

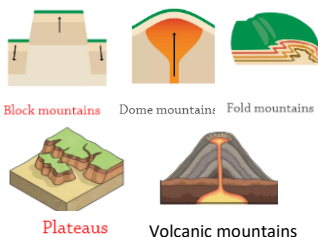
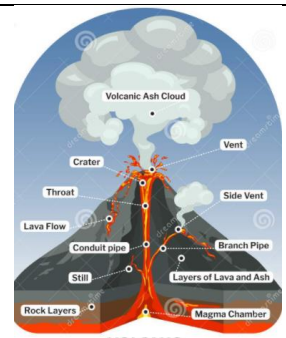
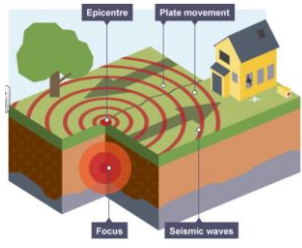


**Subject :
Geography**

Topic: 'How are Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes formed?'

**Year
5/6**

Key knowledge and Understanding

How are mountains formed?	Mountains are formed when the Earth's crust is pushed up in big folds or forced up and down in blocks. Mountains form over the course of millions of years. There are 5 types of mountains.	 Block mountains Dome mountains Fold mountains Plateaus Volcanic mountains
How are volcanoes formed?	1. Magma rises through cracks in the Earth's crust. 2. Pressure builds up inside the Earth. 3. Plates move and the pressure when released makes magma explode. 4. Lava from the eruption cools to form a new crust. 5. Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up to form a volcano.	 VOLCANO
What causes an earthquake?	1. The Earth's plates move and cause shaking and vibrations. Earthquakes happen on plate boundaries They happen when tension is released inside the crust. Plates move and sometimes get stuck. This forms pressure and earthquakes happen when it is released.	 Epicentre Plate movement Focus Seismic waves

What: (key vocab)

active volcano	active volcano a volcano that has had an eruption in the last 10,000 years,
crater	roughly circular depression in the ground caused by volcanic activity
continent	a very large area of land that consists of many countries. Europe is a continent.
core	core the central part of the earth, beneath the mantle
crust	the Earth's crust is its outer layer
earthquake	movements, fractures and vibrations in the earth's crust as tectonic plates move
eruption	the ejection of rock and gas from a volcano
fault line	a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines
lava	molten, fluid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools
magma	molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth
mantle	the part of the earth between the crust and the core
molten	heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid
peak	the highest point of a mountain, Also known as a summit
plate boundary	where two tectonic plates meet
pressure	how much force is acting over an area
pyroclastic flow	a deadly cloud of rock fragments and hot gas
range	a range of mountains or hills is a line of them
seismic wave	vibrating movement of the ground that travels through the Earth layers
summit	the highest point of a mountain, Also known as a peak
tectonic plate	a massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle (and inner layer) of the Earth
tsunami	a series of waves of water caused by the movement of tectonic plates
vent	the part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt
volcano	a vent in the earth's crust where lava, steam and ash is ejected during an eruption.

Where: (significant places)

Andes		The longest mountain range in the world located in South America
Himalayas		The highest mountain range in the world
Mauna Loa		The largest active volcano in the world located in Hawaii
Mount Everest		Earth's highest mountain above sea level, located in the Himalayas
Ring of Fire		A region around the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur
Mount Vesuvius		The world's most famous volcano erupted in AD 79 for 2 days burying the nearby city of Pompeii in volcanic ash

Geographical skills and enquiry

- Know the names of and locate the seven continents of the world.
- Locate key mountain ranges around the world
- Name the different types of mountains and know how they are formed
- Describe the layers of the earth using key vocabulary.
- Know how volcanoes are formed and label the different parts of a volcano.
- Know what causes an earthquake.
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping