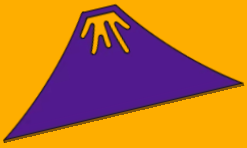
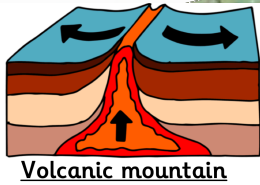


Why do people live near volcanoes?

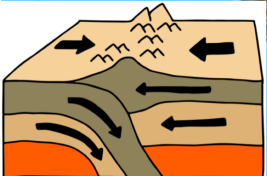
Earth Processes



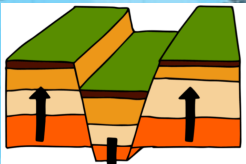
Year 3



Volcanic mountain

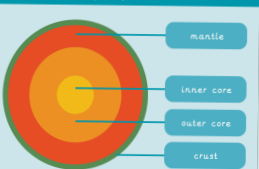


Fold mountain



Fault-block mountain

Layers of the earth



Key learning

Location

- To name and locate mountain ranges around the world (Andes and Himalayas)
- Locating where the world's volcanoes are on a map and identifying the 'Ring of Fire'

Human and Physical Geography

- To know that mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes largely occur at plate boundaries
- To Describe how mountains are formed, and why volcanoes occur.
- The Earth is made up of four layers: the inner core, the outer core, the mantle and the crust.
- The Earth's crust is broken into pieces called tectonic plates, which float on the underlying mantle.
- To know the three types of mountains: volcanic mountains, fault-block mountains and fold mountains.

Place

- To know the negative effects of living near a volcano – loss of life and destruction of homes.
- To know the positive effects of living near a volcano – beautiful landscapes and rich fertile soil.
- Describing and explaining how physical features such as mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes have had an impact upon the surrounding landscape and communities.

Fieldwork

- Finding lines of latitude and longitude on a globe and explaining why these are important.
- Accurately using 4-figure grid references to locate features on a map in regions studied.
- Use maps at two different scales to locate the same place and estimate distances using the scale bar.



Key vocabulary

active volcano	A volcano that has erupted recently and is likely to again.
composite volcano	An explosive, steep-sided volcano formed at a convergent plate boundary.
convergent plate boundary	Two tectonic plates that are moving towards each other.
divergent plate boundary	Two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other.
dormant volcano	A volcano that has not erupted in a while but may again.
earthquake	The shaking of the ground caused by tectonic plates moving.
epicentre	The central point on the Earth's surface where an earthquake first happens.
extinct volcano	A volcano that has not erupted in over 10,000 years and is not expected to again.
focus	The point underground at which an earthquake begins.
plate boundary	Where two tectonic plates meet.
shield volcano	A less explosive, gently sloping volcano formed at a divergent plate boundary.
seismic waves	Waves of energy that move outwards and make the ground shake.
tectonic plate	Giant pieces of the Earth's crust floating on the mantle.
tsunami	Giant waves formed when an earthquake starts beneath the ocean.

Earth processes – Our Learning Journey

Year 1

- What is the weather like in the UK?

Year 2

- What is it like to live by the coast?

Year 3

- Why do people live near volcanoes?

Year 4

- What are rivers and how are they used?

Year 5

- How is erosion shaping the UK?



Ethics

Should tourists be allowed to visit active volcanoes?