

Why do people live near volcanoes? | Geography | Years 3 & 4 | Autumn Term 2024-25

National Curriculum – Geography

Locational knowledge

Locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities.

Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in a European country

Human and physical geography

- Describe and understand key aspects of:
 - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
 - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.

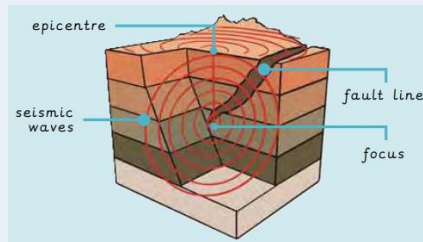
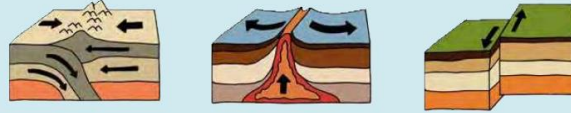
Geographical skills and fieldwork

Use maps, atlases, globes and digital / computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied.

Use fieldwork to observe, measure, records and present the human and physical features in the local areas using a range of methods.

Lines of enquiry

Why do we get volcanoes?



Why do we get earthquakes?

What are the negative and positive effects of living near a volcano?

Negative

People may be injured or killed.
Forests and farmland may be destroyed.
Homes may be destroyed.
Carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change.
Ash clouds can pollute rivers, killing fish.
Tsunamis and earthquakes may happen.



Positive

Rich, fertile soil is created.
New land is created over time from hardened lava.
Volcanoes can be beautiful landscapes.
Hot springs and skin-brightening mud attract tourists.
Tourism to volcanoes creates jobs for people.
Geothermal energy from the steam is environmentally friendly.
Jobs are created mining precious stones made by the volcano.

Vocabulary

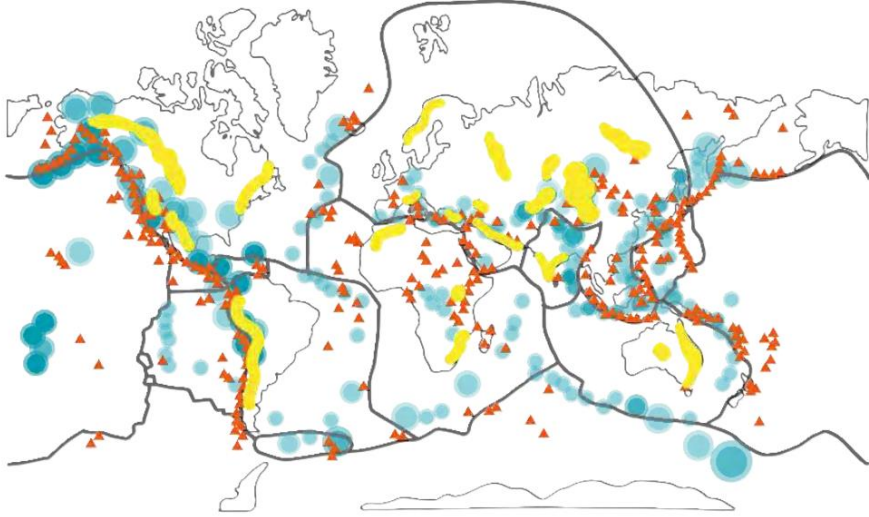
- Crust** – The rocky outer layer of the earth.
- Mantle** – The layer between the crust and the outer core.
- Inner Core** – The centre of the earth and the hottest place.
- Volcano** – A vent in the earth's surface from which lava and gases pour during an eruption.
- Tectonic Plates** – The earth is made up of these pieces which move very slowly.
- Magma** – Molten rock beneath the earth's surface.
- Ash** – Tiny pieces of rock or lava blasted into the air.
- Epicentre** – The point on the surface above an earthquake.
- Earthquake** – The sudden violent movement of the earth's surface.
- Composite Volcano**
- Shield Volcano**
- Active, Dormant and Extinct Volcanoes**

Other Key Words:

