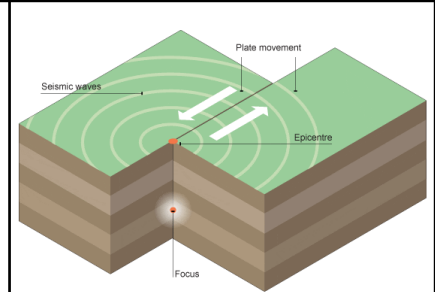


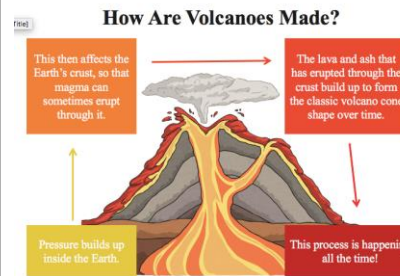
Vocabulary	Meaning
crust	the outer layer of the planet
molten	liquified by heat
tectonic plate	large pieces of the earth's crust that fit together like a jigsaw
tectonic boundary	where two tectonic plates meet
dormant	a volcano that has not erupted for a long time but could still erupt in the future
extinct	a volcano that erupted thousands of years ago but will probably ever erupt again
crater	a circular depression in the ground caused by volcanic activity
depression	an area that is lower than its surroundings
aftershock	a smaller earthquake which comes after a large earthquake
fault	a crack in the Earth's surface where the rocks slide past each other
effects	changes which happen as a result of an action/cause
fatalities	an occurrence of death by accident, war or disease
devastation	(caused by earthquake) great destruction or damage
earthquake resistant	designed to withstand the effects of an earthquake
seismometers	instruments that measure ground movement caused by earthquakes

Key knowledge – earthquakes

The two plates at a **plate margin** cannot move past each other easily. The two plates become locked. **Friction** causes pressure to build up. Suddenly, the pressure is released and the plates jolt into a new position. This causes **seismic waves**. The vibrations they cause are called an earthquake.

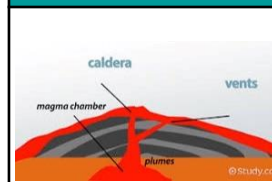


Key knowledge – volcanoes

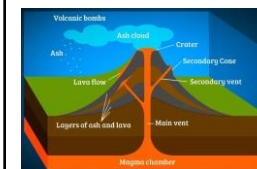


Pressure underneath the crust can sometimes cause the **mantel** to leak out onto the surface of the earth – this is a volcano! As the **lava** cools it turns to rock which and as this process repeats it makes the volcano higher.

shield volcano



strato/cone volcano



caldera

