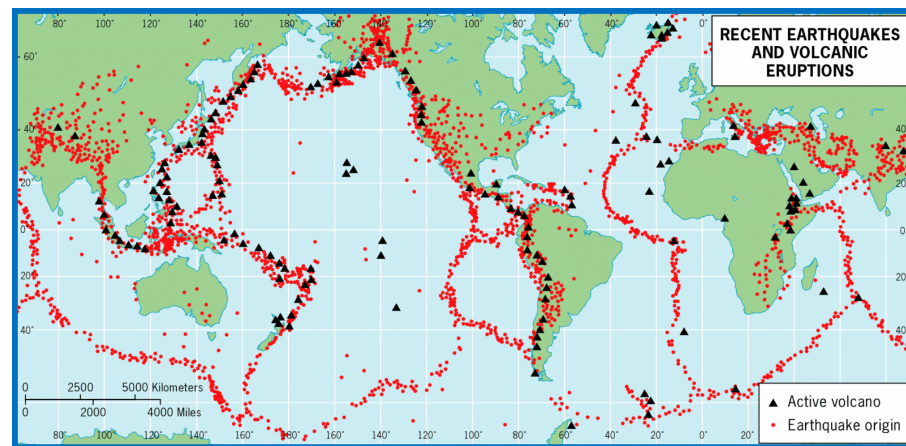
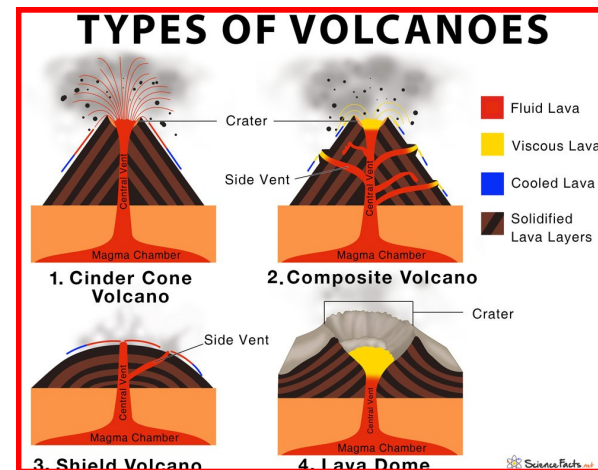


KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER—Natural Disasters

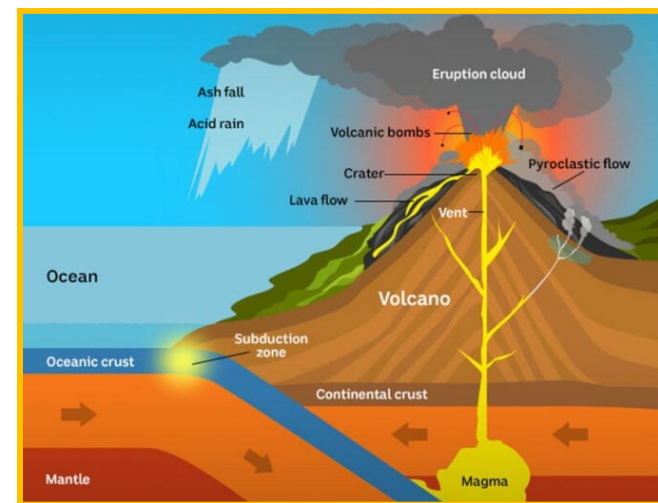


Where in the world do earthquakes and volcanoes occur?

Where are the world's biggest earthquakes and volcanoes?



What are the different types of volcano and how are they formed?



Why and how does a volcanic eruption happen?

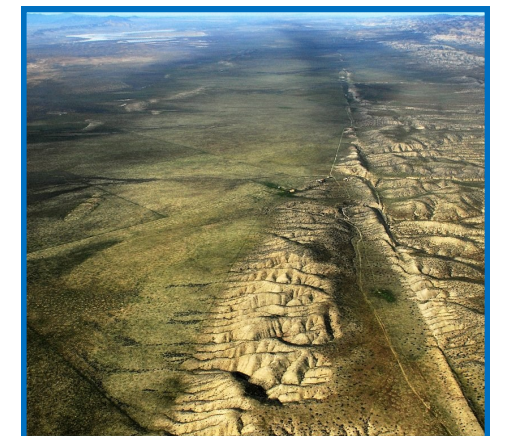
Volcanoes erupt when molten rock called magma rises to the surface. Magma is formed when the earth's mantle melts.

Melting may happen where tectonic plates are pulling apart or where one plate is pushed down under another.

Key Vocabulary:

Resources, natural, man-made, urban, rural, longitude (Prime Meridian/ Greenwich Meridian) physical, human

San Andreas Fault:



Mount Etna: What were the effects of the eruption?

The eruption has significantly changed the landscape and affected the air quality.



Why do people choose to live near a volcano?

How do people interact with this specific mountain environment, the different types of land use and how it can be beneficial from geothermal energy to mineral extrac-



Where are earthquakes located?

Why do they happen?

How do they happen?

What is their aftermath on the landscape and people affected?



Substantive Knowledge:

- Describe some advantages and disadvantages of living in hazard-prone areas, and how physical processes can cause hazards to people.
- Use an atlas to locate volcanoes and locations of earthquakes, and understand that the distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes follows a pattern; have a basic understanding of plate tectonics and the 'Pacific Ring of Fire'.
- Describe a volcano, volcanic eruption and an earthquake using appropriate geographical vocabulary to describe significant physical features and talk about how they change.