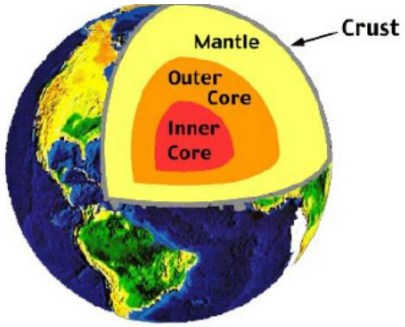
Vocabulary	
active	An **active volcano** has **erupted** recently or is expected to **erupt** quite soon
core	the central part of the earth, beneath the **mantle**
crust	The Earth's **crust** is its outer **layer**
dormant	not **active** but is capable of becoming **active** later on
earthquake	a shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's **crust**
erupt	When a **volcano erupts**, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called **lava**, as well as ash and steam
fault lines	a long crack in the surface of the earth. **Earthquakes** usually occur along **fault lines**
gas	something that is neither liquid nor solid. A gas rapidly spreads out when it is warmed and contracts when it is cooled.
lava	the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a **volcano**
magma	**molten** rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth
mantle	the part of the earth between the **crust** and the **core**
melt	to change from a solid to a liquid state through heat or **pressure**
molten	**Molten** rock, metal, or glass has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid
pressure	force that you produce when you press hard on something
tectonic plates	any of the several segments of the Earth's **crust** that move
vent	the part of a **volcano** through which **lava** and **gases** erupt
volcano	a **mountain** from which hot melted rock, **gas**, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.

The Earth

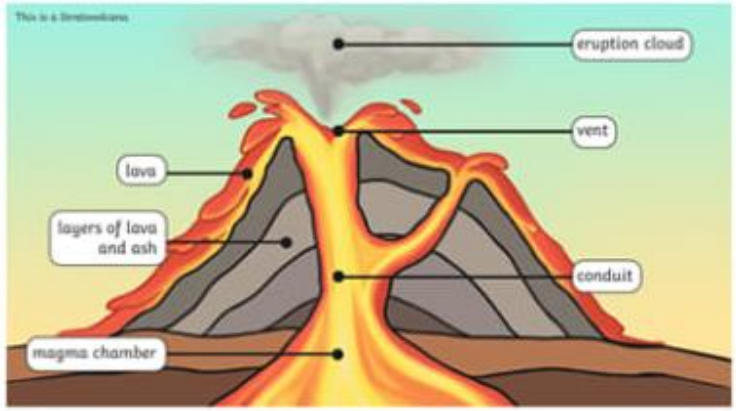


The Earth has three **layers** – the **crust** at the very top, then the **mantle**, then the **core** at the very middle of the planet.

The Earth's **crust** is made up of huge slabs called **tectonic plates**, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.

These **tectonic plates** slowly move over a long period of time

Volcanoes



- A **volcano** is a very deep hole in the Earth's top **layer** that can let out hot **gasses**, ash and **lava**. Many **volcanoes** are also **mountains**.
- **Volcanoes** have long **vents** that go all the way down through the Earth's first **layer**, the **crust**, to **magma** in between the **crust** and the **mantle** (the Earth's second **layer**). It's so hot there that rocks **melt** into liquid. This is called **magma**, which travels up through **volcanoes** and flows out as **lava**.
- There are three ways to describe a **volcano** and explain what it's doing – **active, erupting**, and **dormant**
- When a **volcano erupts**, **magma** comes up and out through the **vents**. **Magma** is called **lava** when it's outside the **volcano.**

Earthquakes

- The **tectonic plates** have edges and sometimes the edges, which are called **fault lines**, can get stuck, but the **plates** keep moving.
- **Pressure** slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the **pressure** gets strong enough, the **plates** will suddenly move causing an **earthquake**.

Previous Knowledge

The children should be able to name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans. Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding seas

Identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the United Kingdom and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather and key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house,