Year 3 - Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes: La Palma: Why build a settlement on a volcanic island?

Key Vocabulary

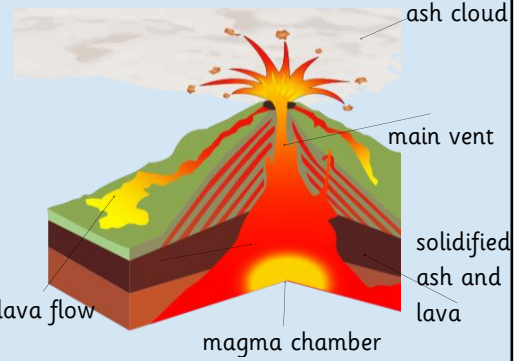
active/ dormant / extinct	Have erupted recently and likely to erupt again/ not erupted in a long time but may in the future/ not expected to erupt in the future.
ash cloud	Clouds made of ash that fly into the atmosphere when a volcano violently erupts.
core	The extremely hot, very dense centre of our planet.
crater	A very large hole in the ground, which has been caused by something hitting it or by an explosion.
eruption	A volcanic eruption is when lava and gas are released from a volcano—sometimes explosively.
magma	Molten rock beneath the surface of the Earth.
crust	The Earth's thin outer shell of rock.
faults	A fault is the boundary (gap) between tectonic plates and is where earthquakes happen.
tectonic plates	The different rocky sections which fit together like a puzzle covering the earth.
mountain range	A number of connected mountains in a line.
epicentre	The part of the earth's surface directly above where an earthquake has started.
climate zones	An area where the pattern of weather is different from other parts of the world. There are different types of plants and animal life in each zone.

Did you know?

The Ring of Fire is a region of mountain-building earthquakes and volcanoes which surround the Pacific Oceans.

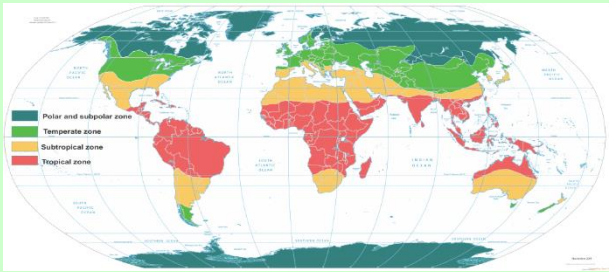
Before and after an Earthquake

Inside a Volcano

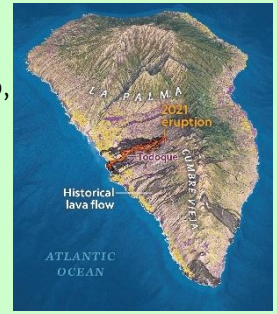


Key Knowledge

In Year 3, the four main climate zones we look at are: <u>polar, temperate, subtropical and tropical</u>. By grouping the world's climate into zones, it helps us understand the conditions in different regions.



La Palma is an island off the coast of Spain. Even though the island is an active volcano, there are several settlements on there, including for holidays and for farming. Volcanic eruptions happen quite regularly.



Key Knowledge

<u>Tectonic plates</u>: The theory of plate tectonics says that the Earth's outer layer is made up of large moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates and under the plates is a weaker layer of rock. The plates are constantly moving over the weaker layer.