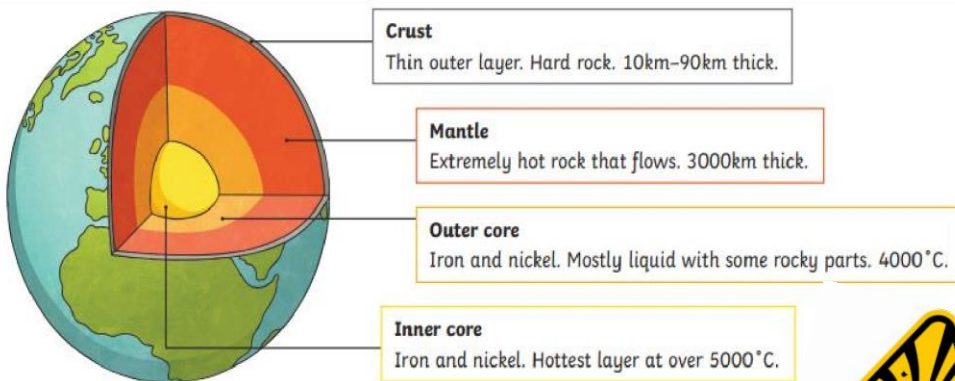


Knowledge Organiser: Extreme Earth

Layers of the Earth



Volcanoes

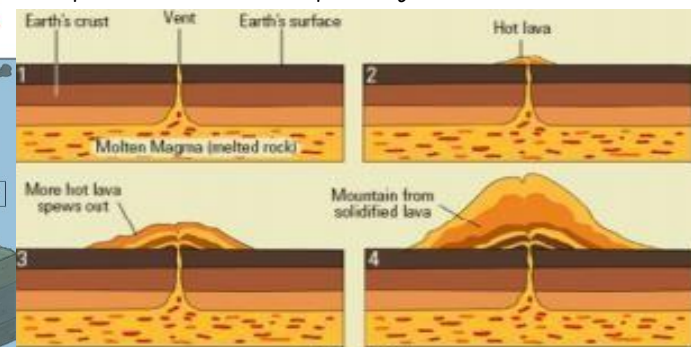
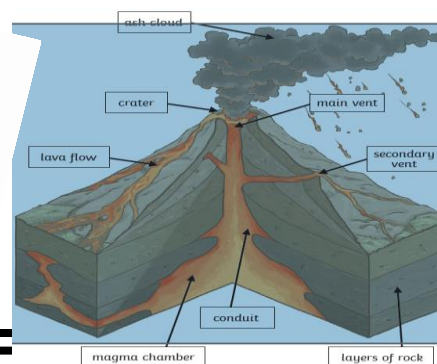
Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.

Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years.

Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10000 years but may erupt again.

Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.

Volcano Cross-Section



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.
- The power of an earthquake is measured using the **Richter Scale**.



Key vocabulary

Core - The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core of molten metal.

Crater - The mouth of a volcano.

Crust - The surface layer covering our planet.

Earthquake - A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.

Epicentre - The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.

Erupt - To suddenly burst out causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.

Lava - Molten, hot rock flowing from a volcano.

Molten - Hot, melted rocks.

Magma - Extremely hot, liquid rock.

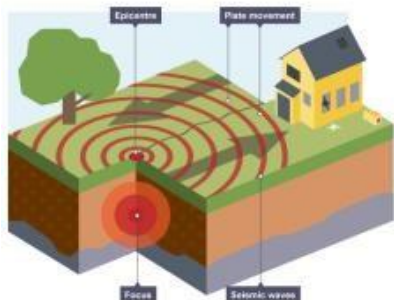
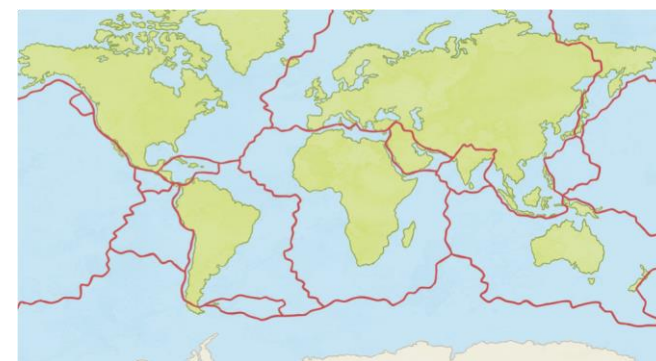
Mantle - Under the crust is the mantle forming about half of the Earth.

Seismic waves - An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake or other means.

Tectonic plates - The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.

Volcano - An opening or rupture in the Earth's crust through which lava, ash and gases escape.

Tectonic Plates



Question: Can you find out the top 10 most activity and largest volcanoes?