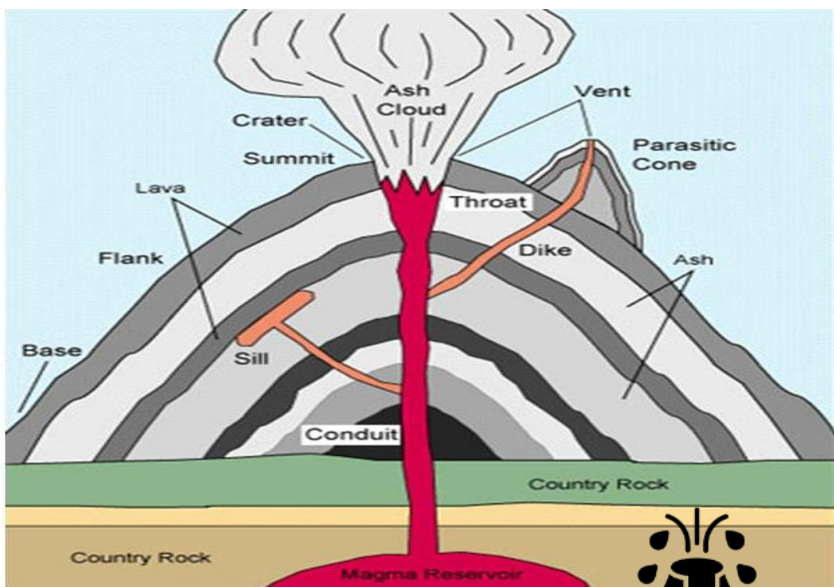
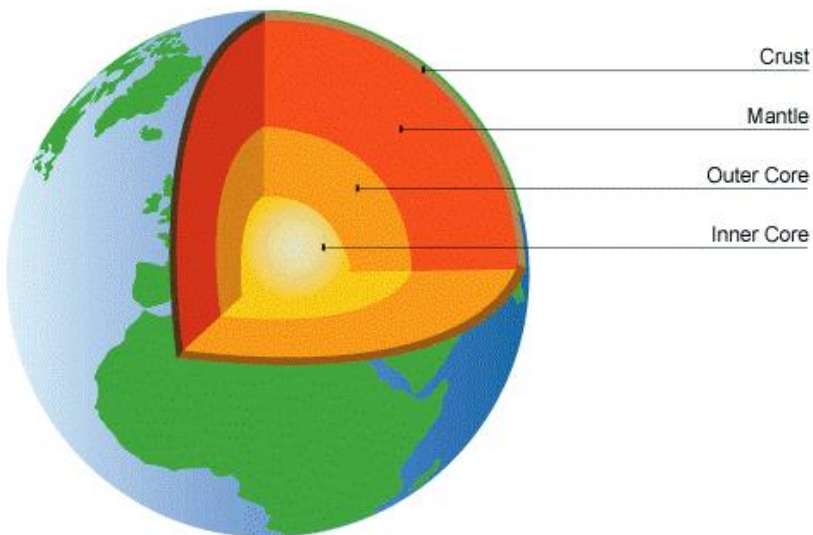


The Structure of a Volcano



Structure of the Earth



Year 3 – Spring 1 - Geography

Why do people live in dangerous places?



Vocabulary and Definitions



Volcano facts	
There are 1,500 active volcanoes in the world and about 50 volcanoes erupt every year	
Some volcanoes are underwater	
There are no active volcanoes in the UK. The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Sicily (Italy)	

The Earth has a crust which is divided into 8 constantly moving tectonic plates.	
Volcanoes are usually formed on the boundary between 2 tectonic plates.	
Lava and gases are released from the volcano's vent.	
When lava cools it forms igneous rocks EG: basalt, granite and pumice.	
Two types of volcano- Shield and composite.	

What is an earthquake?
 What is 'magnitude'?
 Earthquakes are measured in magnitude – this tells us how strong the tremors were.



Crust	Hard outer layer of the Earth.
Eruption	An occasion when a volcano explodes.
Epicentre	Central point of an Earthquake.
Vibrate	To move continuously, to shake slightly and quickly.
Core	The inner most part of the Earth.
Vent	An opening of the Earth's surface where volcanic materials are released.
Magnitude	A number to show how strong an earthquake is on the Richter scale.
Boundary	A line which marks the edge of an area.
Molten	It's the melting points of materials Eg: Metal and rock.
Destructive Plate Boundary	Where the plates move towards each other, which may cause a volcanic eruption.
Violent	Very strong or powerful.
Constructive Plate Boundary	Two plates that pull apart, magma gently rises.