



Holy Family Halewood

Year 3/4 Geography

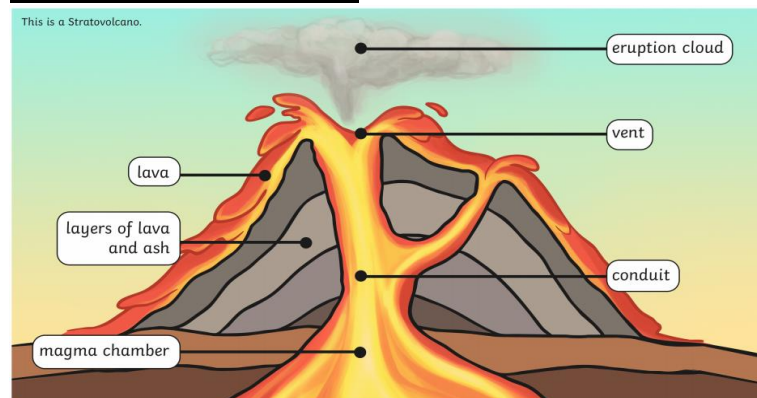
Volcanoes



Learning Objectives

- To understand the structure of the Earth and tectonic plates
- To understand how a volcano is formed.
- To locate some of the Earth's volcanoes on a map and find out the facts about them
- To describe and understand aspects of physical geography including volcanoes
- To understand the impact of volcanic explosions

Cross Section of a Volcano



Volcano Hotspots around the World



Etna in Italy



Key Vocabulary:

Active volcano: A volcano that is erupting or likely to erupt.

Ash: The bits of rock dust that are thrown into the air during volcanic activity.

Ashfall: This is when the ash from ash clouds fall to the earth.

Crater: The big hollow areas inside the volcano.

Dormant volcano: Seen as a 'sleeping volcano', it is a volcano that has not erupted for a while but technically could in the future.

Eruption: The event where magma from beneath the earth's crust forces its way out, exploding out of a volcano in the form of lava.

Etna: Found in Sicily, this is the most active volcano in Europe

Extinct volcano: A volcano that has not erupted for a long time and is unlikely to erupt at all in the future.

Igneous or Volcanic rock: The cooled, and therefore solid, rock that came out of the volcano as lava.

Lava: Magma that has reached the surface and come out of the volcano.

Magma: The extremely hot, molten rock layer that lies beneath the earth's crust.

Ring of Fire: The circle of earthquake sites and volcanoes in the Pacific Ocean.

Tsunami: A giant wave caused by an earthquake under the ocean or an eruption of an underwater volcano.

Vent: The opening of a volcano.

Vesuvius: An active volcano (near Naples in Italy) that destroyed the towns of Pompeii and Herculaneum. It last erupted in 1944.

Volcanologist: Someone who studies volcanoes.

Vulcan: The Roman god of fire who volcanoes were named after.