The Tithe Farm Way:

Resilient pupils who have a life-long love of learning and are ready, respectful and safe in their choices.

Geography -
Year 5: Volcanoes and Earthquakes

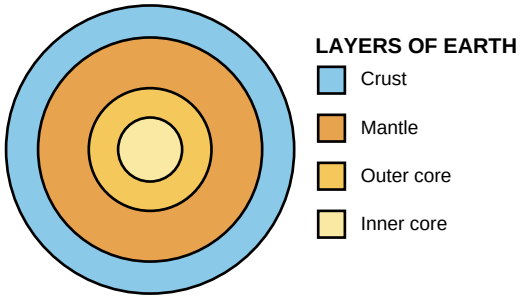
What should I already know?

Earth has different physical features. Mountains, rocks and landforms can change over time. Maps and atlases help us locate countries.

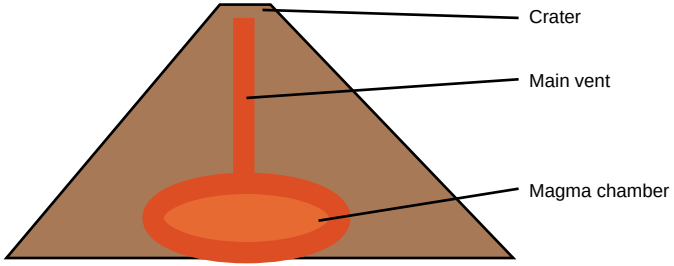
Key Vocabulary

Crust	The thin, outermost layer of Earth.
Mantle	A thick layer of hot rock beneath the crust.
Outer core	A layer of liquid metal inside Earth.
Inner core	The solid centre of Earth.
Tectonic plates	Large sections of Earth's outer shell that move slowly.
Magma	Molten rock beneath Earth's surface.
Lava	Molten rock that reaches Earth's surface.
Magma chamber	An underground store of magma.
Vent	An opening through which magma escapes.
Crater	A bowl-shaped opening at the top of a volcano.
Eruption	When a volcano releases lava, ash or gases.
Volcanic ash	Tiny pieces of rock and glass released into the air.
Pyroclastic flow	A fast-moving mixture of hot gas, ash and rock.
Volcanic bomb	A large piece of molten rock thrown out in an eruption.
Lahar	A dangerous flow of volcanic mud and debris.
Earthquake	Sudden shaking of the ground.
Fault	A crack in rock where movement can occur.
Epicentre	The point on the surface above an earthquake's focus.

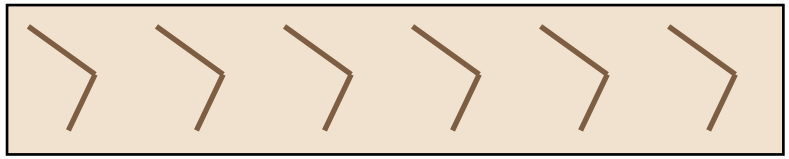
Diagrams



STRUCTURE OF A VOLCANO



TECTONIC PLATES AND EARTHQUAKES



WHERE IN THE WORLD?

Volcanoes: Italy, Mexico, USA, Japan, Tanzania, Scotland and Ireland. Earthquakes: Turkey, Haiti, Japan, China, Indonesia and Morocco.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

What are Earth's layers?

Earth has a crust, mantle, outer core and inner core.

How is a volcano structured?

A volcano has a magma chamber, main and secondary vents and a crater.

Why do volcanoes erupt?

Magma can rise as tectonic plates move, allowing lava, ash and gases to escape.

What happens during an eruption?

Hazards include lava, ash, volcanic bombs, pyroclastic flows and lahars.

Why do earthquakes happen?

Movement along faults between tectonic plates releases energy that shakes the ground.

Where do they happen?

Volcanoes and earthquakes occur in many countries, often near plate boundaries.

What are the impacts?

Earthquakes can injure people and damage buildings, businesses and the environment.

What are long-term effects?

Rebuilding is costly; disease risks may rise and important landmarks may be lost.

Related previous knowledge: Physical geography and map skills

Related future learning: Plate tectonics and natural hazards