

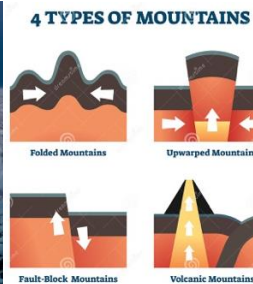
Year 4 - Mountains, Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Key Vocabulary

Mountain	A large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising from surrounding level.
Pyroclastic Flow	A dense, destructive mass of very hot ash flowing from a volcano at great speed.
Sill	Flat intrusion of igneous rock that forms between pre-existing layers of rock.
Conduit	Pipe that connects the magma chamber to the volcanic vent.
Magma Chamber	The vent of a volcano where molten rock is stored prior to eruption.
Peak	The highest point of a mountain or hill.
Earthquake	The shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the crust. Occurs at plate boundaries.
Richter Scale	Measures the magnitude of an earthquake (How powerful it is).
Fertile	The ability of soil to sustain plant growth.
Eruptions	When lava and gases are released from a volcano - sometimes explosively.
Compass	A navigational instrument determining the direction of the Earth's magnetic poles.
Scale	The relationship between the distance on a map and the corresponding distance on the ground.
Grid Reference	A location on the map which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines.
Tsunami	Ocean waves triggered by large earthquakes.
Formation	A body of rocks with set characteristics.
Crust	The outermost shell of the planet.
Tectonic Plate	Tectonic plates are gigantic pieces of the Earth's crust and uppermost mantle. They are made up of oceanic crust and continental crust.
Lava	Lava is hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano or other opening in the surface of Earth.

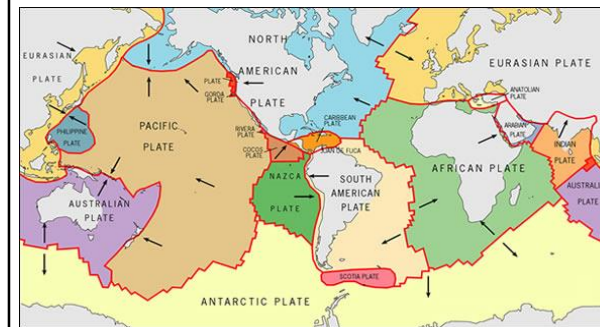
Sticky Knowledge

- To know that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world, located in Asia.
- To know that Mount Everest is located within the Himalayan mountain range on the border of Nepal and Tibet.
- To know the highest peaks in the UK and their location e.g. Ben Nevis, Snowdon, Scarfell Pike, Slieve Donard.
- To know that Ben Nevis is the highest peak in the UK.
- To know the main features of a volcano e.g. sill, pipe/conduit, ash/pyroclastic flow, magma chamber.
- To know the reasons why some people live near volcanoes e.g. fertile soil, tourism, minerals for mining, geothermal energy.
- To know the disadvantages of living near a volcano e.g. volcanic eruptions, volcanic gas/ash, mudflows, unpredictable.
- To know that the power of earthquakes is measured on the Richter scale.
- To know that the possible side effects of an earthquake with a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale could be serious damage to buildings, buildings collapse, bridges twist, loss of life.



Earthquakes

Usually happen on the edge of on the edge of the tectonic plates. The tectonic plates are constantly moving but sometimes they get stuck. When they get stuck, pressure builds up and the plates will suddenly move. This causes an earthquake!



Volcanoes

There are volcanoes on every continent, even Antarctica. Some 1,500 volcanoes are still considered potentially active around the world today.

Parts of a Volcano

