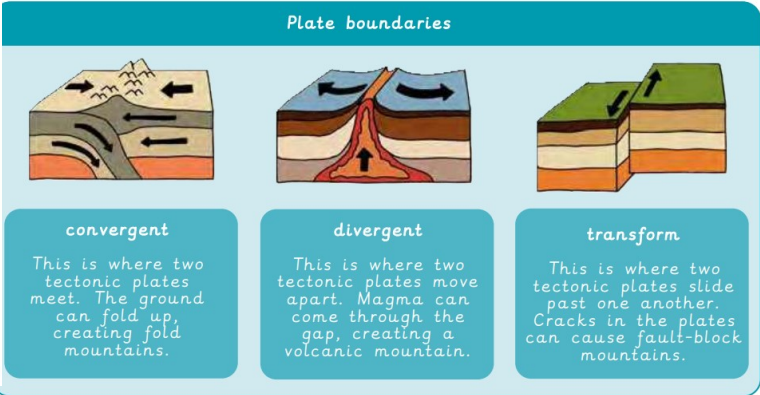
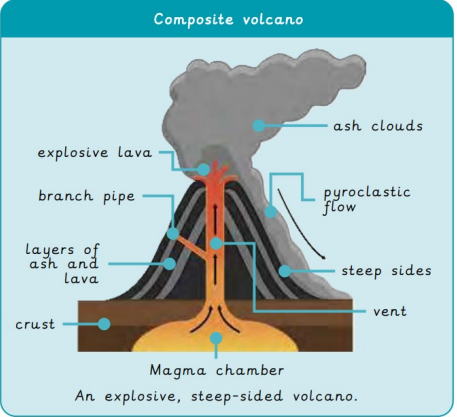
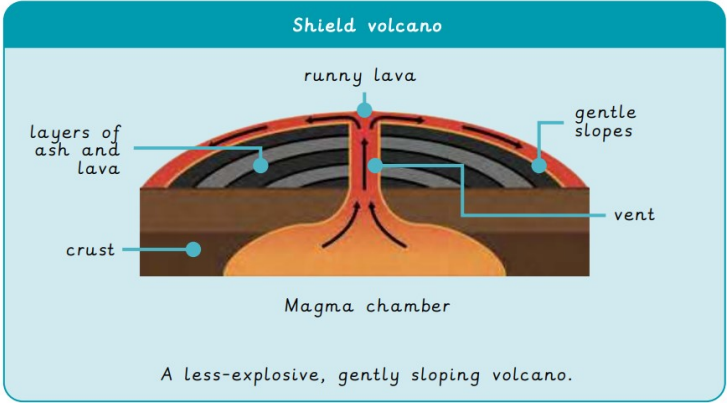
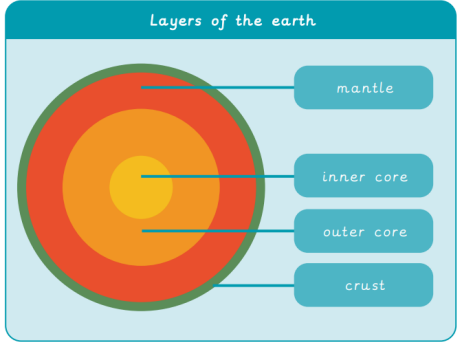


Y3 - Why do people live near volcanoes?



- Throughout the topic, children will:**
- Name all four layers of the Earth in the correct order, stating one fact about each layer.
 - Explain one or more ways a mountain can be formed.
 - Give a correct example of a mountain range and its continent.
 - Describe a tectonic plate and know that mountains occur along plate boundaries.
 - Correctly label the features of shield and composite volcanoes and explain how they form.
 - Name three ways in which volcanoes can be classified.
 - Describe how volcanoes form at tectonic plate boundaries.
 - Explain a mix of negative and positive consequences of living near a volcano.
 - State whether they would or would not want to live near a volcano.
 - State that an earthquake is caused when two plate boundaries move and shake the ground.
 - Explain that earthquakes happen along plate boundaries.
 - List some negative effects that an earthquake can have on a community.
 - Observe, digitally record and map different rocks using a symbol on a map.
 - Identify rock types and their origins based on collected data.

Vocabulary

- Active volcano** - A volcano currently erupting or likely to erupt soon.
- Climate change** - A change in the Earth's temperature, weather and rainfall over a long time.
- Composite volcano** - An explosive, steep-sided volcano.
- Crust** - The outer layer of the Earth where all life is.
- Dormant volcano** - A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.
- Earthquake** - A shaking of the ground caused by moving tectonic plates.
- Epicentre** - The place on the Earth's surface where an earthquake first happens.
- Extinct volcano** - A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to again.
- Fault-block mountain** - A mountain formed by land sinking along cracks in the Earth's surface.
- Fault line** - A crack in the Earth where earthquakes are most likely to happen.
- Fertile soil** - Soil full of nutrients that help plants grow.
- Focus** - The point underground at which an earthquake begins.
- Fold mountain** - A mountain created when two tectonic plates are pushed together, and the ground is pushed upwards.
- Geothermal energy** - Energy created by the steam from a volcano.
- Inner core** - The centre and hottest part of the Earth.
- Magma** - Molten rock in the mantle layer.
- Magma chamber** - An area filled with magma underneath a volcano.
- Outer core** - The layer of the Earth that covers the inner core.
- Plate boundary** - Where two tectonic plates meet.
- Pyroclastic flow** - Rock, ash and gas that come out of a volcano and flow down the sides.
- Seismic waves** - Waves of energy that move outwards and cause the ground to shake.
- Shield volcano** - A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.
- Tectonic plate** - A piece of the crust layer
- Tsunami** - Large, dangerous waves caused by earthquakes.
- Vent** - The column inside a volcano in which magma flows.
- Volcanic mountain** - A mountain created when magma finds its way through a gap between two tectonic plates, erupts and hardens.
- Volcanic springs** - A pool of water heated by hot magma underground.