Year 5 | Geography | Volcanoes (Human/Physical/Locational/Place/Skills and Fieldwork)

What I Need to Know

- To understand the structure of the Earth
- To investigate the structure of a volcano.
- To locate the world's famous volcanoes.
- To understand that volcanic eruptions vary depending on the type of volcano
- To understand the positive and negative effects of a volcanic eruption
- To explore the effects of volcanic eruptions on Saint Vincent
- To understand how to prepare for a volcanic eruption

What Skills I Need to Learn

- To describe the key physical processes and the resulting landscape features of mountains, volcanoes, and rivers.
- To locate and describe several physical environments in the UK, e.g., coastal and mountain environments, and how they change.
- To use atlases, maps, globes, and aerial photographs to competently research a location.
- To name and locate famous volcanoes, hills and mountains.
- To study how changes in the environment can affect the weather and climate.
- To find out about places and the features of those places by either going to that place or looking at information sources.
- To use vocabulary related to human and physical features.
- To name some hazards from physical environments, such as avalanches in mountain regions.

This is the highest active volcano in Europe! Etna erupts on average about once a year. It erupted in February 2021 but, fortunately, it wasn't a big one. A big eruption did occur in 1669, killing more than 20,000 people and leaving many without homes.

This is a photo of a volcanic eruption in the Kuril Islands in Russia in 2009. It was taken from the International Space Station.

Key Vocabulary and Phrases

Ash	Fine particles of rock dust blown from an explosion vent.
Crater	A steep-sided, usually circular depression formed by either explosion or collapse at a volcanic vent.
Eruption	The process by which solid, liquid, and gaseous materials are ejected into the earth's atmosphere and onto the earth's surface by volcanic activity.
Core	The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle.
Crust	The Earth's crust is its outer layer.
Lava	Molten, fluid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools.
Pyroclastic flow	Dense, fast-moving flow of solidified lava pieces, volcanic ash, and hot gases.
Tectonic plate	A massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle (and inner layer) of the Earth.
Extinct volcano	A volcano that has not had an eruption in the last 10,000 years and will not erupt in the future.
Active volcano	A volcano that has had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and it is possible it may erupt in the future.
Dormant volcano	A volcano that has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, but it is possible that it will erupt in the future.
Magma	Molten rock beneath the surface of the earth.
Mantle	The part of the earth between the crust and the core.
Ring of Fire	The regions of mountain-building earthquakes and volcanoes which surround the Pacific Ocean. Over half of the world's volcanoes arise in the Ring of Fire.
Vent	The opening at the earth's surface through which volcanic materials issue forth.

Concept(s)

Human and Physical Geography

Locational Knowledge

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

Place Knowledge