



Year 3 – Autumn Term

Why do people live near volcanoes?

I should already know

Identify and locate characteristics of the UK on a map

Identify and locate human and physical features on a world map

Explain the difference between oceans and seas

Name and locate the five oceans on a world map

Use an aerial photo to draw a simple sketch map

Collect data by sketching findings on a map and completing a tally

Present findings in a bar chart

By the end of the unit I will know

- ✓ Names of all four layers of the Earth in the correct order, stating one fact about each layer.
- ✓ How mountains are formed.
- ✓ The correct examples of a mountain range and its continent.
- ✓ How to describe a tectonic plate and know that mountains occur along plate boundaries.
- ✓ Be able to correctly label the features of shield and composite volcanoes and explain how they form.
- ✓ The three ways in which volcanoes can be classified.
- ✓ How to describe how volcanoes form at tectonic plate boundaries.
- ✓ A mix of negative and positive consequences of living 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.

Active volcano	A volcano currently erupting or likely to erupt soon.
Climate change	
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.
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.
Fertile soil	Soil full of nutrients that help plants grow.
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.
Index	An alphabetical list of keywords in a book, found at the back.
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.
Mantle	The thickest layer of the Earth that lies underneath the crust and is made of magma.
Negative effects	When something is made worse.
Outer core	The layer of the Earth that covers the inner core.
Plate boundary	Where two tectonic plates meet.
Positive effects	When something is made better.
Pyroclastic flow	Rock, ash and gas that come out of a volcano and flow down the sides.
Shield volcano	A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.
Tectonic plate	A piece of the crust layer.
Tsunami	Large, dangerous waves caused by earthquakes.
Vent	A 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.
Volcano springs	A pool of water heated by hot magma.