Geography

Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

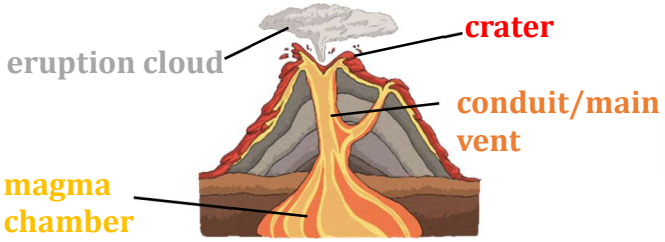
Year 2/3

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.
mountain	Formed when tectonic plates collide.
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 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.



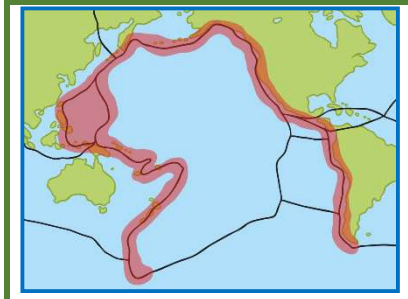
Earthquakes

- 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.

Mountains

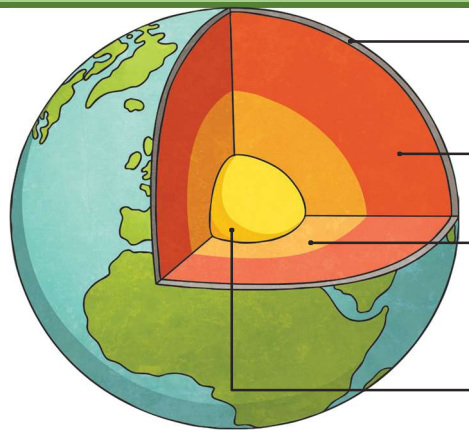
- Mountain ranges are formed when tectonic plates collide
- A group of mountains is called a mountain range.
- The top of a mountain is called the summit and the bottom is called the base.

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.