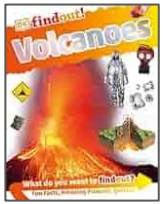
Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes knowledge organiser (Hedgehogs, Autumn 2)

Vocabulary

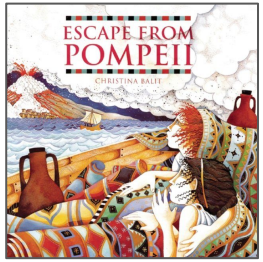
mountains	Large, steep hills that are over 600m high. Usually found together in a group called a mountain range.
tectonic plate	A large, irregular slab of rock, forming the surface of the Earth.
volcano	An opening in the Earth's surface that allows gas, lava and ash to escape from underneath the Earth's crust.
Ring of Fire	An arc around the edge of the Pacific ocean, where many volcanoes and earthquakes are formed.
earthquake	A sudden, violent shaking of the ground.
Richter scale	A scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake.

Previous Learning - Last term in science, pupils learnt about the rock cycle and about how new igneous rock is formed from molten rock called lava.

Essential Reads





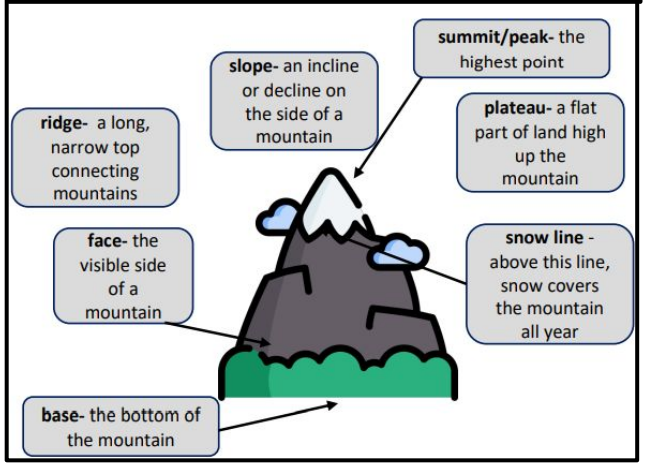


Intended Learning - Pupils will apply this knowledge to describe how mountains and volcanoes are formed. They will use six-figure grid references, map symbols and keys to build their locational knowledge of mountains in the United Kingdom and around the world.

The Highest Mountains in the World

- Mt Everest (Asia) - 8,848 metres.
- Mt Aconcagua (South America) - 6,962 metres.
- Mt McKinley (North America) - 6,140 metres.
- Mt Kilimanjaro (Africa) - 5,895 metres
- Mt Blanc (Europe) - 4.807 metres.

Features of mountains





Layers of Earth

Inner core	Made up of iron and nickel. Hottest layer (over 5000°c)
Outer core	Made up of iron and nickel. 4000°c
Mantle	Very hot flowing rock. Up to 3000 km thick!
Crust	Thin outer layer made of rock.

Cross-section of a volcano

