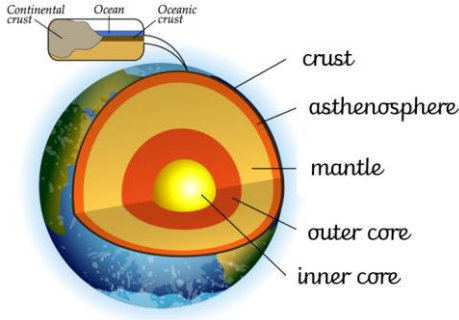
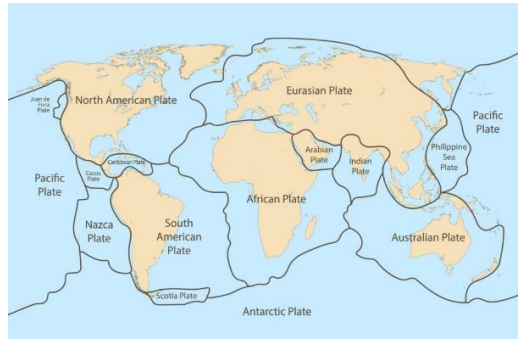
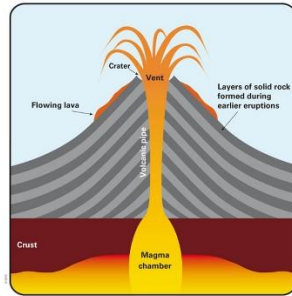
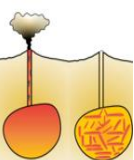
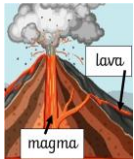
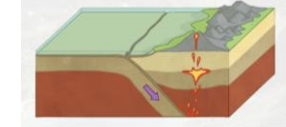
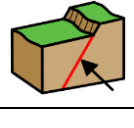
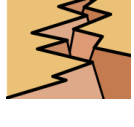
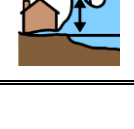
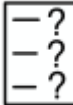


Vocabulary			Knowledge	
geography	The study of places and their relationship with people.		The Earth is divided into 4 main layers, the inner-core, outer-core, mantle, and crust. The crust is the outer layer of rock. The inner layer is called the mantle which becomes molten as it nears the outer core. 	The crust and mantle are divided into tectonic plates which 'float' on the liquid, molten rock underneath (asthenosphere). This causes them to move slowly - usually a few cm a year. 
tectonic plates	Large areas of the crust and mantle which 'float' on the liquid magma underneath.			
volcano	A mountain or hill typically conical, with a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from through the earth's crust.		Dome volcanoes are created by lava cooling. 	Earthquakes are measured using the 'Richter Scale' - the power (magnitude) of an earthquake. 
active volcano	A volcano which has erupted in the last 10,000 years.			
dormant volcano	A volcano which has not erupted in the last 10,000 years.		Volcanoes are formed on the edge of tectonic plates where there are faults. Magma bursts through the Earth's crust turning into lava and then cools. 	Mount Vesuvius and Anak Krakatoa are examples of volcanoes eruptions which have caused loss of life, destruction of settlements, fertile soil, tourist attractions and heat generation. 
lava	Molten rock and minerals that has erupted through the Earth's surface.			
magma	Molten rock and minerals underneath the surface of the Earth.			
fault	A crack in the surface of the Earth.			
earthquake	Earthquakes are powerful shockwaves that are caused when tectonic plates slip against each other. These are examples of physical geographical features.			
earthquake-resistant	Buildings and other things which have been designed to withstand earthquakes such as roads and bridges.			
tsunami	A powerful movement of water in the sea caused by an earthquake.			

