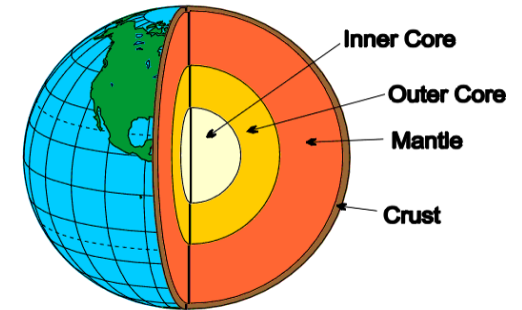


Year 4 Human and Physical Geography – Volcanoes and Earthquakes

What make the Earth angry? - Geography

The Earth is made up of 4 main layers: inner core, outer core, mantle and the crust

- 1) Core - The centre of the Earth. It is split into the outer core (made of hot, liquid rock) and the inner core (boiling hot rock).
- 2) Mantle - The biggest layer of hot rock under the Earth's crust.
- 3) Crust - The top layer of the Earth made from rock.



A volcano is a mountain formed by the eruption of molten rock (lava) from underground.

- 1) Magma - Lava that has not yet erupted from the volcano. It sits in a magma chamber under the Earth's crust.
- 2) Lava - Hot, molten rock that has erupted from a volcano.
- 3) Vent - A hole through which the lava escapes.
- 4) Ash or eruption cloud - Smoke, rock and ash that flies from the volcano when it is erupting.

Volcanoes that are extinct will not erupt again. Volcanoes that are dormant have not erupted for many years but may erupt again.

An earthquake happens when two of the Earth's tectonic plates suddenly slip past each other, snap, crack or make other rapid movements. This causes shockwaves to the Earth's surface.

- 1) Tectonic Plates - The Earth's crust and top part of the mantle are split into large slabs of rock called tectonic plates.
- 2) Fault line – cracks in the rock that make up the Earth's crust
- 3) Magnitude – the strength of an earthquake.
- 4) The Richter scale – this measures the magnitude of an earthquake.

The eight major tectonic plates float on top of the mantle and move a few centimetres every year. The Earth used to look very different!

