



Coleman Primary School
 Year 3 Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser
 Geography—Volcanoes and Earthquakes

An introduction to how volcanoes and earthquakes are linked

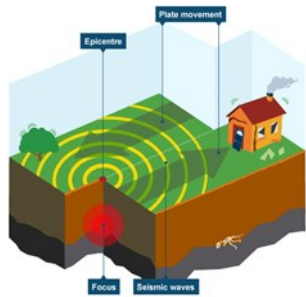


The Earth's **crust** is made up of separate **tectonic plates**.

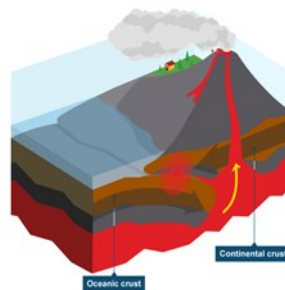
The edges of the plates are called **fault lines**. Earthquakes and volcanoes happen on the fault lines.



Magma erupts from gaps between the plates and this is how **volcanoes** happen.



The plates move against each other which can cause **earthquakes**.



Key Vocabulary: Volcanoes and Earthquakes	
earthquake: shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust.	crust: the layer of rock around the Earth.
volcano: when magma erupts as lava from under the Earth's crust	tectonic plates: the separate pieces of the Earth's crust.
epicentre: the place on the Earth's surface where the centre of an earthquake was.	fault lines: the places where two tectonic plates meet.
eruption: an explosion of steam or lava from a volcano.	continent: a large section of land which is made up of countries.
lava: molten (liquid) rock flowing above the Earth's crust	dormant: a volcano which is not currently erupting but is expected to erupt again.
magma: molten (liquid) rock flowing below the Earth's crust	extinct: a volcano that is not expected to erupt ever again.

What you will know

- *To know how to locate New Zealand on a world map and know that it is split into two islands (North and South)
- *To know that earthquakes cause damage to buildings and can kill people.
- *To know that New Zealand has lots of earthquakes because it is on a fault line
- *To know that earthquakes are measured using the Richter scale and Mercalli scale
- *To know how plate tectonics work
- *To know that better constructed buildings suffer less damage
- *To know that volcanoes are formed on fault lines where magma comes through the crust
- *To know why volcanic eruptions and earthquakes happen in the same places
- *To know the advantages and disadvantages of living near a volcano