

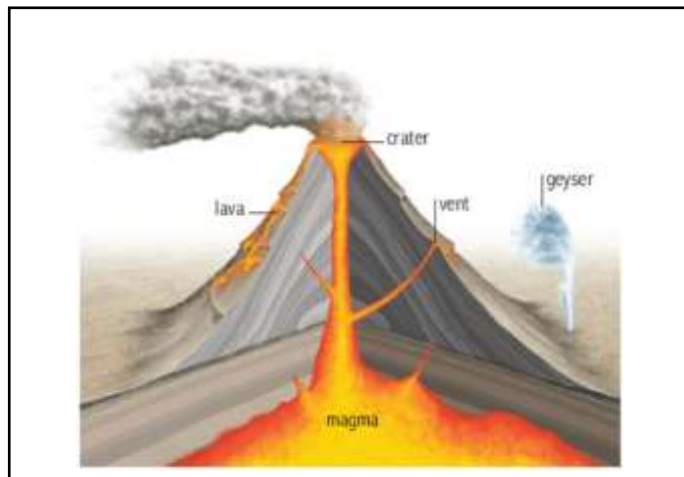
UKS2 Geography Knowledge Organiser

Term 4

Key Focus: How are volcanoes formed? Focus: Pompeii

National Curriculum Objectives:

- Physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle.
- Human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water.



Key vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Volcano	A mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour, and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust.
Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Magma	Molten rock that is found below the earth's surface
Lava	Hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano or other opening in the surface of Earth.
Vent	The opening for the escape of a gas or liquid or for the relief of pressure.
Crater	The area around the opening of a volcano or geyser that is shaped like a bowl.

Sticky Knowledge:

A volcano is a mountain or hill with an opening.

When a volcano erupts, magma is pushed up through the opening with great force.

When magma reaches the Earth's surface, it is called lava.

The temperature of molten lava is over 700 degrees.

Some volcanic eruptions are explosive.

Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling or sudden shock of the earth's surface.