



# Cleeve Prior C of E Primary School – Geography Outcomes – KS2 Volcanoes

**1. What is a natural disaster?**  
 A natural disaster is a major adverse event resulting from natural processes of the Earth; examples are floods, hurricanes, tornadoes, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, tsunamis, and other geologic processes.

**2. Types of volcanoes**

<b>Active volcano</b>	A volcano that might still erupt, even if it has not erupted recently.
<b>Dormant volcano</b>	A volcano that has not erupted for thousands of years, but could still become active.
<b>Extinct volcano</b>	A volcano that has not erupted for thousands of years and is unlikely to erupt again.
<b>Shield volcano</b>	A low, flat volcano formed from runny lava that cooled slowly.

**4. Fault Lines of Earth**



**5. Tsunamis**

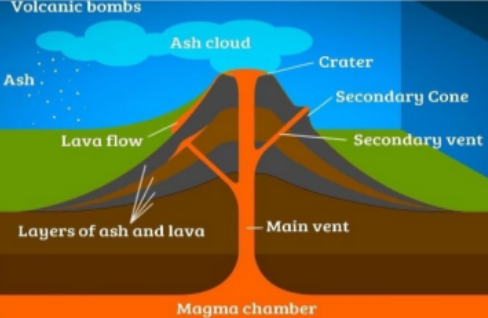
Tsunamis not only destroy human life, but have a devastating effect on **insects, animals, plants,** and **natural resources.** A tsunami changes the **landscape.** It **uproots trees** and **plants** and **destroys animal habitats** such as nesting sites for birds

**3. Types of natural disasters**

<b>Earthquake</b>	Shaking of the ground caused by movements of the Earth's crust.
<b>Tsunami</b>	A <b>wave</b> caused by a volcanic eruption or earthquake <b>under the sea.</b>
<b>Volcanic eruption</b>	The forcing of solids, liquids or gases onto the Earth's surface by volcanic activity.

**6. Benefits of living near a volcano**

- Living near a volcano can bring great benefits such as;
- Fertile soil – giving people plenty of food to eat
  - Geothermal energy – a much more environmentally friendly way of generating electricity
  - Tourism – bringing people and therefore money into local areas.



**7. Key Vocabulary**

<b>ash</b>	Very fine particles of rock blown from an erupting volcano.
<b>core</b>	The centre of Earth, made of a molten core and a solid inner core.
<b>crater</b>	The hollow at the top of a volcano, created when the top is blown off.
<b>crust</b>	The rocky 'skin' of the Earth's surface.
<b>eruption</b>	The forcing of solids, liquids or gases onto the Earth's surface by volcanic activity.
<b>fault</b>	A large crack in the Earth's crust where blocks of rock slide past each other.
<b>fertilise</b>	To add something to soil to make plants grow better
<b>geothermal energy</b>	Where heat from the volcano is used to generate electricity
<b>lava</b>	Magma that has reached the Earth's surface.
<b>magma</b>	Hot, liquid rock from beneath the Earth's surface.
<b>mantle</b>	The layer of earth underneath the Earth's crust
<b>pyroclastic flow</b>	A hot mixture of steam, ash and rock that rolls down a volcano at great speed during an eruption.
<b>tectonic plates</b>	Separate pieces of the Earth's crust.

Mount Vesuvius



Mount Vesuvius



Pompeii



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### Year 3

I can ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

I can locate and describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country

I can locate and describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use of an area in the United Kingdom and an area in a European country.

I can use maps and keys to locate features on a world map.

### Year 4

I can locate and compare geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns, and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can locate and identify the main physical and human characteristics of the countries of Europe.

I can ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

I can describe key aspects of physical geography, including rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes

I can locate and describe key aspects of human geography including settlements and land use.

I can use maps and keys to locate features on a world map.

### Year 5

I am beginning to identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location

I can identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of an area of Europe.

I am beginning to understand and explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.

I can name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can identify, describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.

I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources.

I can use maps accurately and design keys to locate features on a world map.

### Year 6

I can collect and analyse statistics and other information in order to draw clear conclusions about location.

I can identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location

I can identify and describe the main human and physical characteristics of a region in Europe.

I can explain how countries and geographical regions are interconnected and interdependent.

I can name and locate some of the countries and cities of the world and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

I can describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes. I can describe and understand key aspects of human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources.

I can use maps accurately and design keys to locate features on a world map.