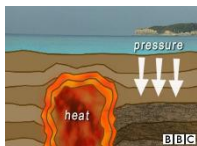
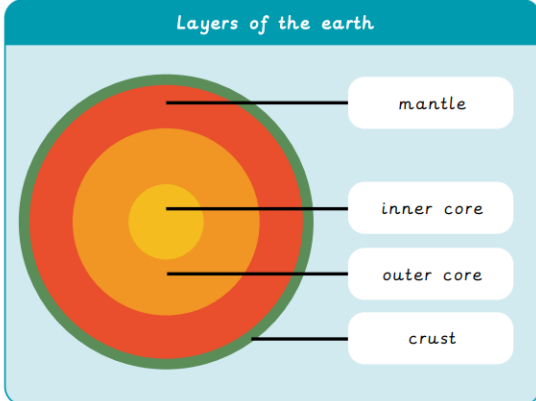
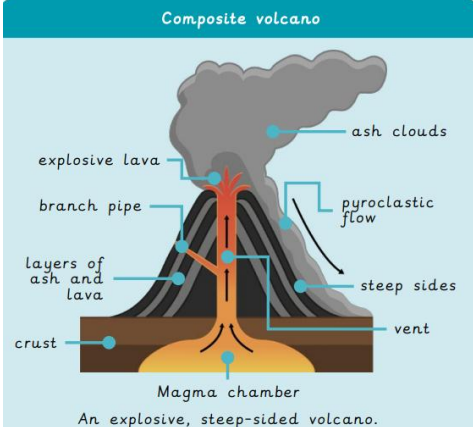
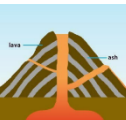
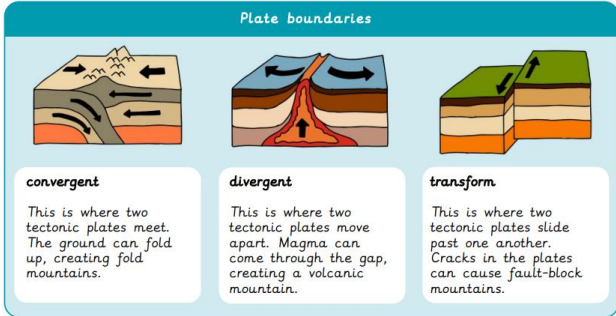


The Marist Primary School		Knowledge Organiser					
Year 3: Autumn		Key Question: Why do people live near volcanoes?					
Lesson 1 How Is the Earth constructed?		Lesson 2 Where are mountains found?		Lesson 3 Why and where do we get volcanoes?	Lesson 4 What are the effects of a volcanic eruption?	Lesson 5 What are earthquakes and where do we get them?	Lesson 6 Where have the rocks around school come from?
 active volcano	A volcano currently erupting or likely to erupt soon.	 earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by moving tectonic plates.	 epicentre	The place on the Earth's surface where an earthquake first happens.	 crust	The outer layer of the Earth where all life is.
 dormant volcano	A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.	 metamorphic rock	Rock that used to be igneous or sedimentary, changed by heat and pressure.			 An explosive, steep-sided volcano.	
 extinct volcano	A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to again.	 igneous rock	Rock formed by lava cooling and hardening				
 composite volcano	A tall, cone shaped mountain built from alternating layers of thick, sticky lava and volcanic ash.	 magma	Molten or hot, liquified rock located deep beneath the Earth's surface.			 convergent This is where two tectonic plates meet. The ground can fold up, creating fold mountains. divergent This is where two tectonic plates move apart. Magma can come through the gap, creating a volcanic mountain. transform This is where two tectonic plates slide past one another. Cracks in the plates can cause fault-block mountains.	

