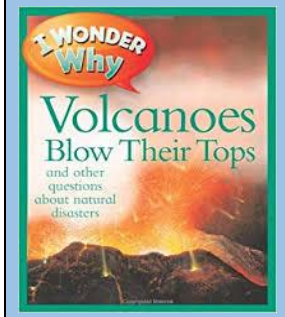
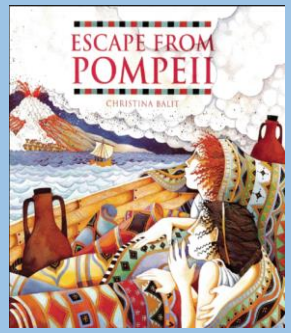
Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
active volcano	a volcano that has had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and and it is possible it may erupt in the future		 
crater	a cup-shaped depression in the surface of the earth, caused by volcanic activity'		
dormant volcano	a volcano that has not erupted in the last 10,000 years, but it is possible that it will erupt in the future		
earthquake	movements, fractures and vibrations in the earth's crust as tectonic plates move		
eruption	the ejection of rock and gas from a volcano		
extinct volcano	a volcano that has not had an eruption in the last 10,000 years, and will not erupt in the future		
lava	molten, fluid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools	**Sticky Knowledge - Why does the Earth shake, rattle and roll?**	An example of diverging plates is the mid-Atlantic ridge, where the Eurasian plate and the North American plate are moving apart. Magma from the earth's mantle rises to create new crust in the gap – Iceland sits on this ridge and is very actively volcanic.
plate boundary	where two tectonic plates meet	The rigid outermost shell of the Earth (called the 'crust' and 'upper mantle') is broken up into 7 or 8 major interlocking 'tectonic plates', and numerous smaller plates.	The "Pacific Ring of Fire" is a U shaped area that runs across the globe, through the West Coast of USA, Chile, Japan and other countries where many earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.
richter scale	a scale to measure the magnitude of an earthquake	The tectonic plates move (a few centimetres a year) towards, away from, or sliding past, each other. This results in volcanoes and earthquakes at their boundaries.	The most powerful earthquake ever recorded was in Chile (South America) on 22nd May 1960. It measured a magnitude of 9.4.
tectonic plate	a massive slab of rock that 'floats' on top of the mantle (and inner layer) of the Earth	Converging plates (plates moving towards each other) are associated with mountain building and/or volcanoes, such as the Himalayas (India meets Asia), Andes (active volcanoes e.g. Cotopaxi) and the Circum-Pacific Ring ('Ring of Fire').	The Richter scale describes the strengths of earthquakes on a scale of 1 (low) to 10 (high) by measuring how much energy is released.
Tsunami	a series of waves of water caused by the movement of tectonic plates below the surface	The San Andreas Fault, San Francisco, is an example of plates sliding past each other. Tension increases along faults in the earth's crust as the plates grind together, and which sudden movement – an earthquake – relieves.	The Earth's layers. The Earth is made up of layers. The Crust, the Mantle, the Outer Core and the Inner Core. The Crust is the outer layer of the Earth on which we live.