Quizzing			Quiz at home													
Ask your partner the questions below. Can they find the correct answer on the right-hand side?			Ask your adult to look at the KO.													
What causes powerful shockwaves when tectonic plates slip against each other?	volcanoes		Quiz them using the vocabulary and knowledge section or the quiz questions.													
How is the strength of a volcano measured?	tectonic plate		• Can they beat your score?													
What is the name for rock and minerals that has erupted through the Earth's surface?	dormant volcano		• Can they score more than 5? 10?													
What is the name for molten rock and minerals underneath the surface of the Earth?	lava		• Compete with your adult in the elimination quiz. Take it in turn to ask each other questions. The first person to get a question wrong is out.													
How many years ago has an active volcano last erupted?	The last 10 000 years															
What is the name for the large areas of the crust and mantle which 'float' on the magma?	tsunami															
Which is the name for the powerful movement of water caused by an earthquake?	Richter scale															
What is the name for a volcano which has not erupted in the last 10,000 years?	magma															
What are Mount Vesuvius and Anak Krakatoa?	earthquakes															
BIG Questions		Beat the adult														
1. What are the names of the four main layers of the Earth? 2. Name three types of fault in the surface of the Earth. 3. Where are volcanoes formed? 4. Why do earthquakes occur and where? 5. Name four tectonic plates including the one that the UK is on.		Your teacher can give 10 facts in 1 minute about this topic. How many can you give to your partner? 														
Word scramble		Creative Tasks		Challenge												
Unscramble the key vocabulary from this topic below. You can create your own at the bottom		1. Use a blank copy of the KO to fill in the missing information. 		Read the details in this table.												
trc moorland nova		2. Make and label a model of a volcano.		Using the Richter Scale diagram (magnitude of an earthquake) describe how these earthquakes may have effected people.												
lieR e Scratch		3. Explain why the United Kingdom has very few and very minor – micro – earthquakes.		<table><tr><th>Magnitude</th><th>Location</th></tr><tr><td>2</td><td>USA</td></tr><tr><td>7</td><td>Japan</td></tr><tr><td>4</td><td>Mexico</td></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>Turkey</td></tr><tr><td>6</td><td>Afghanistan</td></tr></table>	Magnitude	Location	2	USA	7	Japan	4	Mexico	3	Turkey	6	Afghanistan
Magnitude	Location															
2	USA															
7	Japan															
4	Mexico															
3	Turkey															
6	Afghanistan															
gamma		4. Explain why the edge of the Pacific Ocean is called the 'Ring of Fire'.		i. Which country had the most destructive earthquake? ii. Would the people in the Turkey have felt their earthquake? Why? iii. Which word would describe each earthquake?												
at flu																
three aqua k																
cave location v																
VoMit venus u us																
mis aunt																
cattle en topic																

Enquiry

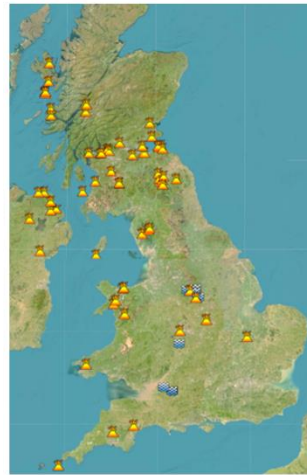
Volcanoes in the United Kingdom

In the past there have been active volcanoes in the United Kingdom, however, it is believed that the last volcanoes to erupt here was over 50 million years ago.

We now have a number of 'extinct' volcanoes that are highly unlikely to erupt. These are marked on the map on the left with a yellow triangle.

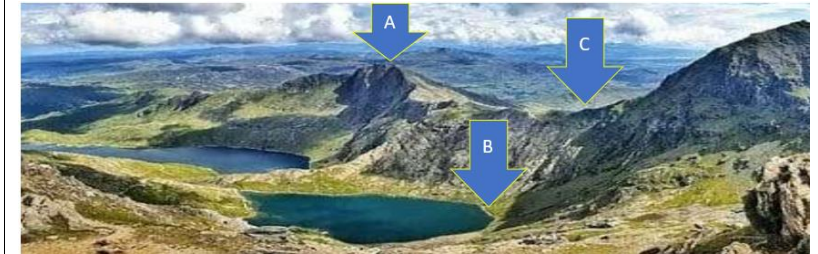
On the other map higher ground is shown in brown – the darker the higher. The lower land is in green.

What is the correlation – the link - between the two maps?



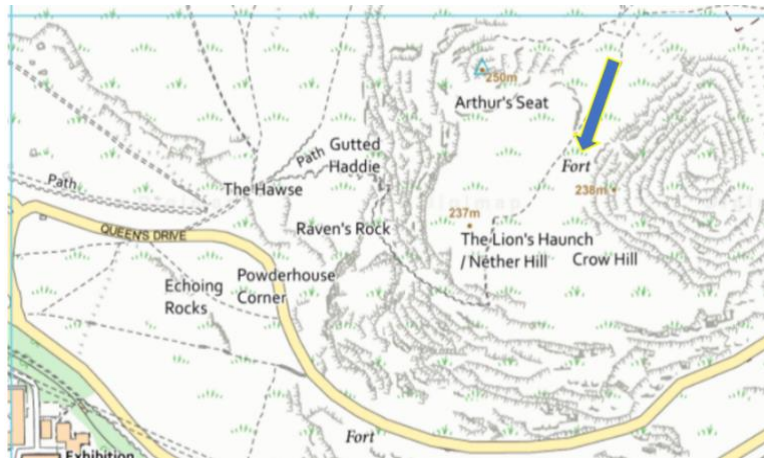
This is an extinct volcano in North Wales. It is called Mount Snowdon.

