

# HUMAN & PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

## Mountains, Volcanoes, Earthquakes

### The Earth's Crust

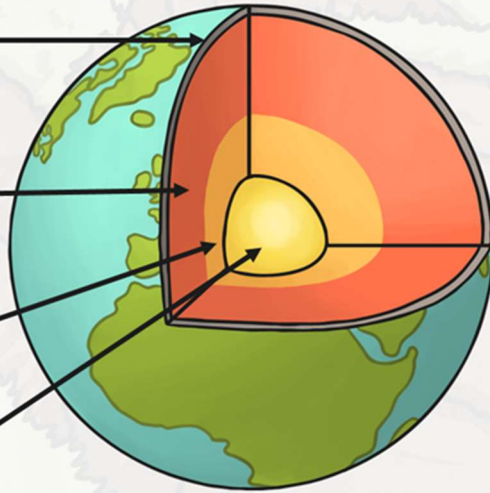
The Earth has four layers:

**The crust:** This is the outermost layer. The land we stand on is not just one solid piece. It is made of many pieces called plates. These plates fit together like puzzle pieces.

**The mantle:** This is the widest part. It is extremely hot and consists of semi-molten magma.

**The outer core:** This area is made of iron and nickel. It is very hot!

**The inner core:** This is the warmest layer. Temperatures can reach 5,500°C.



### Vocabulary

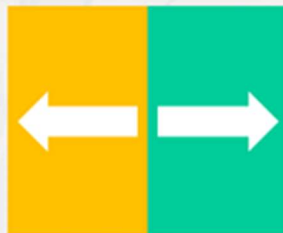
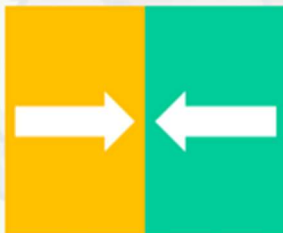
Tectonic Plates	The Crust	Mountain Range	Volcanic Eruption
Faults	The Mantle	Summit	Dormant
Push	The outer core	Snow Line	Extinct
Pull	The inner core	Slope	Active
Rub	Richter Scale	Foot	Magma

### Tectonic Plate Movements

Rubbing together

Towards each other

Away from each other



This kind of movement causes earthquakes.

### Earthquakes frequently occur on the Ring of Fire







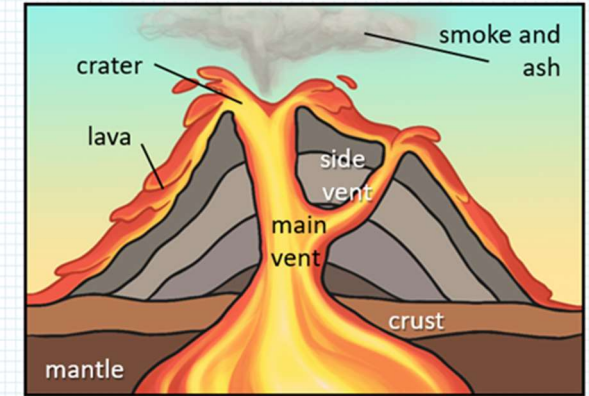
## Volcanoes: What are they?

Volcanoes are mountains.

When rock gets hot enough, it melts. Inside the Earth is **magma** (liquid rock). The mountain opens downwards to this pool of magma. When magma bursts out of the volcano crater we call it a different name – **lava**. This eventually cools and becomes hard rock.

Volcanoes are the Earth's way of cooling down and releasing pressure and heat.

There are known to be around 1,500 volcanoes in the world which have been active at one point in time.



There are 5 main types of mountains:



fold mountains



fault-block mountains



volcanic mountains



dome mountains



plateau mountains

Each one is formed differently.

## Key Features of a Mountain