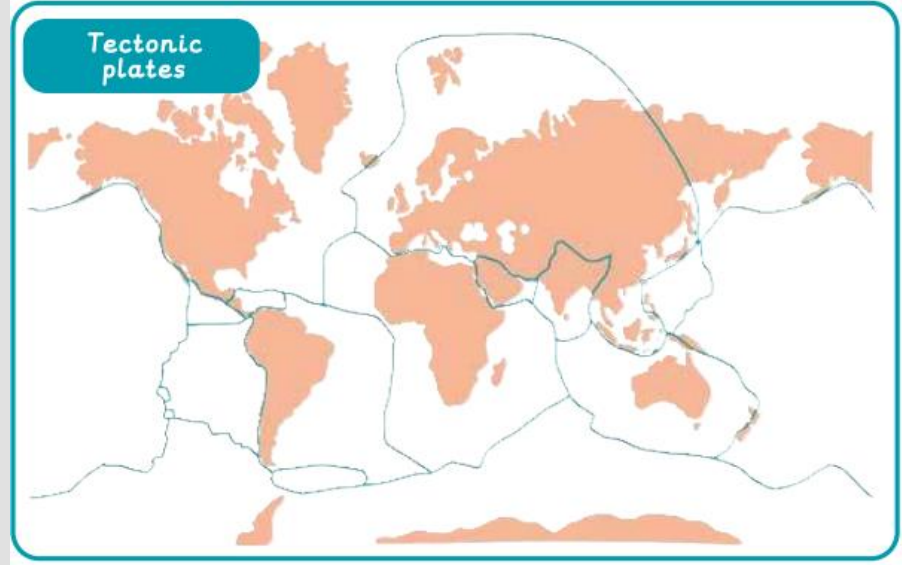
Outer core, fault-block mountain, metamorphic rock, igneous rock, geothermal energy, climate change, fertile soil, man-made rock, natural rock, fault line, fold mountain, pyroclastic flow, Tsunami, Richter Scale, focus, plate boundary sedimentary rock, magnitude,

Geographical skills and knowledge

Map of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes:



Map of tectonic plates:



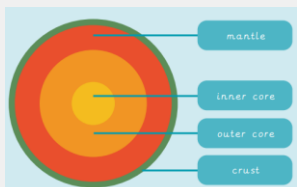
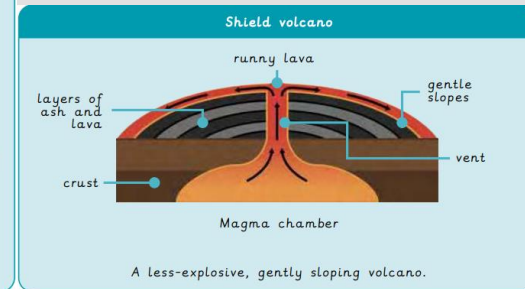
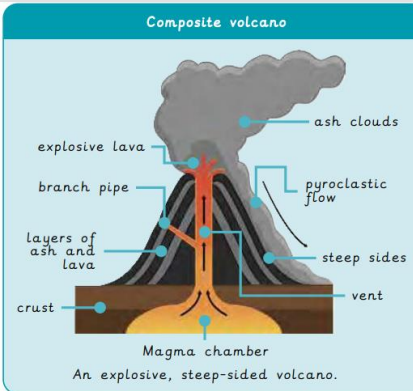
Location of continents and countries associated with mountains and volcanoes.

Classification of volcanoes:

active	extinct	dormant
A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.	A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.	A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.

Key

- mountains
- volcanoes
- earthquakes
- tectonic plates



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Key Learning: To understand and explain

- 1 How is the Earth constructed?**
What is inside the Earth? AFL existing knowledge and identify any questions to explore/misconceptions to address. Discuss mountains and existing knowledge of human and physical geography. 3D view of Earth. Complete Earth Activity and collect facts.
- 2 How and where are mountains found?**
Review knowledge of continents and misconceptions with tectonic plates. Using atlases to find mountain ranges activity in pairs.
Making connections between plate boundaries and where mountains are found.
- 3 Why and where do we get volcanoes?**
Review key questions so far.
Matching memory game. Researching key volcanoes in pairs. Complete 'What am I?' quiz.
- 4 What are the effects of a volcanic eruption?**
Review key vocabulary and knowledge. Discuss human and geography relating to Etna. Discuss key vocabulary: sustainability, interdependence, environmental impact. Discuss positive and negative reasons for living near a volcano. Role play and speech activities.
- 5 Geography descriptive writing opportunity**
Descriptive recount of an eruption.
- 6 What are earthquakes where do they occur?**
Recap plate boundaries and vocabulary. Connections and impacts relating to earthquakes. Earthquake proof building activity and quiz.
- 7 Where have the rocks around the school come from? (Data collection and Findings – Fieldwork)**
Investigation around our school – record location of rocks found on school site map and take photos for books.
- 8 Assessment and Review**
Review findings from outdoor lesson. Assessment and Quiz.
Answer questions from lesson 1.