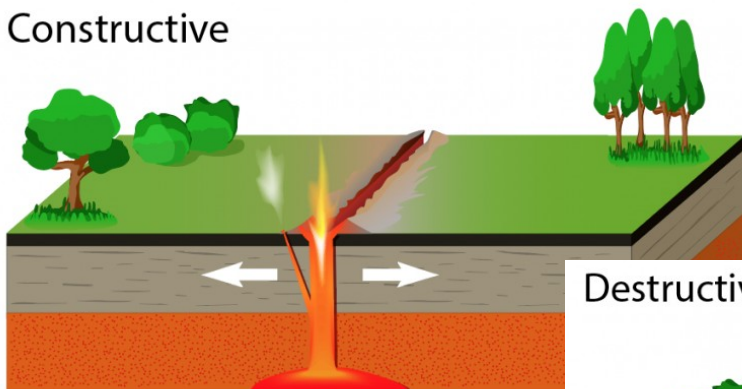


Key Vocabulary– Structure of the Earth and Plate Tectonics

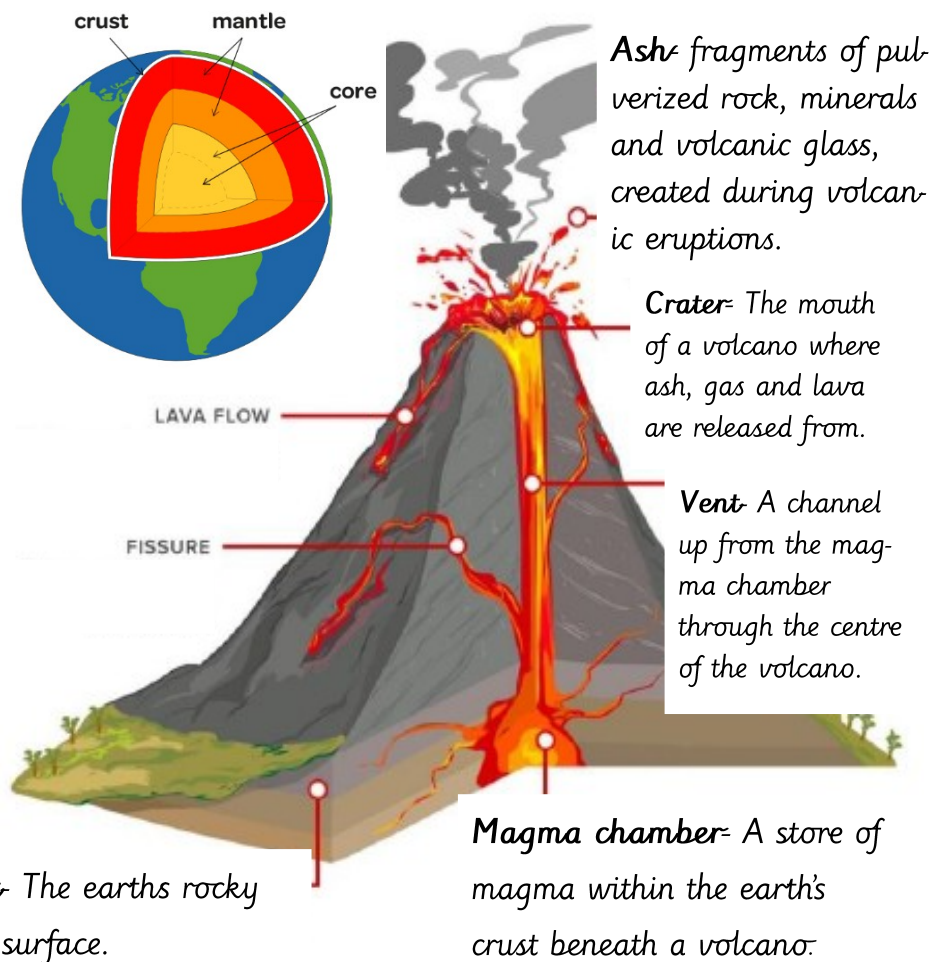
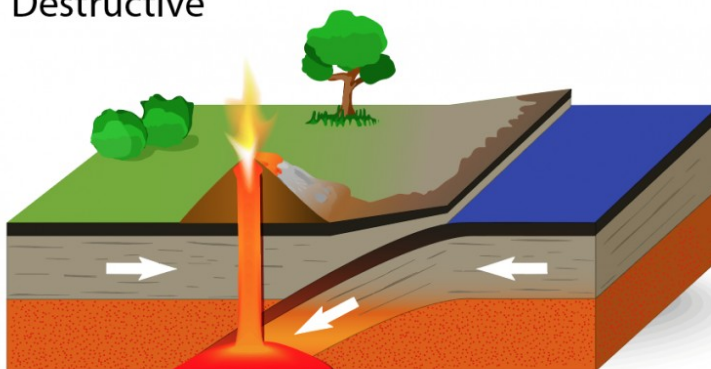
core	The centre of the earth which is mainly hot metal.
mantle	The largest layer of the earth and is mainly hot, partially melted, slow moving rock.
crust	The earths rocky outer surface.
magma	Molten (hot, slow moving) rock inside the Earth. When it reaches the surface, it is called lava.
tectonic plates	The crust (and top part of the mantle) is split into pieces that fit together and move slowly in different directions. They slide past each other, move away, bump and lock.
plate boundary	The boundaries where tectonic plates meet
constructive plate boundaries	Where tectonic plates are moving apart from each other
destructive plate boundaries	Where tectonic plates are moving towards each other

