

Geography

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

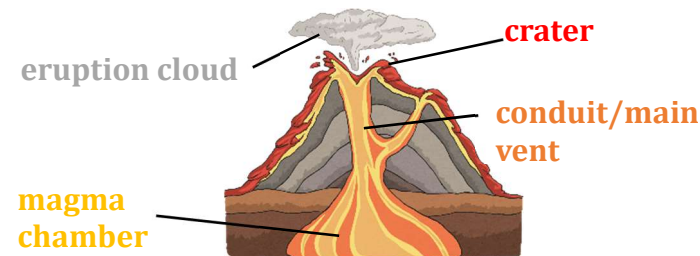
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Vocabulary

crater	A bowl shapes hole or funnel round the opening of a vent.
erupt	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.
lava	Liquid rock that flows out of a volcano.
magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock that is inside a volcano.
quake	To shake or tremble.
Tectonic plates	Large areas that join together to make up the Earth's crust.
vent	An opening that allows air, gas or liquid to pass from a confined space.

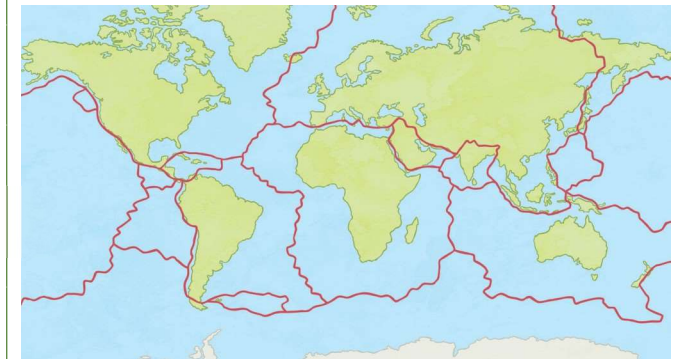
Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure build up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10,000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10,000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.

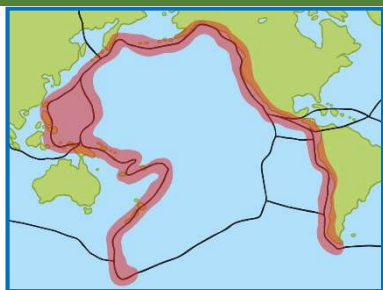


Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's **tectonic plates** suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



Ring of Fire

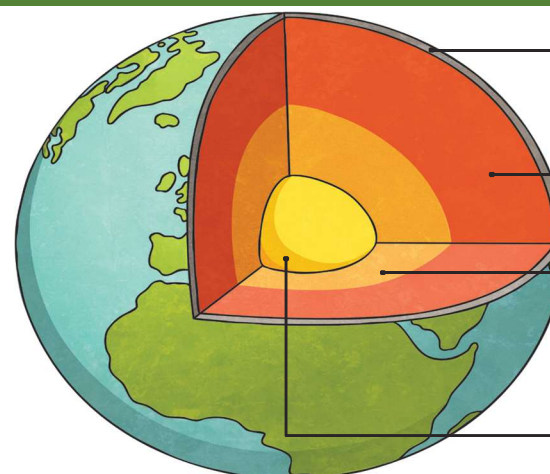


The Ring of Fire is a 25,000 mile horseshoe-shaped line around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.

This is where 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes are.

There are at least 452 volcanoes in the Ring of Fire.

The Structure of the Earth



Crust: Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km-90km thick.

Mantle: Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

Outer core: Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000°C.

Inner core: Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000°C.