- What is the name of the parts of the volcano at point A, B and C?
- In this photograph there is some evidence that there is more than one volcano. Explain this.



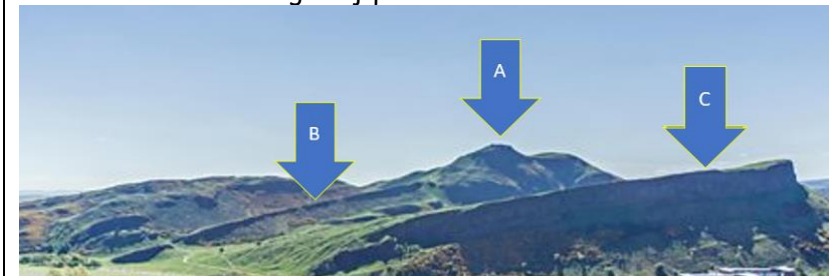
This is a map of Arthur's Seat an extinct volcano in Scotland.

- Why does the road curve round the area and not across it?
- Where do you think the craters are on the extinct volcano? Why?
- Why do you think there are so many paths in this area?
- Why is this a good place for a fort (blue arrow)?



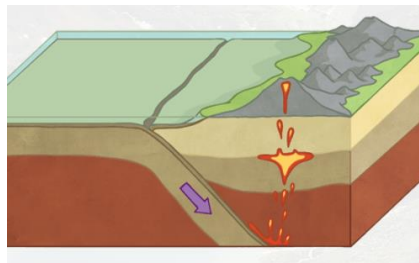
This is an extinct volcano in Edinburgh, Scotland. It is called Arthur's Seat.

- What is the name of the part of the volcano at point A?
- How do you think the two slopes (B) were formed?
- How do you think the slope C was formed considering the location and height of point A?



This is a diagram of a fault. Describe what is happening using these words...

active volcano, fault, tectonic plate, magma, lava and earthquake.

