

Knowledge Organiser Geography Year 3 Autumn

Why do people live near volcanoes?



St Elizabeth's Catholic Primary School
"Love one another as I have loved you"

Prior knowledge

- Location of continents on a world map
- Human and physical features
- Collecting and presenting data

Geographical knowledge and skills covered in this topic

- Children will name all four layers of the Earth in the correct order, stating one fact about each layer.
- Children will explain one or more ways a mountain can be formed.
- Children will give a correct example of a mountain range and its continent.
- Children will describe a tectonic plate and know that mountains occur along plate boundaries.
- Children will name three ways in which volcanoes can be classified.
- Children will describe how volcanoes form at tectonic plate boundaries.
- Children will explain a mix of negative and positive consequences of living near a volcano.
- Children will explain that earthquakes happen along plate boundaries.
- Children will list some negative effects that an earthquake can have on a community.
- Children will observe, digitally record and map different rocks using a symbol on a map and identify rock types and their origins based on collected data.

Key words

Active volcano: An active volcano is one which has recently erupted and there is a possibility that it may erupt soon.

Climate change: Climate change describes a change in the average conditions, such as temperature and rainfall, in a region over a long period of time.

Composite volcano: The most common type of volcano. They can have violent eruptions and can grow bigger as layers of thick lava and ash harden on top of each other.

Crust: The crust is the Earth's outermost layer, meaning it is the layer closest to the surface.

Dormant volcano: Dormant volcanoes no longer produce eruptions but might again some time in the future.

Earthquake: Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the Earth's surface.

Epicentre: The spot on the surface just above where an earthquake starts.

Extinct Volcano: An extinct volcano is one which has erupted thousands of years ago and is unlikely ever to erupt again.

Fault line: Sometimes tectonic plates lock together when they meet, this is called a plate boundary or a fault line.

Fault-block mountain: A fault-block mountain is made when two tectonic plates move past each other.

Fertile soil: This is soil that can sustain plant growth by providing plant nutrients.

Fold mountain: A fold mountain is made when two tectonic plates hit each other and crumple upwards to form a mountain.

Geothermal energy: Geothermal is energy made by heat inside the Earth's crust.

Igneous rock: Igneous rocks are formed from the cooling of molten rock.

Types of diagrams and images

