



## Year 3/4 Geography Knowledge Organiser: Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

### Subject Specific Skills

To describe and understand key aspects of physical geography such as mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes.  
To investigate where volcanoes and earthquakes occur and why.  
To understand how the land has changed over time and the measures put in place to protect people.

### Prior Learning

Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to key physical features such as mountains.  
To understand that mountains and volcanoes are physical features of geography.

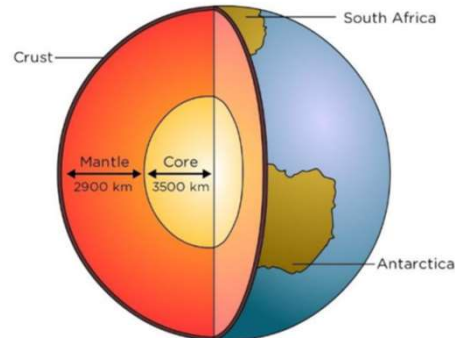
### Key Vocabulary

- **Crust** - the outer layer of the Earth made up of plates
- **Mantle** - below the crust and made up of molten rock
- **Plates** - massive plate of solid rock on Earth's crust
- **Magnitude** - how strong an earthquake is
- **Solidified** - when something liquid cools and turns to a solid
- **Magma** - molten rock when inside the Earth
- **Lava** - molten rock when it has erupted out of the crust



**TALLEST MOUNTAINS**

Mountain	Location	Height (m)
Mount Everest	(Nepal/China)	8848m
K2	(Pakistan)	8611m
Kangchenjunga	(Nepal)	8586m



### Mountains



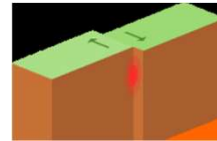
Two plates push into each other (converge) and the plates start to push upwards (Fold Mountains).

### Volcanoes



Volcanoes generally form on the boundaries of the tectonic plates. Tectonic plates can move apart from each other (diverge) leaving a space for magma to erupt. If plates converge, one plate is forced underneath the other, leaving space for magma to spill out.

### Earthquakes



When tectonic plates move parallel to each other it causes friction that sticks them together. When they get unstuck, it can cause a violent jolt which causes an earthquake.



Shockwaves spread out from the epicentre (the strongest point of the earthquake). Magnitude, measured on a Richter scale, measures how strong an earthquake is. 1 is a small tremor and 9 is catastrophic!

