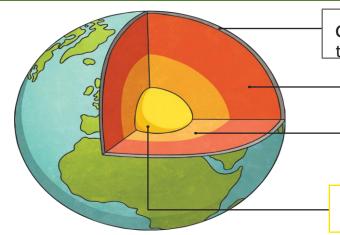
Geography		Volcanoes and Earthquakes	Year3
Vocabulary		Volcanoes	Earthquakes
crater	A bowl shapes hole or funnel round the opening of a vent.	Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust,	Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
erupt	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.	<ul> <li>causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.</li> <li>Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10,000 years.</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.</li> <li>Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to</li> </ul>
lava	Liquid rock that flows out of a volcano.	<ul> <li>Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last</li> <li>10,000 years but may erupt again.</li> </ul>	roads, buildings and property.
magma	Extremely hot liquid rock that is inside a volcano.	Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.	Earthquakes Volcanoes erupt
quake	To shake or tremble.	eruption cloud crater	occur when plates jolt when magma rises to the
Tectonic plates	Large areas that join together to make up the Earth's crust.	conduit/main vent	forward after getting stuck.
vent	An opening that allows air, gas or liquid to pass from a confined space.	magma chamber	
Ring of Fire		The Structure	of the Earth



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.



**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.

