

Key vocabulary	
Magma	Molten rock beneath the earth's surface
Conduit	An underground passage that magma travels through
Lava	Molten rock that erupts from the volcano
Throat	The entrance of a volcano that releases the lava
Summit	The highest point
Extinct	Has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, and not expected to erupt again
Dormant	Not erupted for a while but could erupt again
Active	Erupted in the last 10,000 years
Richter scale	Measurements of severity of earthquakes, from 1 - 12.

Skills - We are geographers!	
1. Use maps, atlases, globes, Google Maps and Google Earth to locate mountains, mountain ranges, volcanoes (in relation to tectonic plates), and major Earthquake zones	
2. Ask and respond to geographical questions using evidence to support answers.	
3. Analyse and communicate geographical information	

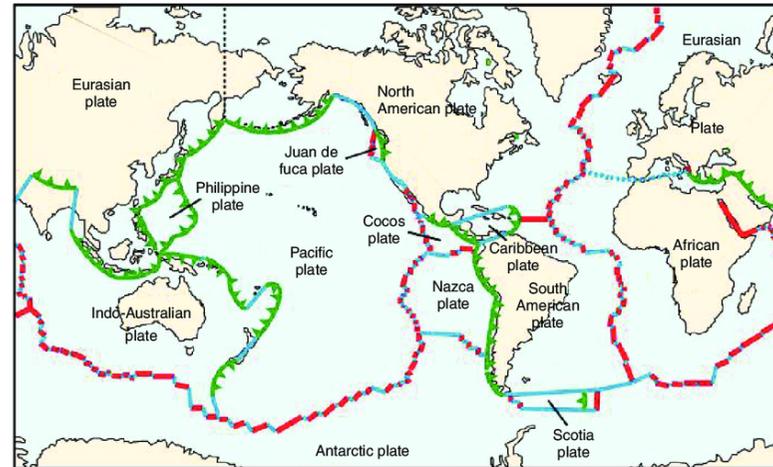


What is the difference between a volcano and an earthquake?



Key knowledge:

1. The two hemispheres of our world are called the northern and southern hemisphere. The equator is an imaginary line that runs around the middle of the earth.
2. Tectonic plates move and this causes earthquakes and volcanoes.



Divergent (red line), Convergent (green line with "Teeth" on overriding plate), Transform (blue line)

3. There are different types of volcano: A Composite, or Strato; volcano is made of lots of layers of hardened lava. Shield volcanoes are built from slow moving lava and look like small hills. Dome volcanoes are much smaller than composite volcanoes and form when ash and rock pile up around the vent.
4. There are minerals in volcanic rocks which people mine to sell. The soil is fertile near volcanoes. Magma heats water in volcanic areas.
5. Tectonic plates move and this causes earthquakes.
6. Tsunamis can be caused if the earthquake takes place underwater.