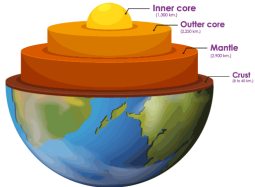
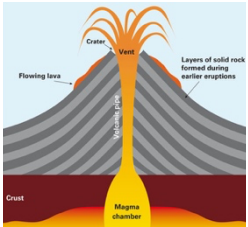

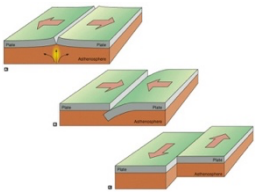

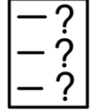






# Year 5 – Spring – Geography – Pupil Knowledge Organiser



What do I already know?		What am I learning now?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Earth is divided into two hemispheres, northern and southern.</li> <li>The equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth.</li> <li>The hemispheres are separated by the equator.</li> </ul>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What are the layers of the Earth?</li> <li>What are the types of tectonic plate boundaries?</li> <li>What are the parts of a volcano?</li> <li>What happens when a volcano erupts?</li> <li>Where would you find volcanoes around the world?</li> </ol>	
Key Knowledge: Volcanoes		Geographical Skills	Key Vocabulary
 <p>The Earth's interior is divided into four main layers.</p>	 <p>A volcano consists of several parts.</p>	 <p>Eruptions can be explosive (ash clouds, pyroclastic flows) or gentle (lava flows).</p>	<p>crust</p> <p>mantle</p> <p>core</p> <p>tectonic plates</p> <p>plate boundaries</p> <p>volcano</p> <p>magma</p> <p>lava</p> <p>eruption</p> <p>Ring Of Fire</p>
<p>The Earth's crust is broken into tectonic plates that move very slowly.</p>  <p>Divergent boundaries occur when plates move apart from each other.</p> <p>Convergent boundaries occur when plates move towards each other.</p> <p>Transform boundaries occur when plates slide past each other horizontally.</p>	<p>The magma chamber is a reservoir deep underground where magma accumulates.</p> <p>The vent is the opening through which volcanic materials are expelled.</p> <p>The crater is the bowl-shaped opening at the top of the volcano.</p>  <p>Volcanoes can be active, dormant, or extinct.</p>	 <p><b>Enquiry &amp; Investigation:</b> Asking geographical questions about a place and trying to answer them.</p>  <p><b>Mapwork:</b> Using maps, globes and atlases to answer questions and communicate geographical information.</p>  <p>Volcanoes are found along tectonic plate boundaries.</p>	<p>The thin, outermost layer of the Earth.</p> <p>The thick layer of molten rock beneath the Earth's crust.</p> <p>The central part of the Earth, made of very hot metals.</p> <p>Large sections of the Earth's crust that move slowly.</p> <p>The edges where two tectonic plates meet.</p> <p>A mountain or hill with an opening where magma, gas, and ash escape.</p> <p>Hot molten rock found beneath the Earth's surface.</p> <p>Molten rock that has erupted and reached the Earth's surface.</p> <p>The release of magma, gas, ash, and rocks from a volcano.</p> <p>A major area in the Pacific Ocean where many volcanoes and earthquakes occur.</p>