

Year 5 Geography Volcanoes & Earthquakes Crucial Knowledge

- The earth is made up of layers - Inner core, outer core, mantle, crust.
- The earth's crust is not one continuous piece of land, it is divided into moving parts called tectonic plates, which move a few cm each year.
- There are three main types of tectonic boundary based on the direction the plates are travelling – transform, divergent and convergent.
- Most of the world's volcanoes are found along divergent or convergent plate boundaries – the plate boundaries found in and around the Pacific Ocean (ring of fire).
- Volcanoes are openings in the Earth's surface from which scorching hot magma, rocks, ash and gases escape. When magma reaches Earth's surface, we call it lava.
- Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again. Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time. Extinct volcanoes are not expected to erupt in the future.
- An earthquake is a sudden shaking of the ground. It happens when rocks under the Earth's surface break or shift suddenly. This happens along fault lines, often near the edges of tectonic plates.
 - The impact of earthquakes can be minor or catastrophic.
- Being prepared for an earthquake reduces its impact on people and the environment.

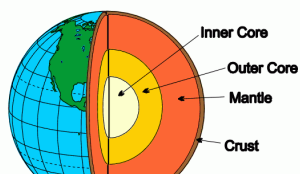
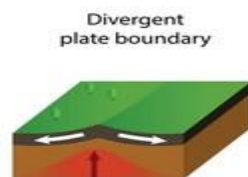
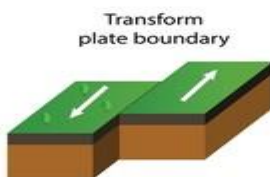
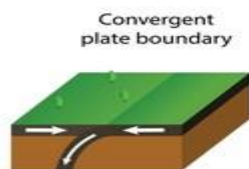
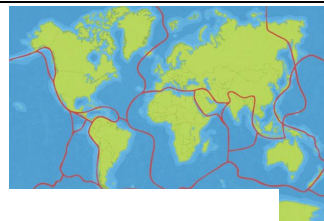


PLATE TECTONIC THEORY



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Key Vocabulary

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural disaster • Inner core • Outer core • Mantle • Crust • Tectonic plates • Lava / Lava flow • Magma (including chamber) • Ash cloud • Throat • Crater • Molten rock • Conduit • Eruptions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vents (main and secondary) • Active, dormant & extinct • Boundaries • Fault lines • Convergent • Divergent • Transform • Continental drift • Hypocentre • Epicentre • Tsunamis • Magnitude • Richter scale |
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