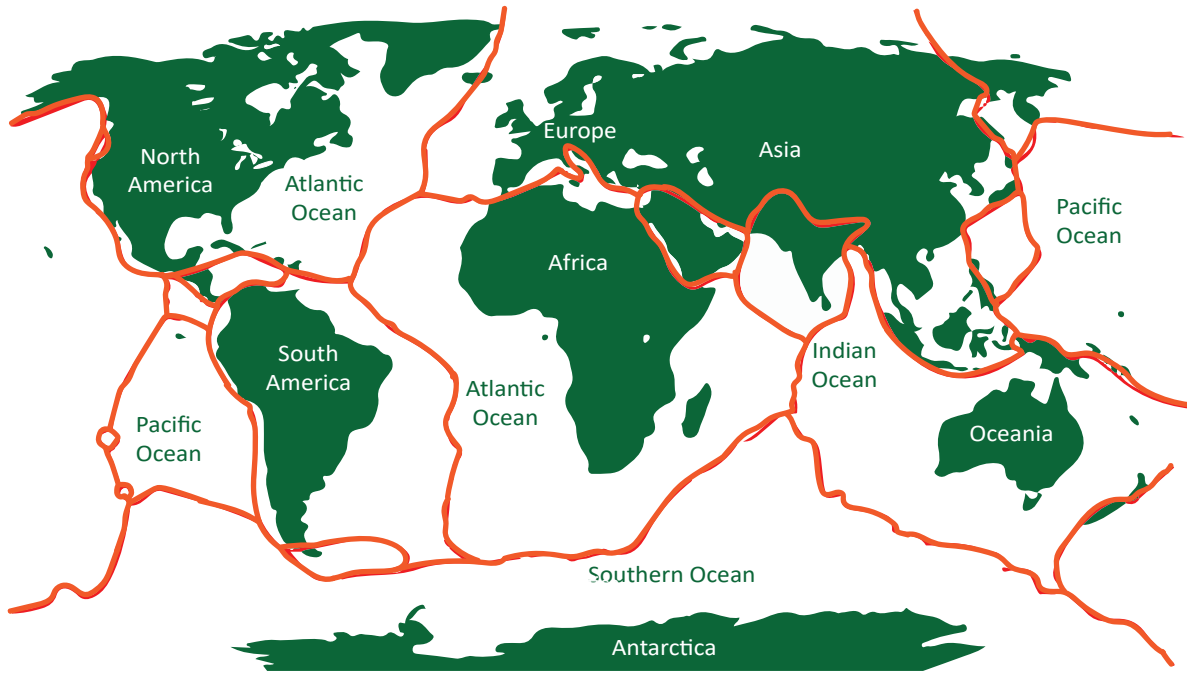




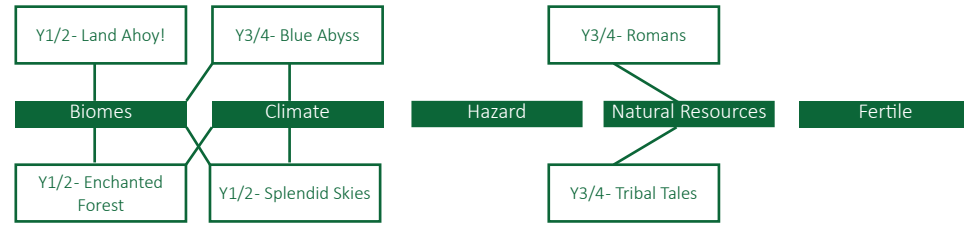
Wheat Busy | Spring Mountains, Volcanoes & Earthquakes

Plate Tectonics

— Plate boundary



Links to Prior Learning / Key Concepts

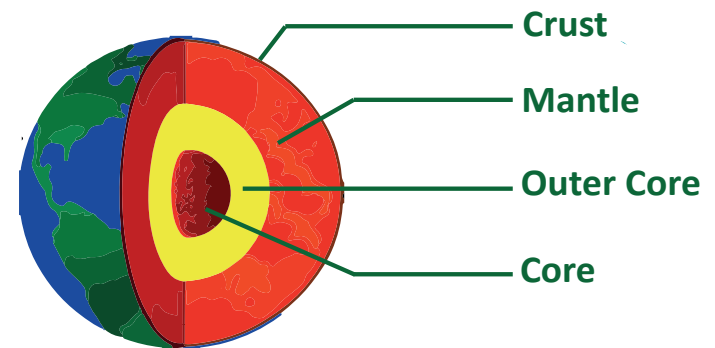


Extreme Earth

- The Earth's crust is divided into a small number of huge slabs which are called **tectonic plates** and which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.
- When tectonic plates move they can create mountains and volcanoes as well as cause earthquakes in the surrounding area. The Himalayan and Andes mountain ranges were formed by tectonic plates crashing into each other.
- 10% of the world's population live within 'danger range' of an active volcano.
- People build settlements near volcanoes because of the rich fertile soil that is produced during an eruption
- The largest earthquake ever recorded in the world was in Chile in 1960. It measured a 9.6 on the Richter Scale.

Earth's Layers

Tectonic plates are part of the Earth's **crust**. Below the crust there are several different layers of material that make up the planet. The mantle is where **magma** comes from.



Vocabulary

- Eruption** When hot rocks and lava burst from a volcano.
- Epicentre** The point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates.
- Fertile** Soil that is able to support the growth of a large number of strong healthy plants.
- Himalayas** A mountain range in South Asia. They contain the world's largest mountain, **Mount Everest**.
- Lava** Molten rock released from the earth's core by a volcano. It is **magma** that reaches the surface.
- Magma** Molten rock beneath the surface of the earth.
- Richter Scale** A scale which is used to measure the strength of earthquakes. It uses the strength of vibrations to class earthquakes between 1 and 10.
- Tectonic Plates** Large slabs of the earth's crust that fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.
- Tsunami** Huge waves in the ocean caused by earthquakes.
- Volcano** A vent in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and gas is released.

Physical Features



Human Features

