The ASPIRE Curriculum-Key Learning

Title: What's Underneath my feet? Year: 4 Subject: Geography

Key Knowledge

Types of volcano

A shield volcano

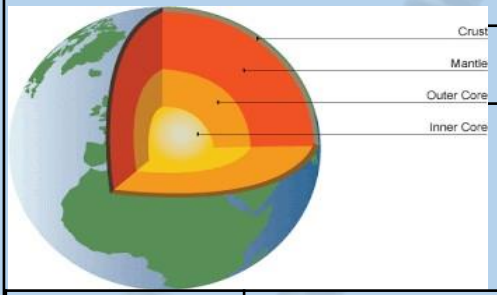
Largest volcanoes on Earth, wide base, low height, not steep.

Examples: Kilauea (Hawaii), Erta Ale (Ethiopia)

A strato volcano

Most of the world's volcanoes are composite volcanoes made of layers of lava and ash, steep sides, tall.

Examples: Mount Vesuvius (Italy), Mount Fuji (Japan)



Structure of the Earth

Crust	Solid rock, 0-60km thick, broken into tectonic plates
Mantle	Liquid/molten rock. Approx 2,900km thick
Outer core	Liquid metal. Approx 4,400km thick
Inner core	Solid metal Approx 6,100 km thick

Key Skills

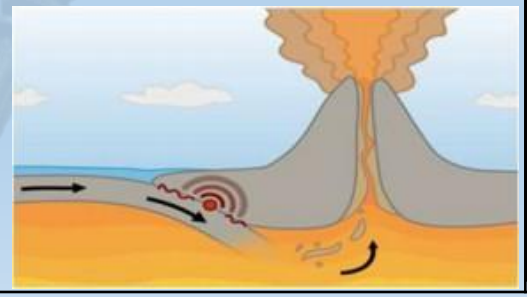
I can use maps, atlases, globes to locate mountains and volcanoes.

I can explain how volcanoes are formed.

I can describe what happens when an earthquake occurs.

Earthquakes occur when plates jolt forward after getting stuck.

Volcanoes erupt when the magma rises to the surface.



Key Vocabulary

basalt	Dark coloured volcanic rock.
fold mountain	Mountains formed when tectonic plates collide and cause the plates to wrinkle.
friction	Resistance or difficulty in moving. Tectonic plates are rough and so there is friction when they move.
granite	Hard rock
lava	Magma that has reached the surface.
magma	Molten rock in the mantle.
ocean trench	A deep valley formed on the ocean floor where one tectonic plate subjects under another.
pressure	A physical force (pressure builds up when tectonic plates lock together and cannot move
tsunami	A large ocean wave caused by an underwater earthquake.