Annunciation Catholic Junior School:
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS
YEAR 3 – Volcanoes

What? (Key Vocabulary)

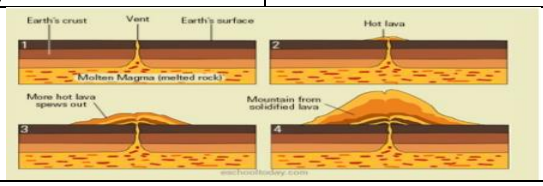
Volcanoes, larva, eruption, earth's crust, plate tectonics, magma, mantle, melting rocks, gas, layers, vent, molten, active, dormant...

Spelling	Definition
Core	The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal.
Crust	The surface layer covering our planet.
Volcano	A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's top layer that can let out hot gasses, ash and lava.
Tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
Eruption	When a volcano erupts it sprays out lots of hot molten rock called **lava**.
Mantle	Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the earth

- Molten rock, metal or glass that has been heated a very high temperatures.
- **Magnitude** - Something of great size.
- The Earth has three layers – the crust at the very top, then the mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet. · The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. · These tectonic plates slowly move over a long period of time

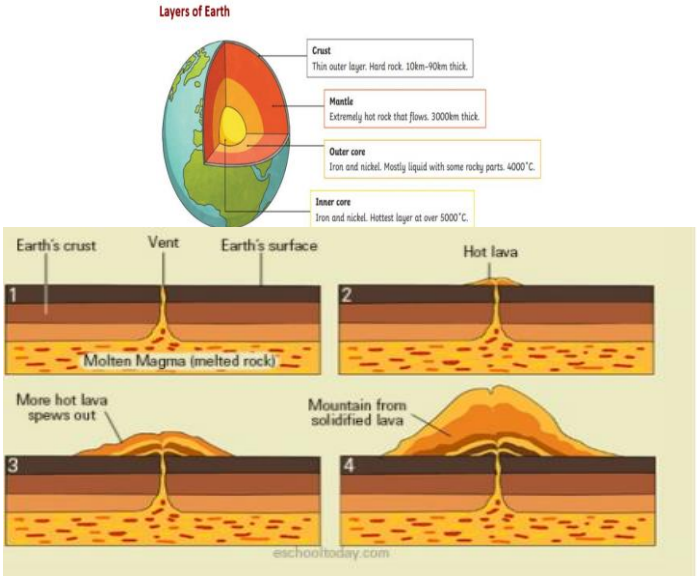
What? (Key knowledge)

Volcanoes have long vents that go all the way down through the Earth's first layer, the crust, to magma in between the crust and the mantle (the Earth's second layer). It's so hot there that rocks melt into liquid. This is called magma, which travels up through volcanoes and flows out as lava.	There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it's doing – **active, erupting, and dormant**
Some volcanoes are underwater. There are no volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is **Mount Etna** in Sicily (Italy).	When a volcano erupts, magma comes up and out through the vents. **Magma** is called **lava**.



Diagrams and Symbols

Diagram of the layers of the earth



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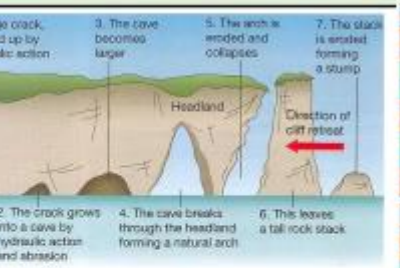

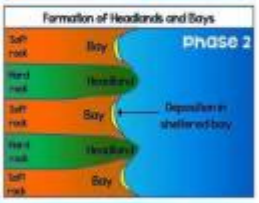

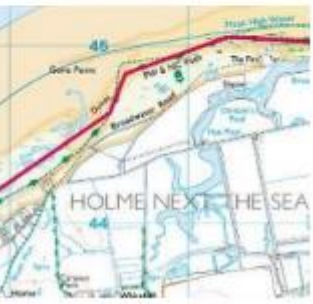

Possible experiences

Compare and contrast different coastal regions

To model, using clay, the different coastal formations.

Model bays and headlands in the classroom with rocks and sand.

Using maps and aerial photos to describe coastal areas

Children to design their own method of preventing coastal erosion. Can do this practically using sand in and water in the classroom.

School trip to the beach, to identify landforms and complete fieldwork.