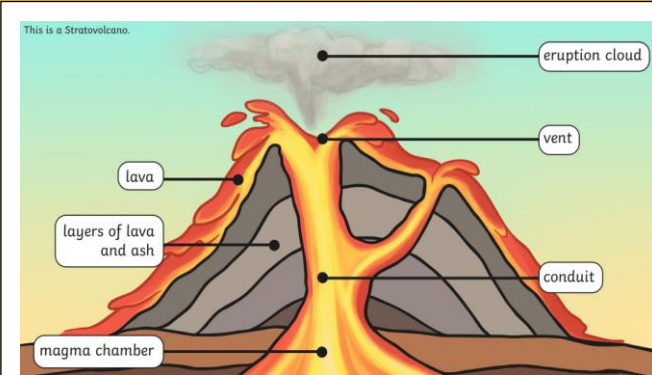




Knowledge Bank: Year 3 Geography - Tremors.

Why are some places more at risk from volcanoes and earthquakes than others?

How volcanos and earthquakes are formed:



1. The earth's crust is made up of different pieces, called plates, which fit like a jigsaw.
2. As plates move in different directions over long periods of time, friction causes energy to build up.
3. This energy can create a volcano or earthquake to occur.

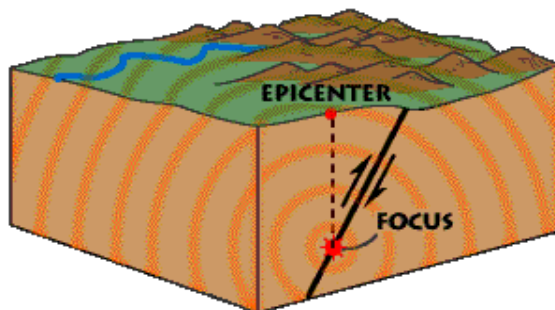
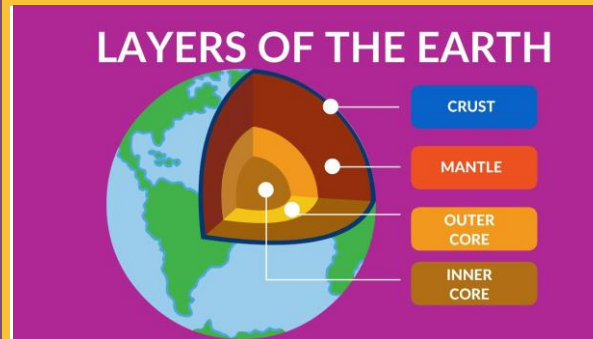


Diagram:



What I should already know:

Names of the continents:
North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Antarctica.
The five oceans:
Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Arctic and Southern.
Types of rocks:
<i>Igneous</i> : Formed from magma or lava.
<i>Sedimentary</i> : Formed at the bottom of the sea.
<i>Metamorphic</i> : Formed by pressure deep under the Earth's surface or extreme heat caused by magma.
Living things:
Plants need light, air, water, nutrients and space to grow.

Key Facts:

Layers of the Earth's crust:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crust - the outer layer of Earth. • Mantle - the second layer is called the mantle. • Core - the inner layer is called the core.

Key Vocabulary:

volcano	A vent in the earth's crust.
earthquake	The sudden shaking of the ground when areas of rock change position.
tectonic plates	A huge area of rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
eruption	When rock and gas are forced from a volcano.
magma	Hot liquid material which is below the earth's crust.
lava	Hot, liquid rock that is ejected from a volcano and solidifies as it cools.
Earth's Crust	The Earth's crust is divided into 7 tectonic plates and which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.
ash	A fine material produced by an erupting volcano.
pattern	The way that things are arranged or organised across the Earth or in an area.