

VOCABULARY

Active Volcano: a volcano that has had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and it is possible it may erupt in the future.

Crater: a cup-shaped depression in the surface of the earth, caused by volcanic activity.

Dormant Volcano: a volcano that has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, but it is possible that it will erupt in the future.

Earthquake: movements, fractures and vibrations in the earth's crust as tectonic plates move.

Eruption: the ejection of rock and gas from a volcano.

Extinct Volcano: a volcano that has not had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and will not erupt in the future.

Lava: molten, fluid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools.

Plate Boundary: where two tectonic plates meet.

Richter Scale: a scale to measure the magnitude of an earthquake.

Tectonic Plate: a massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle, and inner layer, of the Earth.

Tsunami: a series of waves of water caused by the movement of tectonic plates below the surface.

Volcano: a vent in the earth's crust where lava, steam and ash is ejected during an eruption.

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 5: Climate, Biomes and Vegetations

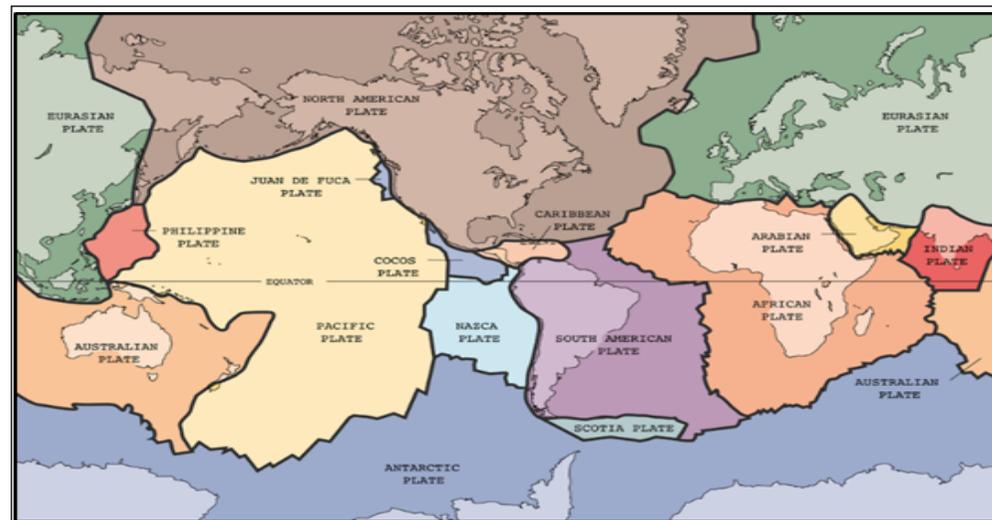
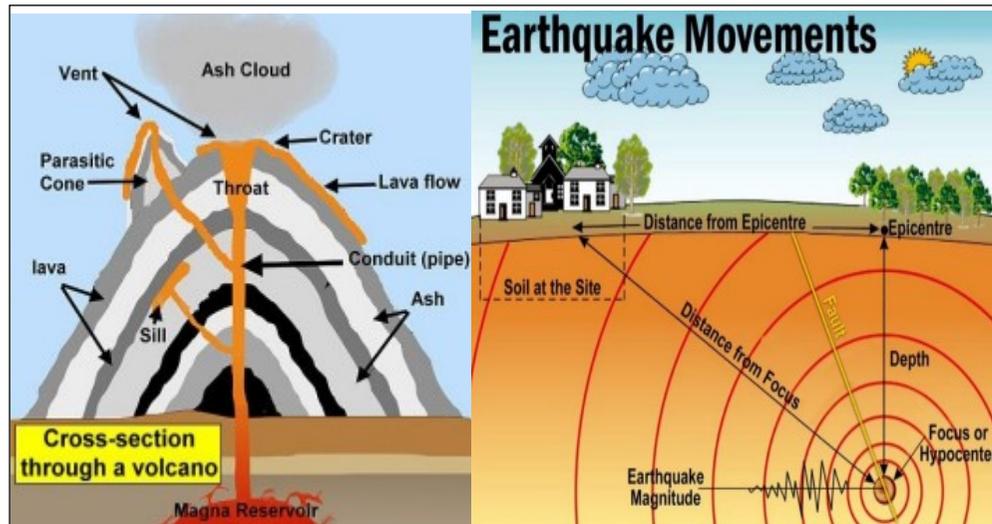
WHAT COMES NEXT

KS3: Physical Geography

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

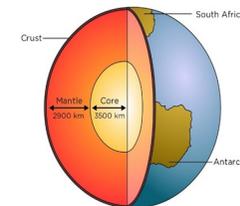
- The seven continents and five oceans of the world.
- The location of some countries, including the UK and Brazil.
- What climate means and how it effects the vegetation in an area.



KEY LEARNING

The Earth

- The layers of the Earth are:
 - ⇒ Crust: the outer layer of Earth. It is about 18 miles thick. It is the part we live on.
 - ⇒ Mantle: the second layer is called the mantle. It is about 1,800 miles thick.
 - ⇒ Core: the inner layer.



- The Earth's crust is divided into a small number of huge slabs which are called tectonic plates and which fit together like a jigsaw.

Earthquakes

- An earthquake is a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing destruction.
- Earthquakes usually occur on the edges of tectonic plates. They happen when two plates suddenly slip and a fault occurs.
- Earthquakes can cause huge waves in the ocean called tsunamis.
- Scientists use seismic waves to measure how big an earthquake is.
- The largest earthquake ever recorded was in Chile in 1960. It measured 9.6 on the Richter Scale.

Volcanoes

- A volcano is an opening in the earth's crust through which lava, volcanic ash, and gases escape.
- Between the Earth's crust and the mantle is a substance called magma which is made of rock and gases.
- When two plates collide, one section slides on top of the other, the one beneath is pushed down. Magma is squeezed up between the two plates.

GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS AND FIELDWORK

- Locate tectonic plates on a map.
- Locate volcanoes around the world.
- Locate where earthquakes have happened.
- Discuss what you notice about the location of volcanoes and earthquakes and the edges of tectonic plates.