

<u>Vocabulary</u>	
Crust	Thick outer shell of rock covering the earth's surface.
Mantle	Largest layer of the earth, lying between the crust and the outer core.
Inner core	This is a huge metal ball made mainly from iron, with a temperature of around 5000°C to 6000°C.
Outer core	The outer core is a liquid layer of iron and nickel which flows around the centre of the Earth, creating its magnetic field.
Tectonic plates	Massive, irregularly shaped slabs of solid rock that make up earth's crust.
Active	A volcano that has erupted in the last 10,000 years.
Dormant	A volcano that hasn't erupted in the last 10 000 years, but may erupt again.
Extinct	A volcano that hasn't erupted in the last 10,000 years, and isn't expected to erupt again.
Richter scale	A measure of the strength of earthquakes.
Magma	Molten rock below the earth's crust.
Lava	Magma that has escapes from the earth's crust.

# Year 3 Spring 1- Volcanoes and earthquakes

## Prior Knowledge

In Year 2 we:

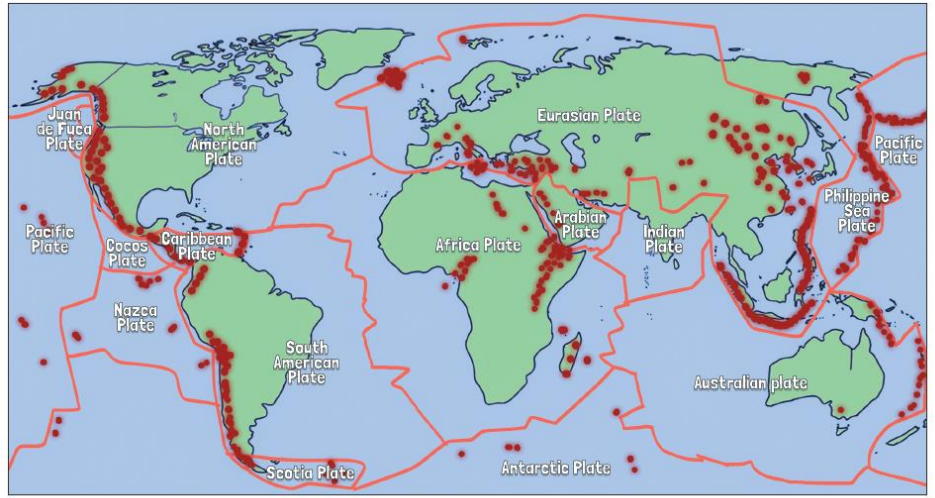
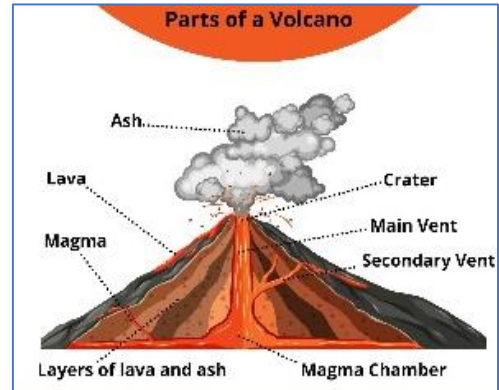
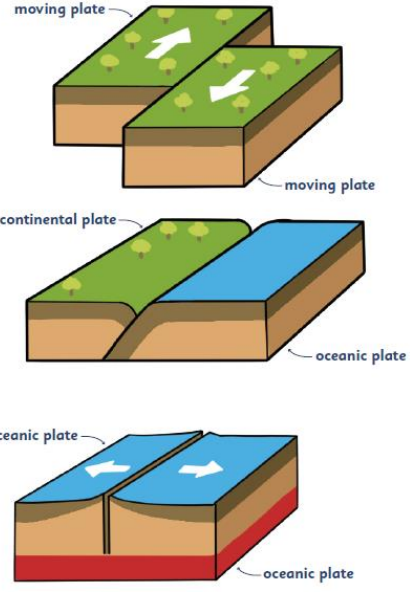
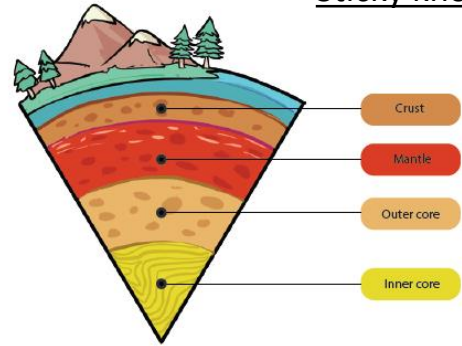
- named and located the world's seven continents and five oceans.



## Knowledge and assessment:

- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in the context of what is under the Earth's surface.
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in the context of volcanoes.
- To use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate famous volcanoes.
- To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography in the context of earthquakes.
- To locate the world's countries, using maps, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

## Sticky knowledge



a map showing where the plate boundaries are located around the globe