



# Volcanoes



## Pupils will learn

- What is the Earth made of?
- Where can we find volcanoes?
- What is a volcano and how is it formed?
- How earthquakes are formed.
- To know there are different types of volcanoes.
- To know the effects of a volcanic eruption on the environment.
- To find out what happened to the lost city of Pompeii.

## Important facts

- Links to prior learning:
  - Rocks Science(year 3)
- There are 3 main types of volcanoes: Shield, composite, cinder cone
- The word volcano originally comes from the name of the Roman god of fire, Vulcan.
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Italy	Mount Vesuvius
Indonesia	Krakatoa
USA	Mount St. Helens
Hawaii	Mauna Loa
Philippines	Mount Pinatubo
Mexico	Popocatépetl
Alaska	Mount Shishaldin
Japan	Mount Fuji

## Local Links

- UEA
- <http://www.northfolk.org.uk/geology.html>
- West Runton <https://www.seaviewbeachcafe.co.uk/>
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## Home Learning Ideas

- Research different countries where volcanoes appear
- <http://play.toptrumpsonline.com/volcano.html>
- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7Oq9\\_DU1M](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K7Oq9_DU1M)

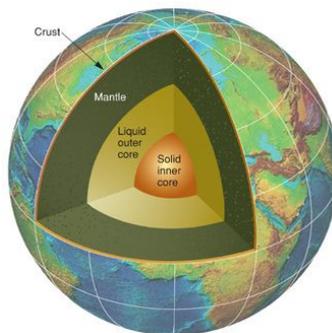
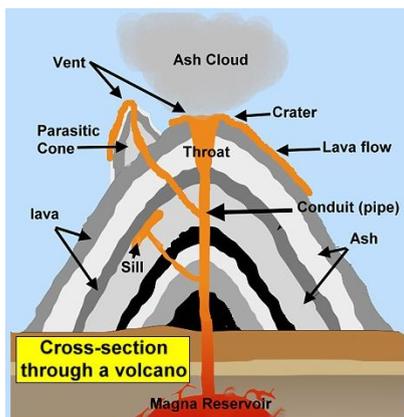
## Books to read at home

Escape From Pompeii - Christina Balit  
 The Rock Factory: The Story of Rocks and Stones - Jacqui Bailey  
 The Street Beneath my Feet -Charlotte Guillain  
 King of the Cloud Forest - Michael Morpurgo

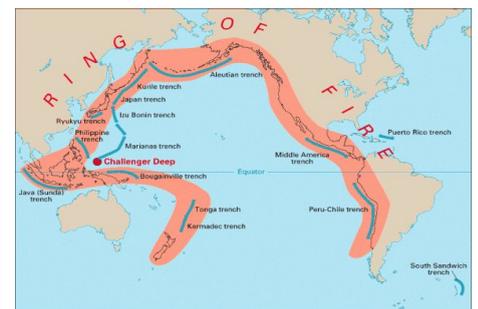
## Inquiry Questions

- Why do we not have any active volcanoes in England?
- Where are the most active volcanoes?
- Are all volcanoes dangerous?
- Which is the world's biggest volcano?
- How are volcanoes made?

## Further Information



The 4 layers to our planet:  
 Crust, Mantle, outer core, inner core



Ring of Fire: that surrounds the Pacific Ocean.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Active volcano</b>	An <b>active volcano</b> is a <b>volcano</b> that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years	<b>Crater</b>	A volcanic crater is an approximately circular depression in the ground caused by volcanic activity.
<b>Dormant volcano</b>	A <b>dormant volcano</b> is an active <b>volcano</b> that is not erupting, but supposed to erupt again..	<b>Eruption</b>	An occasion when a volcano explodes, and flames and rocks come out of it.
<b>Extinct volcano</b>	An <b>extinct volcano</b> has not had an eruption for at least 10,000 years.	<b>Magma Chamber</b>	A <b>magma chamber</b> is a large pool of liquid rock beneath the surface of the Earth.
<b>Core</b>	<b>Earth's core</b> is the very hot, very dense center of our planet.	<b>Plate boundary</b>	A divergent <b>boundary</b> occurs when two tectonic <b>plates</b> move away from each other.
<b>crust</b>	The <b>Earth's crust</b> is the <b>Earth's</b> hard outer layer.	<b>Lava</b>	Hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or a tear.
<b>Mantle</b>	A mantle is a layer inside a planetary body bounded below by a core and above by a crust.	<b>Magma</b>	Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the earth's crust.
<b>Tectonic plate</b>	<b>Tectonic plates</b> are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere.	<b>Richter scale</b>	The <b>Richter magnitude scale</b> is a <b>scale</b> of numbers used to tell the power (or <b>magnitude</b> ) of earthquakes.
<b>Epicentre</b>	The place on the earth surface where the earthquake place.	<b>Vent</b>	<b>Volcanic vents</b> are openings in the Earth's crust from which lava and pyroclastic flows are ejected.
<b>Method</b>	<i>Noun:</i> a particular procedure for accomplishing or approaching something	<b>Decrease</b>	<i>Noun:</i> make or become smaller or fewer in size, amount, intensity, or degree.
<b>Assess</b>	<i>Verb:</i> evaluate or estimate the nature, ability, or quality of.	<b>Increase</b>	<i>Noun:</i> become or make greater in size, amount, or degree.

\* Words in grey are Tier 2 (non-topic specific) vocabulary