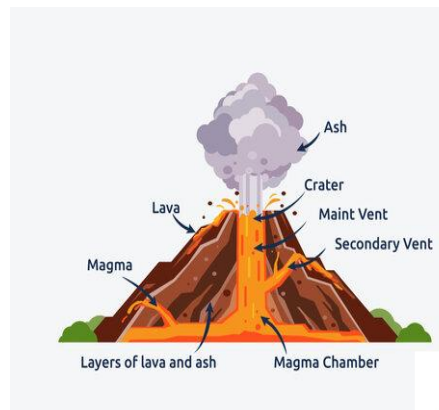


Year 6 – Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Vocabulary	Definitions
Core	The very hot, dense centre of our planet.
Crater	The mouth of a volcano.
Crust	The surface layer covering our planet.
Earthquake	A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of the earthquake.
Erupt	A sudden burst of a volcano causing lava to explode out of the Earth's surface.
Lava	Molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.
Molten	Hot, melted rocks.
Magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
Mantle	Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.
Seismic waves	An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake or other means.
Tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
Volcano	An opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gases escape.

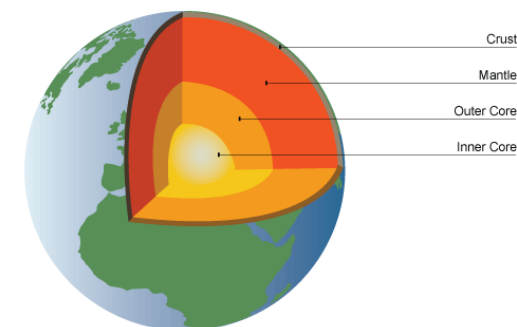
Diagram of a volcano



An image of the world's tallest volcano



Layers of the Earth



Key Knowledge

There are four layers of the Earth. The crust is the outer layer which is made of hard rock. It is 10-90km thick. The mantle is made up of extremely hot rock that flows. It is 3000km thick. The outer core is made of Iron and nickel. It is mostly liquid with some rocky parts. The inner core is also made out of iron and nickel. This is the hottest layer.

Earthquakes are caused when the Earth's tectonic plates suddenly move. Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries. Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property. The power of an earthquake is measured using the Richter Scale.

Volcanos are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the Earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it. Active volcanos erupted in the last 10,000 years. Dormant volcanos haven't erupted in the last 10,000 years but may erupt again. Extinct volcanos aren't expected to erupt again. Volcanos can trigger tsunamis, floods, earthquakes, mudflows, lava flows and avalanches.

Most tectonic activity is along plate margins and the edge of continents. Some volcanos form over hot spots in the mantle. The Ring of Fire is a region around much of the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur.

The tallest volcano in the world is Ojos del Salado in Argentina/Chile (6,893m). This volcano is dormant. The world's largest active volcano is Mauna Loa in Hawaii (4,169m). The most active volcano is Kīlauea in Hawaii.

Key Skills

Follow a short route on an OS map independently.

Use atlases, maps and globes to find out about other features of places e.g. weather patterns.

Recognise and use OS map symbols and describe features shown on an OS map.

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography: Volcanoes and Earthquakes.

Use and define appropriate geographical vocabulary related to the topic and be able to use in a number of different ways.

Collect more complex evidence and record the evidence in a variety of different ways.

Analyse evidence and draw conclusions in more detail e.g. compare historical maps of varying scales, temperature of various locations, influence on people everyday life.

Use a variety of sources of evidence to express views about the local area.

Use graphs as evidence in an investigation in the local area.

Select and use a range of measuring instruments in investigations and be able to explain choices.

Make a variety of scale drawings with increasing accuracy.

Draw a plan view with some accuracy.

Escape from Pompeii by Christina Balit

