























# Geography - Mountains, Volcanoes & Earthquakes

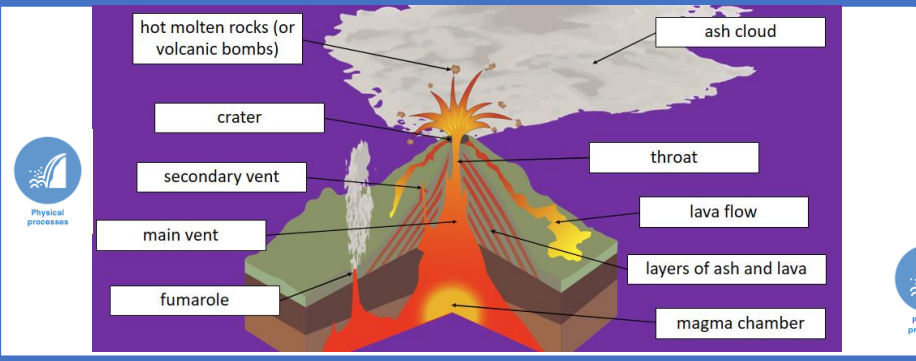
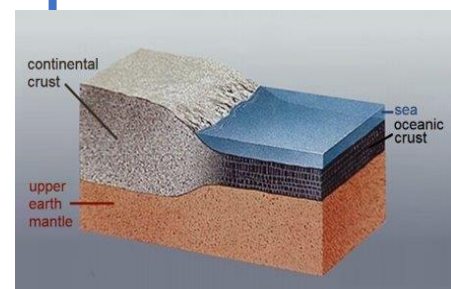
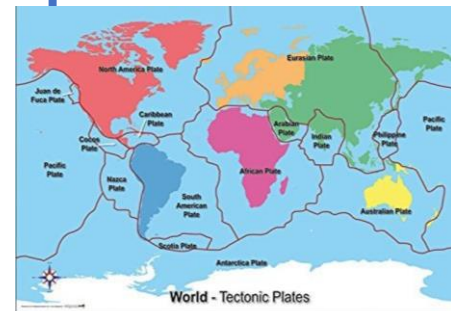
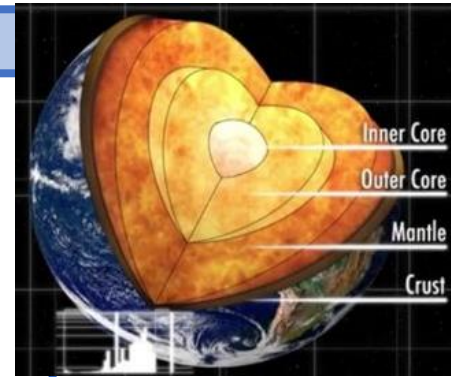


## Key Vocabulary

Tectonic plates 	The crust has 'cracks' in it, dividing it into pieces called tectonic plates. (continental or oceanic)
Plate boundary Plate margin 	The point where two plates meet is called a plate boundary or plate margin.
Fold Mountain  	A fold mountain is created when two tectonic plates collide, and they force the ground up where they meet.
Volcano  	A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape.
Earthquake 	An earthquake is an intense shaking of Earth's surface caused by tectonic plates moving towards or past each other.
Epicentre 	The point on the Earth's surface above the earthquake's focus is called the epicentre.
Richter Scale 	We measure the magnitude of an earthquake using the Richter Scale.
The Pacific Ring of Fire  	The Pacific Ring of Fire is an arc around the Pacific Ocean where most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes are formed.
Mountain Range 	A group of connected mountains.

## Key Knowledge I know that...

-  The Earth consists of four layers: **crust, mantle, outer core and inner core.**
-  The plates move very slightly - between 1 and 10 centimetres a year - and when they do, earthquakes occur, and volcanoes form or erupt.
-  I can name and locate examples of mountain ranges, a volcano and an earthquake.
-  When a natural disaster has happened, it can affect society, the environment and the economy.
-  **Primary effects** include the death, injury or disappearance of people.
- Secondary effects** include:
  - Heavy rain causing landslides;
  - Hunger due to crops being destroyed;
  - Disruption to travel and farming, which will cost the government money.
-  **Immediate responses** include search and rescue teams clearing roads to rescue people; water, food, medical care and tents provided; evacuation.
- Long-term responses** include education and evacuation drills; new and improved emergency response systems, rebuilding infrastructure
-  People may live in potentially dangerous areas because, for example, the land is Fertile.
-  A tsunami (long, high waves) begins far offshore with a volcanic eruption, earthquake or landslide.



**Types of Tectonic plate boundaries...**

-  Transform/conservative  
In opposite directions
-  Divergent/constructive  
Away from each other
-  Convergent/ destructive  
Towards each other