Constructive



The arrows indicate the way the tectonic plate is moving . They move incredibly slowly at only a few cm a year!

Destructive



How volcanoes formed?

1- Magma rises through cracks in the Earths crust, and pressure builds up.

2-When this pressure is released magma rises to the surface causing a volcanic eruption.

3- Lava from the eruption cools to form new crust.

4-Over time, after several eruptions, the rock builds up and a volcano forms.

Key Vocabulary– Volcanic Eruptions

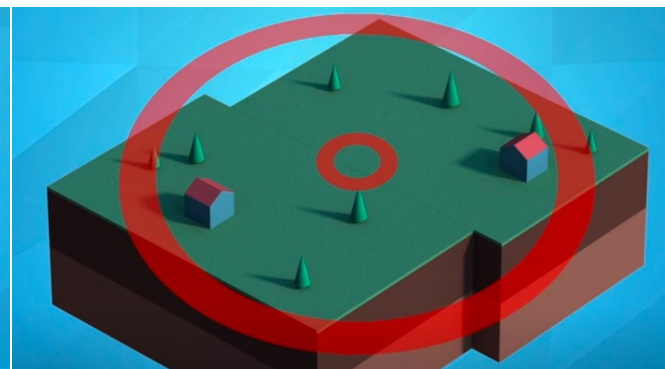
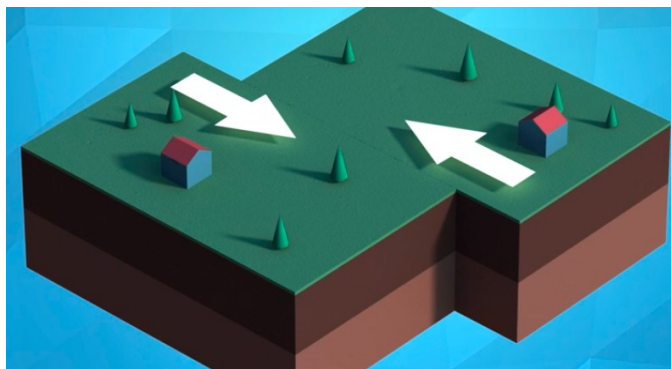
volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape.
volcanic eruption	When a volcano erupts lava, smoke and ash.
active volcano	A volcano that has had at least one eruption during the past 10,000 years.
dormant volcano	Hasn't erupted for a long time but may still erupt.
Extinct volcano	It will no longer erupt.
lava	Melted (molten) rock that flows from a volcano for a long or short distance. It cools to form an igneous rock. It is called magma when it is inside the earth.
volcanic bombs	Very hot rocks blown out of a volcano during an eruption.
pyroclastic flow	A fast moving cloud of hot ash, gas and rock.



**Mt Etna
volcano in
Italy.**

Key Vocabulary– Earthquakes

earthquake	Shaking of the ground caused by the movement of tectonic plates.
epicentre	The point at which the earthquake is triggered in the crust.
magnitude	A number that shows the strength of an earthquake. .
Richter scale	A scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes. 2 and under people can't feel. 9 is total devastation.
tsunami	An earthquake or volcanic eruption under the sea can cause a large, often destructive wave.
destruction	Settlements, buildings and homes are destroyed because of an earthquake.

**What causes an Earthquake?**

An earthquake is vibration and shaking of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's plates. Earthquakes occur when tension is released from inside the crust. Plates do not always move smoothly alongside each other and sometimes get stuck. When this happens pressure builds up. This is eventually released, causing an earthquake.



**January 2021 an earthquake struck
Sulawesi Island in Indonesia**