



Yr 4 Knowledge Organiser Volcanoes

What should I already know?

This unit will teach your class about the destructive powers of nature, from volcanoes and earthquakes to tsunamis and tornadoes. Through discussion and practical tasks, children will learn about how and why these natural phenomena occur, and the ways in which they affect people and the environment. This is a unit split into two small units spanning from Spring to Summer. Spring will focus on Volcanoes and Summer will focus on Earthquakes.

In year 4 Geography, students will learn about the Earth's layers and the key parts of a volcano. They will identify where most volcanoes are located and learn how to keep safe during an earthquake. They will also explore tsunamis and the damage they can cause, as well as how tornadoes form. Students will learn how scientists collect data about storms and the properties of the Earth's layers. Additionally, they will explain how a volcano is formed and what happens during an eruption. Finally, they will consider the risks and benefits of living near a volcano.

Key Vocabulary

Core	The Central part of the earth
crust	The earth's crust is its outer layer.
dormant	Not active but capable of becoming active later on.
vent	The part of the volcano through which
eruption	When a volcano erupts it sprays out lots of hot molten rock called lava as well as
gas	Something that is neither liquid or solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warm
lava	The very hot liquid rock that comes out of
layers	If something has many levels it has many
magma	Molten rock that is formed in very hot
mantle	The part of the earth between the crust
Molten	Molten rock, metal or glass that has been heated a very high temperature and has
magnitude	Something of great size.
landslide	Movement of a mass of rock, debris, or
Tectonic plates	Pieces of earth's crust and uppermost
saturated	Holding as much water or moisture that can be absorbed. Saturated is thoroughly

Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



1) Where would you find Mount Vesuvius?	Start of unit	End of unit
Japan		
Italy		
Ecuador		
Indonesia		

2) Which one of the Earth's layers becomes lava when a volcano erupts?	Start of unit	End of unit
Crust		
Inner core		
Mantle		
Outer core		

3) Which of these is NOT released from a volcano when it erupts?	Start of unit	End of unit
Ash		
Gas		
Rocks		
Wood		

4) What is the steep-sided mouth of a volcano called?	Start of unit	End of unit
Conduit		
Vent		
Crater		
Throat		

5) Which word means that a volcano has not erupted for a while, but could possibly erupt again?	Start of unit	End of unit
Composite		
Active		
Dormant		
Extinct		

6) What is the name given to the large slabs of rock that make up the Earth's surface?	Start of unit	End of unit
Tectonic plates		
Technical plate		
Technique plates		
Technological plates		

