



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School- Eucalyptus Class

Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Gospel Value
Joy

What I should know already-

The size of Australia means that places in different locations have very different geographical human and physical characteristics –Y2

Know about Antarctica as a polar region, seasonal/geographical variations in time, different forms of land and terrain –Y3

To learn about, name and compare iconic physical and human landmarks within the UK -Y3

Key Knowledge

- Mount Everest is the highest mountain on earth (8848m) and it is in the Himalayan mountain range in Asia (on the border of Nepal and Tibet, China).
- On 29th May, 1953, the summit of Mount Everest was successfully reached for the first time by Tenzing Norgay and Edmund Hillary.
- Ben Nevis is highest mountain in Scotland (1345m).
- Snowdon is highest mountain in Wales (1085m).
- Scarfell Pike is highest mountain in England (978m).
- Slieve Donard is highest mountain in Northern Ireland (850m).
- There are approximately 500 active volcanoes in the world; on average 25 of these erupt each year.
- Volcanoes are primarily located on the boundary between two tectonic plates.
- The UK does have volcanoes but they are extinct.
- The Richter Scale was first used to measure the size of earthquakes but today scientists use the Moment Magnitude Scale for greater accuracy.



Mountain Ranges:

The Himalayas are in Asia.
The Rockies are in North America.
The Alps are in Europe.
The Pyrenees are in Europe.
The Andes are in South America.

The Earth's Major Plates



Vocabulary

Mountain –A mountain is higher and steeper than a hill, generally over 600m tall and formed by movement of the earth's crust.

Volcano –an opening in Earth's crust that allows molten rock from beneath the crust to reach the surface. This molten rock is called magma when it is beneath the surface and lava when it erupts or flows from a volcano.

Earthquake - the shaking and vibration of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates (plate tectonics).

Summit/peak –The top of a mountain

Ridge -where two sides of mountain meet

Glacier -like a frozen river, the ice slowly moves down the mountain

Moraine -rock debris deposited in front of an advancing glacier

Crevasse -a deep, wedge-shaped opening in a glacier.

Altitude –The height of something in relation to sea level

Ascent –To climb to the summit

Seismologists -People who study earthquakes

Plates -The Earth's crust is not one solid piece of land, but is formed of many different pieces or plates.

