




Earthquakes and Volcanoes

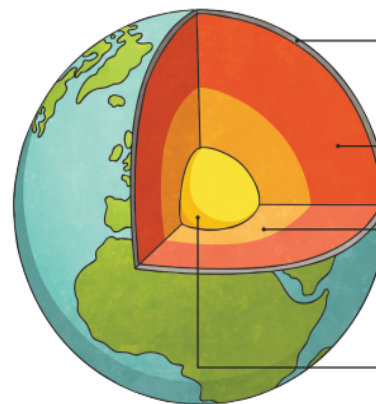
Year 4 - Summer



Geography

 Tectonic plate	A massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle (and inner layer) of the Earth.
 earthquake	Movements, fractures and vibrations in the Earth's crust as tectonic plates move
convergent	When two plates <i>move towards each other</i> e.g. this is how the Himalayas were formed
divergent	When two plates <i>move away from each other</i> e.g. Mid Atlantic Ridge, causing volcanoes and earthquakes in Iceland
Richter Scale	A scale to measure the magnitude of an earthquake
 volcano	A vent in the Earth's crust where lava, steam and ash is ejected during an eruption
Pompeii	A famous Roman city in Italy destroyed by a volcano in 79 AD.
Ring of Fire	An arc around the Pacific Ocean which is home to around 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes.

The Layers of the Earth



Crust

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

Mantle

Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

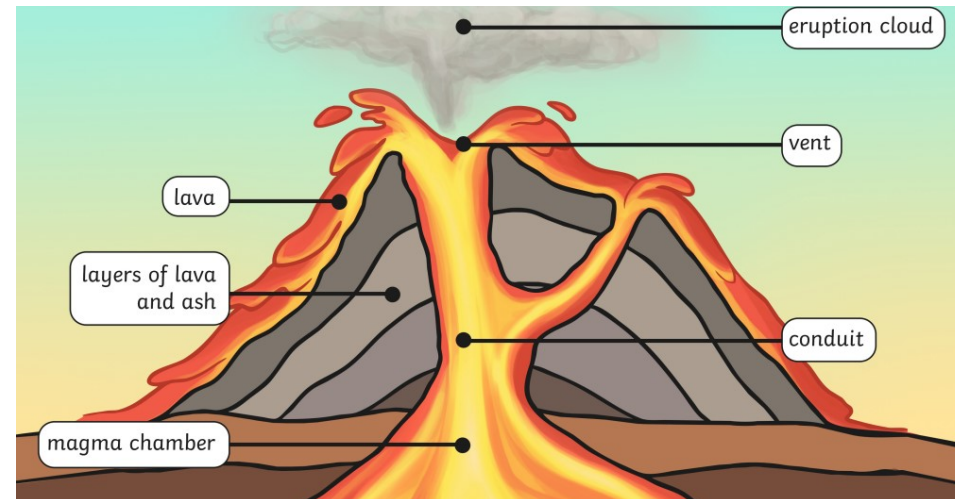
Outer core

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

Inner core

Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000°C.

Volcanoes



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.