

End points

- Name and locate the countries where volcanoes, mountains and where earthquakes are most likely to occur and why.
- Know the ring of fire and locate this
- Know patterns of earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes and explore different climatic and vegetation zones of the world.

Key Questions

What is an earthquake?

What is a volcano?

Where are the most likely places in the world for volcanoes to erupt?

Where are the most likely places for an earthquake to happen?

What is the ring of fire?

Year 6



Earthquakes, zones and volcanoes

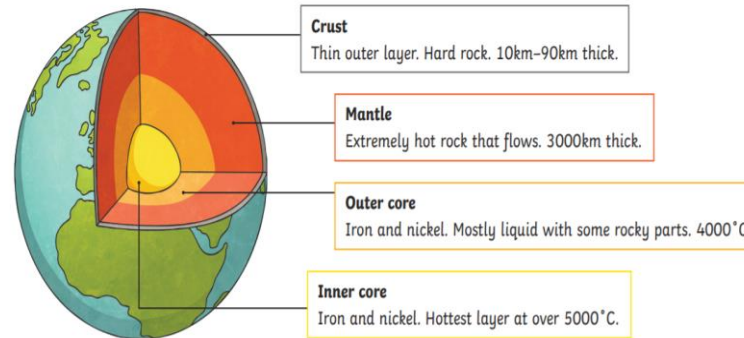
Knowledge

To know and locate the countries where volcanoes, mountains and where earthquakes are most likely to occur and why.

To know about the ring of fire and locate this

To know patterns of earthquakes, mountains and volcanoes and explore different climatic and vegetation zones of the world.

Layers of Earth



Key Vocabulary

Mountains	A mountain is an elevated portion of the Earth's crust, generally with steep sides that show significant exposed bedrock.
Tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are broken pieces made of the Earth's crust or lithosphere.
Ring of fire	The Ring of Fire is a region around much of the rim of the Pacific Ocean where many volcanic eruptions and earthquakes occur.
Lava	Hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure, or solid rock resulting from cooling of this.
Ash cloud	Ash clouds occur where a violent explosive eruption ejects volcanic ash into the atmosphere.
Conduit	A channel for conveying water or other fluid.
Vent	Any opening at the Earth's surface through which magma erupts or volcanic gases are emitted.
Magma chamber	A magma chamber is a large pool of liquid rock beneath the surface of the Earth.
Eruption cloud	An eruption column or eruption plume is a cloud of super-heated ash and tephra suspended in gases emitted during an explosive volcanic eruption.
After shock	In seismology, an aftershock is a smaller earthquake that follows a larger earthquake, in the same area of the main shock, caused as the displaced crust adjusts to the effects of the main shock.
Magnitude	The shaking that it causes has many values that vary from place to place based on distance, type of surface material, and other factors.
Microquake	A small earthquake.
Richter scale	The Richter scale is a scale which is used for measuring how severe an earthquake is.
Seismograph	An instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, such as force and duration.
Seismologist	The scientific study of earthquakes.

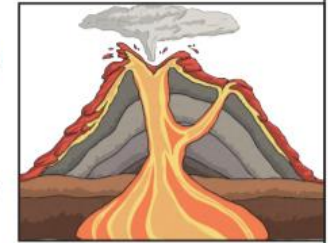
Earthquakes

- 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.



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 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



World Climate Zones Map

