

Geography		Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Year3
Vocabulary		Volcanoes	Earthquakes
crater	A bowl shaped hole or funnel round the opening of a vent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volcanoes are made when pressure builds 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
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.		

Ring of Fire	The Structure of the Earth
<p>The Ring of Fire is a 25,000 mile horseshoe-shaped line around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.</p> <p>This is where 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes are.</p> <p>There are at least 452 volcanoes in the Ring of Fire.</p>	<p>Crust: Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km-90km thick.</p> <p>Mantle: Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.</p> <p>Outer core: Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000 °C.</p> <p>Inner core: Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000 °C.</p>

