To know the location of the world’s largest volcanoes and earthquakes.  
 To locate volcanoes and earthquakes on a map.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Economy/Trade	Environment and Sustainability	Being a Geographer	Vocab																								
<p>There are no active volcanoes in the UK. We do get the some very low-level earthquakes that usually cause nothing more than superficial damage</p>	<p>To describe the parts of the world where volcanoes are clustered (e.g. the west coast of North America). Where appropriate begin to add additional information (e.g. just north of the tropics, on the same line of latitude).</p> <p>Know that many volcanoes are dormant or extinct, understanding the difference.</p> <p>Recognise that some countries are far more prone to volcanoes and earthquakes than others – many of these countries make up ‘the ring of fire’.</p>  <p>Iceland and Italy are both known for their volcanoes. In both countries, many tourists visit to see the volcanoes (link to previous unit). Compare the volcanoes in the different countries. Know that Vesuvius is particularly well known because of Pompeii in AD79</p>	<p>Know that the earth is made of a crust, mantle and core and that the land we can see is where the earth’s crust comes above sea-level.</p>  <p>Beneath the surface, this crust is divided into tectonic plates.</p> <p>The movement between plates causes earthquakes and volcanoes to occur. How the plates move, determines the severity of any earthquake and/or the type of volcano that may form.</p> <p>Earthquakes under the oceans can lead to Tsunamis.</p>  <p>Earthquakes are measured using the Richter Scale.</p> <p>Earthquakes, some volcanic eruptions and Tsunamis can cause natural disasters that are devastating for the communities that are affected.</p>	<p>Be able to interpret maps that are not Eurocentric.</p> <p>To recognise the latitude and longitude on maps and globes. To know that these help geographers describe where places are.</p> <p>Recognise the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn and make generalisations about climate their based on their previous knowledge.</p>  	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tier One</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Volcano</td> <td>Location</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Continent</td> <td>Melt</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Earthquake</td> <td>Tsunami</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Erupt</td> <td>Lava</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tier Two</b></p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>Active</td> <td>A volcano that regularly erupts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dormant</td> <td>Not active but can be active later on.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Extinct</td> <td>Not active and not expected to be active again.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Core</td> <td>The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Crust</td> <td>The outer layer of the earth.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vent</td> <td>The part of a volcano, which gases and lava erupt.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gas</td> <td>A state of matter that is neither liquid nor solid.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hot spot</td> <td>A thin plate where volcanoes are formed.</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Tier Three</b></p> <p>Magma - molten rock that forms in very hot conditions inside the earth.          Mantle – mantle the part of the earth between the crust and the core.          Molten - hot, thick liquid rock produced by heating to a very high temperature.          Tectonic plates - any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that move.          Fault lines - a long crack in the surface of the earth where earthquakes usually occur.          Pressure - force that is produced when something is pressed hard.          Richter Scale - the measure of the strength of the earth’s vibrations</p>	Volcano	Location	Continent	Melt	Earthquake	Tsunami	Erupt	Lava	Active	A volcano that regularly erupts.	Dormant	Not active but can be active later on.	Extinct	Not active and not expected to be active again.	Core	The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle.	Crust	The outer layer of the earth.	Vent	The part of a volcano, which gases and lava erupt.	Gas	A state of matter that is neither liquid nor solid.	Hot spot	A thin plate where volcanoes are formed.
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