

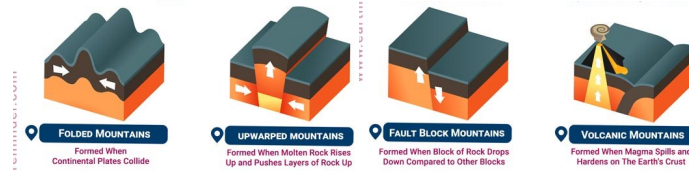
Year 5: Mountains, Volcanoes, and Earthquakes

MOUNTAINS:

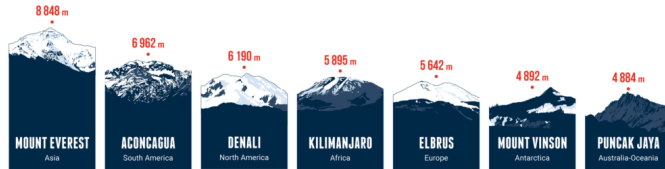
A mountain is a landform that rises prominently above its surroundings, it will generally have steep slopes, a confined summit and considerable height.

There are lots of different types of mountains and each of them are formed differently.

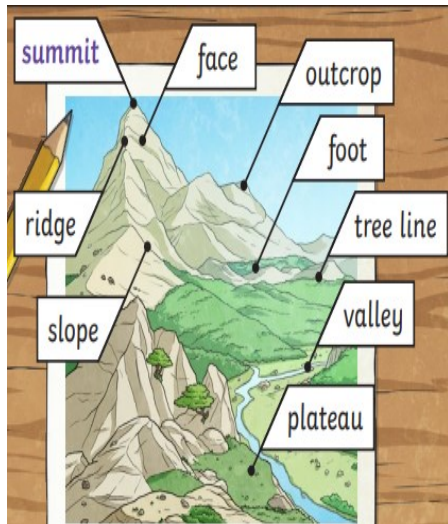
4 Different Types of Mountains



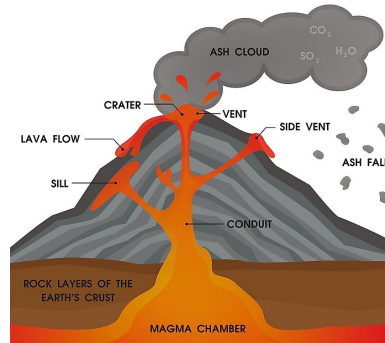
The Seven Summits are the highest mountains in each of the seven continents, and climbing them is regarded as a mountaineering challenge.



There are many features of mountains and mountain ranges. The main features are labelled below.



VOLCANOES:



Volcanoes form when magma reaches the Earth's surface, causing eruptions of lava and

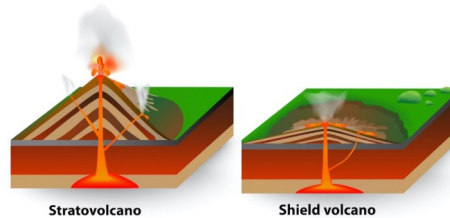
Magma rises through cracks or weaknesses in the Earth's crust. When pressure builds up the

Volcanoes are usually located along the edges of tectonic plates.

The word volcano originates from the name of the Roman god of fire - Vulcan.

Sometimes when a volcano erupts under the sea an island can form.

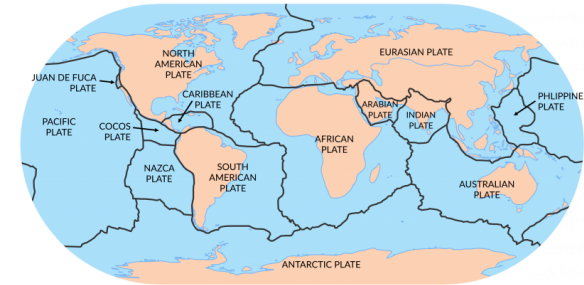
There are two main types of volcano: shield volcanoes and stratovolcanoes.



Shield volcanoes usually occur along divergent plate boundaries, have thicker lava and shallower slopes as the lava oozes out rather than there being a violent eruption.

Stratovolcanoes occur in subduction zones, have runnier lava and steeper slopes, and usually erupt violently.

EARTHQUAKES:



The crust and upper mantle of the Earth are divided into large tectonic plates that 'float' on the liquid rock beneath them.

This means that they move very slowly, often a few cm every year.

Earthquakes occur along the plate boundaries and the center of an earthquake is called the epicenter.

The strength of an earthquake is measured on the magnitude scale from 0-10 - The Richter Scale was previously used to measure the strength of earthquakes.

The strongest records earthquake happened in Chile in 1960 and measure 9.5 on the Magnitude Scale.

KEY VOCABULARY



ACTIVE VOLCANO: a volcano that has erupted within the last 10,000 years or has shown recent signs of activity.



ASH: a mixture of rock, mineral and glass particles expelled from a volcano during a volcanic eruption.



DORMANT VOLCANO: a volcano that has been inactive for a period of time.



EPICENTRE: the point on the surface of the Earth immediately above the focus of the earthquake



ERUPTION: when hot rocks, ash and lava are forced out of a volcano



EXTINCT VOLCANO: a volcano that has been proven to be incapable of erupting.



FAULT LINE: a crack in the surface of the Earth.



LAVA: liquid rock that flows out of a volcano.



MAGMA: liquid rock inside a volcano.



MAGNITUDE SCALE: the



MOUNTAIN: high areas of land, rising more than 600m from surrounding land



PLATE BOUNDARIES: the edge of tectonic plates



RICHTER SCALE: a numerical scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake.



SUMMIT: the highest point on a mountain.



TECTONIC PLATE: massive rocky slabs, often as big as a continent, making up the Earth's crust.



VOLCANO: an opening in the Earth's surface, usually found in a mountain.