

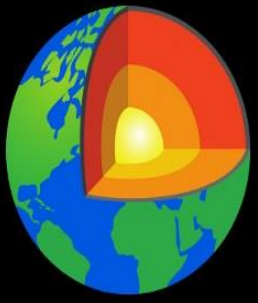
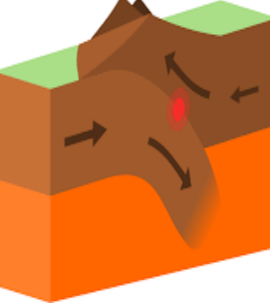
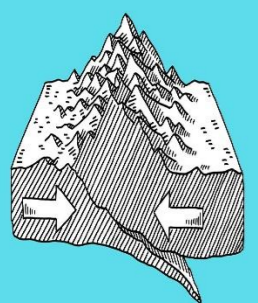


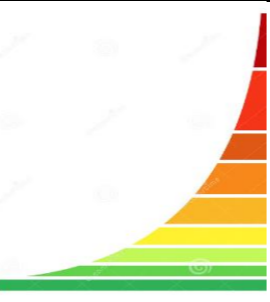
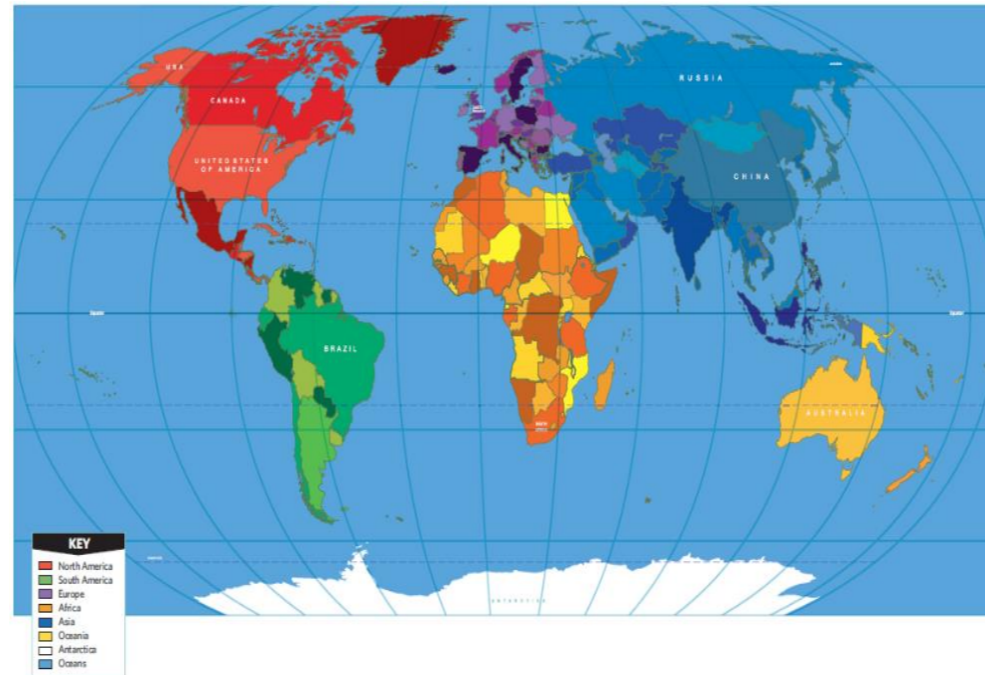


	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:	Earthquakes and Volcanoes Knowledge and Skills	Key knowledge to be transferred to long term memory	Building on previous knowledge and skills, you will remember:	
	Earthquakes mostly occur at or near tectonic plate boundaries.	In Year 3, you will remember learning that countries in the United Kingdom have coastal boundaries.	Earthquakes and Volcanoes Knowledge and Skills		In Year 2, you will remember learning that there are seven continents. These lie on the Earth's crust.	
	The core, mantle and crust are the three major layers of the Earth.	In Year 3, you will remember learning that different rocks can be harder and softer than others and some are waterproof.			As tectonic plates move, they can get stuck and earthquakes happen when they finally push past each other.	In Year 3, you will remember learning that friction occurs when two surfaces move against each other.
	When tectonic plates move against each other, heat is generated.	Earlier in Year 4, you will remember learning that water can be a solid, liquid or gas depending on the temperature.			The 'Pacific Ring of Fire' is a ring of plate boundaries circling the Pacific Ocean. This is the location of most of the world's earthquake and volcanic activity.	In Year 3, you will remember learning that the Pacific Ocean is the largest and deepest ocean.
	In very explosive eruptions, great boulders of rock can be thrown high into the sky.	In Year 3, you will remember learning that pushing, pulling and twisting are ways of making objects move.			The Richter scale is used to measure how powerful earthquakes are.	Earlier in Year 4, you will remember learning that volume is how we measure how loud or quiet a sound is and we measure the volume in decibels.

Key Vocabulary	
core	The Earth's core is the part of Earth in the middle of our planet.
crust	The crust is the outer layer of the Earth. It is a thin layer between 40 – 60 km thick. The crust is the solid rock layer upon which we live.
earthquake	An earthquake is what happens when two blocks, or 'plates' of the Earth suddenly slip past one another.
eruption	An eruption is when hot gases, lava and ash bursts through the crust of the Earth.
mantle	The Earth's mantle lies between the core and the crust.
tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are pieces of the rocky outer layer of the Earth known as the crust. These plates are constantly moving, and volcanoes and earthquakes are found at plate boundaries.
Richter scale	The Richter scale uses a numerical system (numbers) to measure the magnitude (strength) of an earthquake.
volcano	A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's crust that can let out hot gases, ash and lava. Many volcanoes are also mountains.



The Big Event



You are going to make your own volcano! You will decorate it to make it look like the real thing and then use vinegar, food colouring and bicarbonate of soda to create a real eruption!