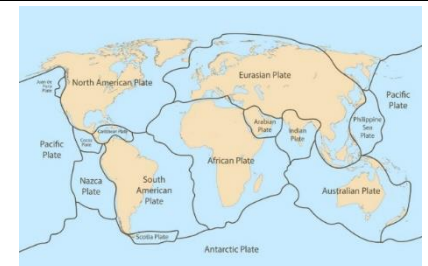


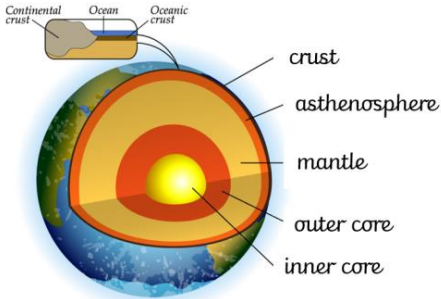
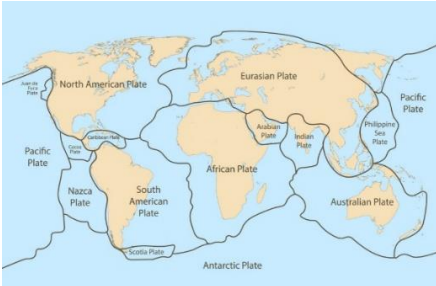
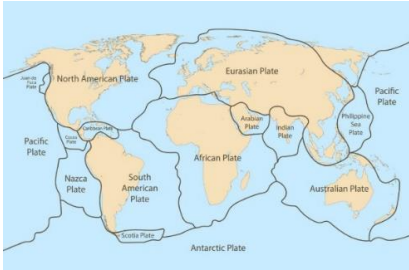
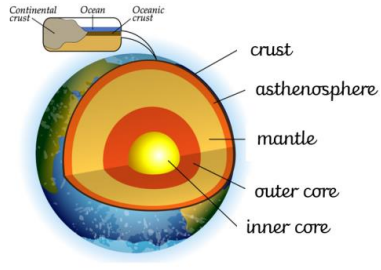
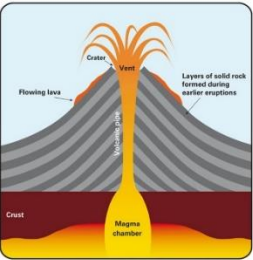
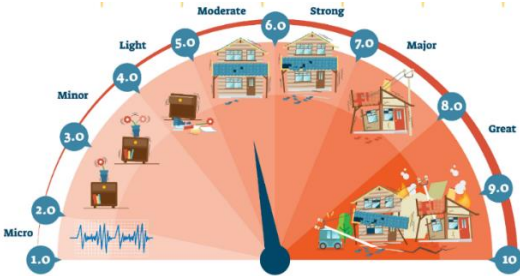
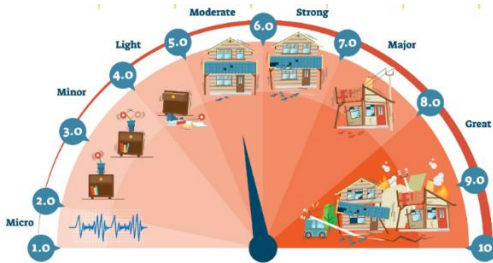
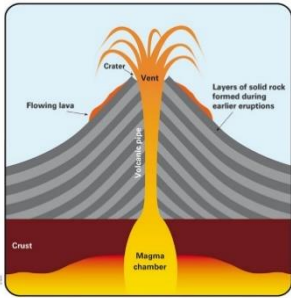
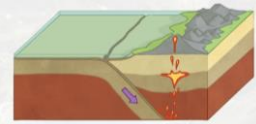
Earthquakes can affect people in many ways.

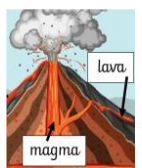
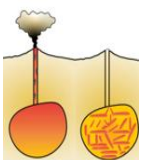
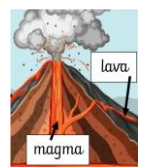
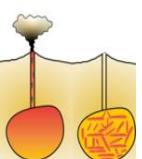
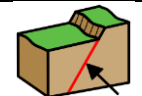
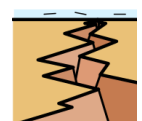
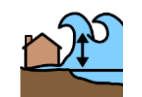
What do people do to protect themselves from these including tsunamis?

Looking at this map showing the borders of the tectonic plates.

Where do you think would be the safest place to live if you want to avoid earthquakes? Explain why.



Knowledge		Knowledge	
		The Earth is divided into ____ main layers, the inner-core, outer-core, mantle, and crust. The _____ is the outer layer of rock. The inner layer is called the mantle which becomes molten as it nears the outer core.	The crust and mantle are divided into tectonic plates which _____ on the liquid, molten rock underneath (asthenosphere). This causes them to _____ slowly - usually a few cm a year.
			
		Earthquakes are measured using the '_____' - the power (magnitude) of an earthquake.	Dome volcanoes are created by _____ cooling.
			
			Mount Vesuvius and Anak Krakatoa are examples of volcanoes eruptions which have caused _____ life, destruction of settlements, fertile soil, tourist _____ and heat generation.
			Volcanoes are formed on the edge of _____ plates where there are faults. Magma bursts through the Earth's _____ turning into lava and then cools.

Write the definition for each of the following words			Write the vocabulary word for each definition		
Vocabulary			Vocabulary		
geography			lava	Molten _____ and minerals that has erupted through the Earth's surface.	
tectonic plates			magma	Molten rock and minerals _____ the surface of the Earth.	
volcano			fault	A _____ in the surface of the Earth.	
active volcano			geography	The study of places and their _____ with people.	
dormant volcano			volcano	A mountain or hill typically conical, with a crater or vent through which _____, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from through the earth's _____.	
lava			active volcano	A volcano which has erupted in the last _____ years.	
magma			dormant volcano	A volcano which has not _____ in the last 10,000 years.	
fault			tectonic plates	Large areas of the _____ and mantle which 'float' on the liquid magma underneath.	
earthquake			tsunami	A powerful _____ of water in the sea caused by an earthquake.	
earthquake-resistant			earthquake-resistant	Buildings and other things which have been designed to _____ earthquakes such as roads and bridges.	
tsunami			earthquake	Earthquakes are powerful _____ that are caused when tectonic plates slip against each other. These are examples of _____ geographical features.	