

Yr 4 Knowledge Organiser Volcanoes

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.

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.

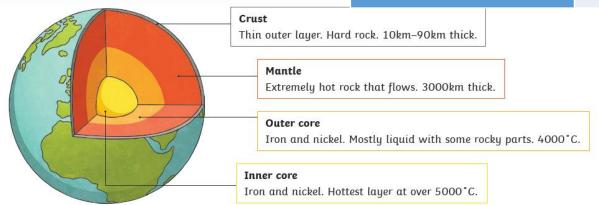
What should I already know?

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 unit spanning from Spring to Summer. Spring will focus on Volcanoes and Summer will focus on Earthquakes.

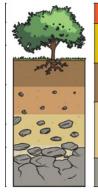
Key Vocabulary

Core	The Central part of the earth
crust	The earth's crust is its outer layer.
dormant	Not active by capable of becoming ac- tive 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

1) Where would you find	Start of	End of unit	2) Which one of the Earth's	Start of	End of unit
Mount Vesuvius?	unit		layers becomes lava when a	unit	
Japan			volcano erupts?		
			Crust		
italy			Inner core		
Ecuador			illier core		
			Mantle		
Indonesia					
			Outer core		
4) What is the steep-sided	Start of	End of unit	5) Which word means that a	Start of	End of unit
4) What is the steep-sided mouth of a volcano called?	Start of unit	End of unit	5) Which word means that a volcano has not erupted for a	Start of unit	End of unit
		End of unit			End of unit
mouth of a volcano called? Conduit		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a		End of unit
mouth of a volcano called?		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a while, but		End of unit
mouth of a volcano called? Conduit		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a while, but could possibly erupt again? Composite		End of unit
mouth of a volcano called? Conduit Vent		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a while, but could possibly erupt again?		End of unit
mouth of a volcano called? Conduit Vent		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a while, but could possibly erupt again? Composite Active		End of unit
mouth of a volcano called? Conduit Vent Crater		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a while, but could possibly erupt again? Composite		End of unit
mouth of a volcano called? Conduit Vent Crater		End of unit	volcano has not erupted for a while, but could possibly erupt again? Composite Active		End of unit



Start of	End of unit
unit	
Start of	End of unit
unit	
	unit Start of



	Layers of Soil		
	humus	Rotting dead leaves and animals.	
	topsoil	Plant's roots grow here. Very few rocks.	
	subsoil	Rocks and stones. Full of nutrients. Tree roots may reach. Fossils.	
	bedrock	A mass of rocks. Fossils.	