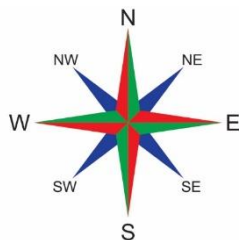


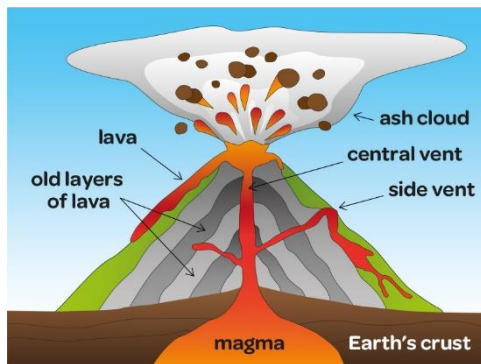
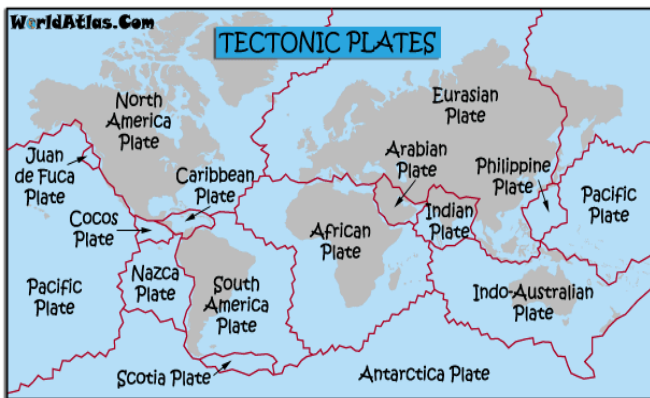
What should I already know?

- 7 continents and 5 oceans
- Types of human and physical characteristics.
- Rock cycle (Year 3 Science)



Objectives

- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.
- Describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.



Mauna Loa in Hawaii – the world's largest volcano

What will I find out by the end of the unit?

Volcanoes

- There are different types of volcano:
 - Active Volcanoes** – have erupted or shows sign within recorded history
 - Extinct Volcanoes** – if a volcano no longer has a magma supply scientists believe that it will not erupt again.
 - Dormant Volcanoes** – volcanoes that have not erupted with recorded history but do still have a magma supply.
 - Volcanic eruptions are caused by the movement of tectonic plates.
 - Ring of Fire is an area around the Pacific Ocean where tectonic plates slide underneath each other causing 90% of the world's volcanoes.
 - Some famous volcanoes include: Krakatoa, Vesuvius, Mount Etna, Kilimanjaro, Mount Erebus, Mauna Loa.
- Earthquakes**
- An earthquake is the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the tectonic plates in the Earth's crust.
 - Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. When this pressure is eventually released an earthquake tends to occur.

Vocabulary	
volcano	an opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gases escape.
magma	a molten substance beneath the Earth's crust.
lava	molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.
crater	the mouth of a volcano.
molten	hot, melted rocks.
eruption	a volcano erupts when it shoots out lava.
earthquake	a violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.
epicentre	the point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.
Ring of Fire	area around the Pacific ocean where 90% of volcanoes occur.
tectonic plates	the Earth is like a jigsaw – made up of slabs of rock called plates.



Mauna Loa in Hawaii – the world's largest volcano