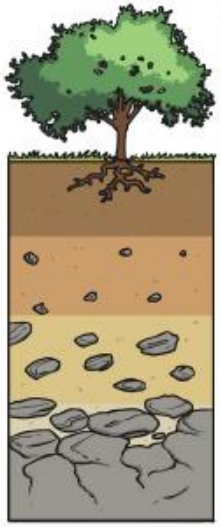
Key Vocabulary

Volcanoes Earthquake

Climate zone

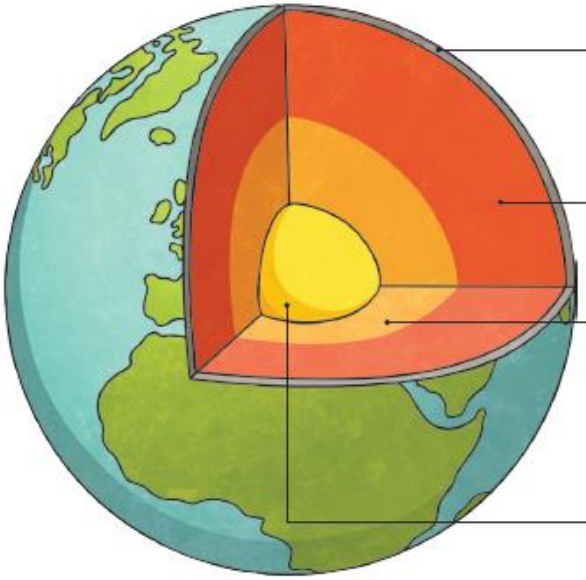
Magma Eruption Natural disaster



Layers of Soil

humus	Rotting dead leaves and animals.
topsoil	Plant's roots grow here. Very few rocks.
subsoil	Rocks and stones. Full of nutrients. Tree roots may reach. Fossils.
bedrock	A mass of rocks. Fossils.

Layers of Earth



Crust
Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km–90km thick.

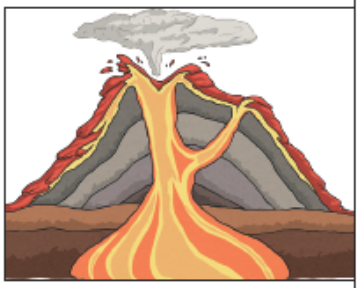
Mantle
Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

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

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

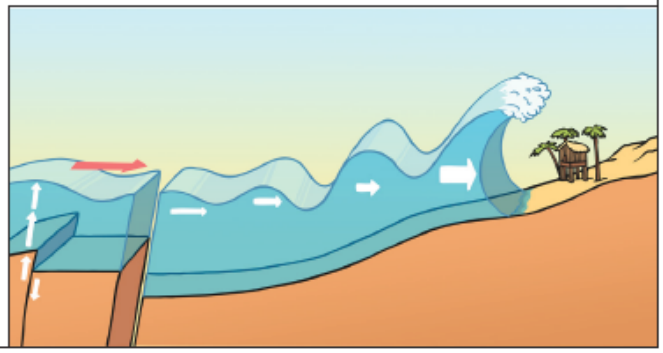
Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
- 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.



Tsunamis

- A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean.
- The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly causing a series of waves.
- As the waves travel through shallower water near land, they get bigger and bigger. The wave crashes onto the land causing devastation to buildings and sometimes even lives.



Can you name some famous volcanoes?

What happens when a volcano erupts?

What are tectonic plates?

Where is the 'ring of fire'?

Earthquakes

- 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.

