

Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

Theme: Mountains and Volcanoes

Phase: Lower Key Stage Two

Year Group:3

Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

In year 2 I learned:

- To name and locate the world's seven continents and five oceans;
- To name key physical features, including beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river and valley

By the end of the theme I should be able to:

- Describe and understand key aspects of mountains, mountain ranges and volcanoes.

1. Can you describe what a mountain is and how it is formed?

WHAT IS A MOUNTAIN?

A **mountain** is a large **landform** that rises above the surrounding land in a limited area, usually in the form of a peak and is generally steeper than a hill.



HOW IS A MOUNTAIN FORMED?

Some hills are formed by erosion, which is when wind or water wear away tiny bits of rock and then deposit them in a pile somewhere else. Others are formed when rocks under the surface of the Earth move around and push up from under the ground.

2. What are the top and bottom of a mountain called?

KEY VOCABULARY

base	bottom of a mountain
peak	top of a mountain

3. Can you describe what a volcano is and how it is formed?

WHAT IS A 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.



HOW IS A VOLCANO FORMED?

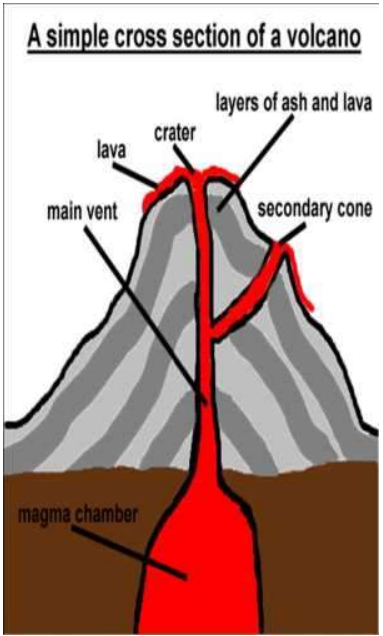
A volcano is formed **when hot molten rock, ash and gases escape from an opening in the Earth's surface**. The molten rock and ash solidify as they cool, forming the distinctive volcano shape shown here. As a volcano erupts, it spills lava that flows downslope. Hot ash and gases are thrown into the air.

5. Where are some mountain ranges located?



Skills	Teacher Assessment	Self-Assessment
I can look at photographs of places and make reasoned judgements about where the pictures are taken.		
I can ask and answer questions through own knowledge and self-conducted research.		
I can identify hilliest areas and flattest areas as well as decide which rivers they think are the largest		

KEY VOCABULARY	
cavity	a hole
conical	shaped like a cone
continent	an extensive mas of land
country	a nation occupying a piece of land with its own government
crater	a bowl shaped cavity in the ground
crust	the outer layer of the earth
erupt	when a volcano becomes active and ejects lava, ash, and gases
fragments	small pieces being broken off something
gas	a substance or matter in a state in which it will expand freely to fill the whole of a container, having no fixed shape or volume
hill	a naturally raised area of land, not as high or craggy as a mountain
landform	a natural feature of the earth's surface
lava	hot molten rock
rock	solid mineral material
vapour	an air-based substance
vent	opening in a volcano releasing gas



4. Can you draw a diagram of a volcano and label its different parts?

6. Can you name a famous volcano and describe its effect on the inhabitants of the local area?

The ancient Italian city of Pompeii was destroyed and preserved by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius in the first century.

The area around Pompeii experienced frequent [earthquakes](#). In 62 AD there was a huge earthquake that destroyed many of the buildings of Pompeii. The city was still rebuilding seventeen years later when disaster struck.

On August 24, 79 AD Mount Vesuvius erupted. Scientists estimate that 1.5 million tons of ash and rock shot out of the volcano every second. The ash cloud likely towered over 20 miles high above the mountain. Some people managed to escape, but most didn't. It is estimated that 16,000 people died.