

What should I already know?

- I know how to use world maps, atlases and globes to identify countries, continents and oceans.
- I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including types of settlement and land use.
- I can identify physical and human geographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers) and land-use patterns.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- I will know where in the world volcanoes are found and how this relates to tectonic plates.
- I will know the features of volcanoes and what the different components are called.
- I will know what happens when a volcano erupts.
- I will understand the impact of volcanic eruptions on the people who live nearby.
- I will understand the advantages and disadvantages of living near volcanoes.

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping (Google Earth) to locate countries and describe features studied.

Geography Knowledge Organiser

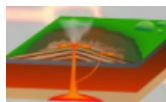
Topic: Volcanoes Around the World Year 4



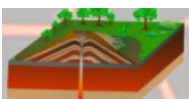
Types of Volcano



A tall volcano made from lots of layers of hardened lava.



Volcanoes which are low in height and made from slow flowing lava.



dome volcano

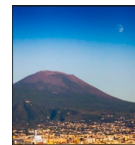
A small volcano with a circular/oval shape at the top that is formed when ash and rock fragments pile up around the vent.

Famous Volcanoes from around the world

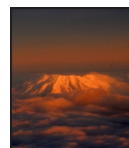
Mount Fuji, Japan.



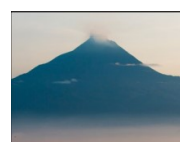
Mount Vesuvius, Italy



Mount St Helens, USA.



Mount Merapi, Indonesia



Vocabulary



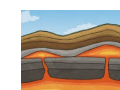
volcano

An opening in the Earth's crust, which allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.



tectonic plates

The outermost layer of the earth is called the crust and it is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates.



magma

Molten rock that is found below the earth's surface.



diverge

To go in different directions from the same starting point.



economy

The economy is the way money in a particular area is made and spent.



meltwater

Water from the melting of snow or ice.



minerals

Chemical substances that are formed naturally and are found in the ground or in rocks.



geothermal energy

Geothermal energy comes from heat contained within Earth's crust.



lahar

A mudflow formed when volcanic ash mixes with water (rain or melted glacier ice).