

What makes the Earth angry?

What we will learn:

- · The structure of the Earth.
- · Features of a volcano.
- · Famous volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Effects of volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Preparing for an earthquake.
- What it's like living near a volcano.

Did you know?

Famous volcanoes:

Soufrière (St Lucia, North America), Eyjafjallajökul (Iceland, Europe), Popocatépetl (Mexico, North America), Vesuvius (Italy, Europe), St Helens (USA, North America), Etna (Italy, Europe).

The mouth of a volcano. Crater Dormant A dormant volcano is a volcano, like Kilimaniaro, that has not erupted for a long time Eruption To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface. Extremely hot, liquid rock. Magma A huge, powerful wave caused by Tsunami an earthquake Where an earthquake starts and is **Epicentre** felt most strongly

meet.

The location where two plates

The earth's crust is made up of

Under the crust is the mantle

forming about half of the Earth.

A continent is one of Earth's seven

that join together.

main divisions of land.

large areas called tectonic plates

Key Vocabulary:

Plate

plate

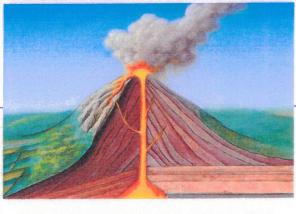
Mantle

Continent

Boundary

Tectonic

Volcanoes





Key Knowledge

The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.

The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.

Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10,000 years.

Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10000 years but may erupt again.

Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.



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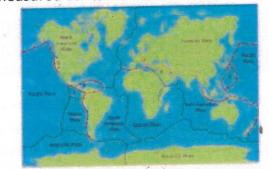
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Key Knowledge

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.

The power of an earthquake is measured using the Richter Scale.



Crater	The mouth of a volcano.
Dormant	A dormant volcano is a volcano, like Kilimanjaro, that has not erupted for a long time
Eruption	To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.
Magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
Tsunami	A huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake
Epicentre	Where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly
Plate Boundary	The location where two plates meet.
Tectonic plate	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
Mantle	Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.
Continent	A continent is one of Earth's seven main divisions of land.

Key Vocabulary:

19 mg	Crust Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km-90km thick.
of of	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.