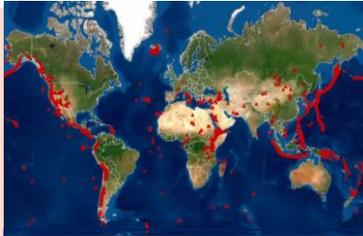


Statutory Requirements

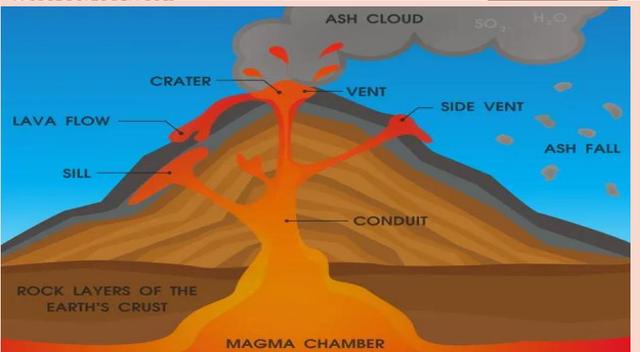
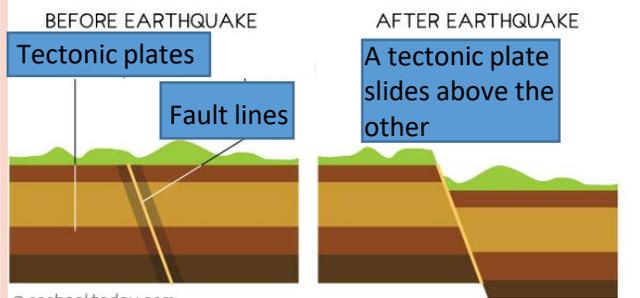
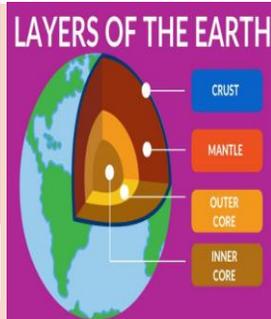
Pupils should be taught to:

Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: volcanoes and earthquakes.

Diagrams and Symbols



A map showing the location of volcanoes around the world.



Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Earth's crust	The rocky outer layer of the Earth that makes up the Earth's surface.
Tectonic plates	Large pieces of the Earth's crust that move very slightly.
Magma	Hot liquid rock located under the Earth's surface
Lava	Once magma reaches and flows onto the Earth's surface it is called Lava.
Earthquakes	Shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.
Volcanoes	Mountains from which lava, gas, steam and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst/escape.
Fault lines	Where two plates meet/ the boundaries. Movement along these lines causes earthquakes and volcanoes.
Erupt	To start suddenly or violently with great force
Dormant	Not active but capable of becoming active in the future
Collision	When one moving object hits another
Magnitude	The size or scale of something
Meteoric	Sudden and extremely strong
Intensity	Magnitude
Tsunami	A very large wave caused by an earthquake

Key Knowledge

Why do volcanoes and earthquakes occur?

The boundaries of the plates are called fault lines and movement along these lines causes earthquakes and volcanoes. The plates move in three different ways:

- Away from each other, which forms ridges
- Towards each other, which causes earthquakes and forms volcanoes and mountains
- Side by side, which causes earthquakes

What is the Pacific Ring of Fire?

The Pacific Ring of Fire is an arc around the Pacific Ocean where most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes are formed.