

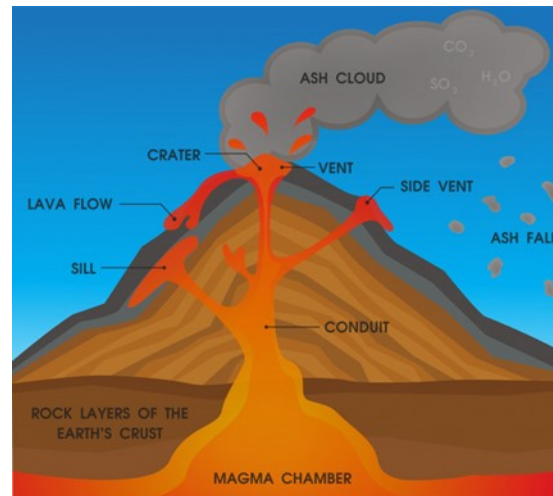
# Geography - Quivers, Quakes, Eruptions and Shakes

## - Year 4 - Summer 2 - Why do people choose to live near seismic areas?

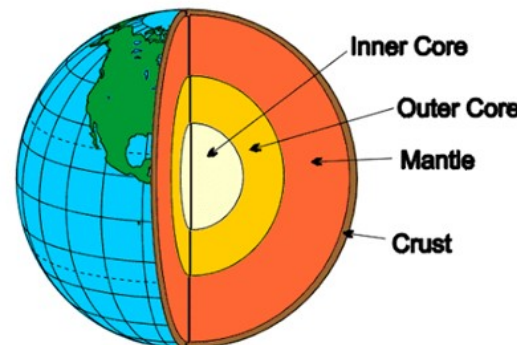


### Vocabulary Top Ten:

Active Volcano	A volcano that has erupted recently or is expected to
Core	The core is at the centre of the Earth. There is a solid inner core and outer liquid core.
Crust	The surface layer covering our planet. There are two types of crust - oceanic and
Dormant Volcano	Not an active volcano, but is capable of becoming active.
Earthquake	A violent movement of parts of the Earth's surface.
Eruption	A volcano erupts when it shoots out lava.
Extinct Volcano	A volcano which used to be active but will not erupt
Fault Line	A long crack in the surface of the Earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines.
Ring of Fire	Area in the Pacific Ocean where many volcanoes erupt.
Tectonic Plates	Any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that



### Tectonic Plates



### Key Facts:

A volcano is a very deep hole in the Earth's top layer that can let out hot gasses, ash and lava.

The Earth has three main layers - the crust at the very top, then the mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet.

There are three ways to describe a volcano and explain what it's doing: active, dormant and extinct.

Magma is called lava when it's outside the volcano.

The largest volcano in Europe is Mount Etna in Italy. There are no active volcanoes in the UK.

The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called tectonic plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.

The tectonic plates have edges and sometimes these edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck, but the plates keep moving. When these plates move they can cause an earthquake.

### Ring of Fire

