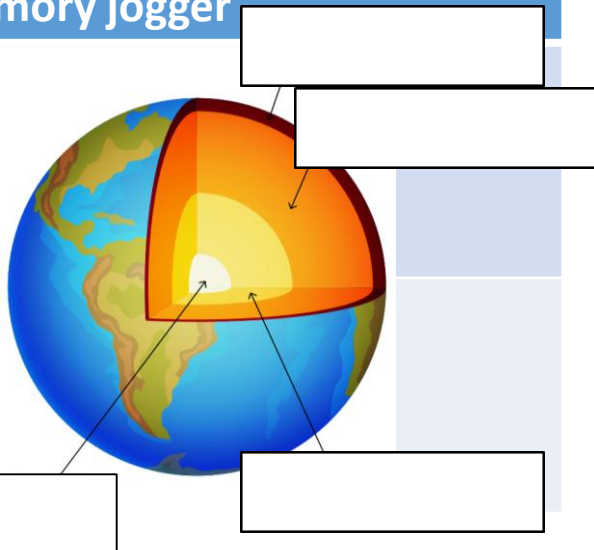


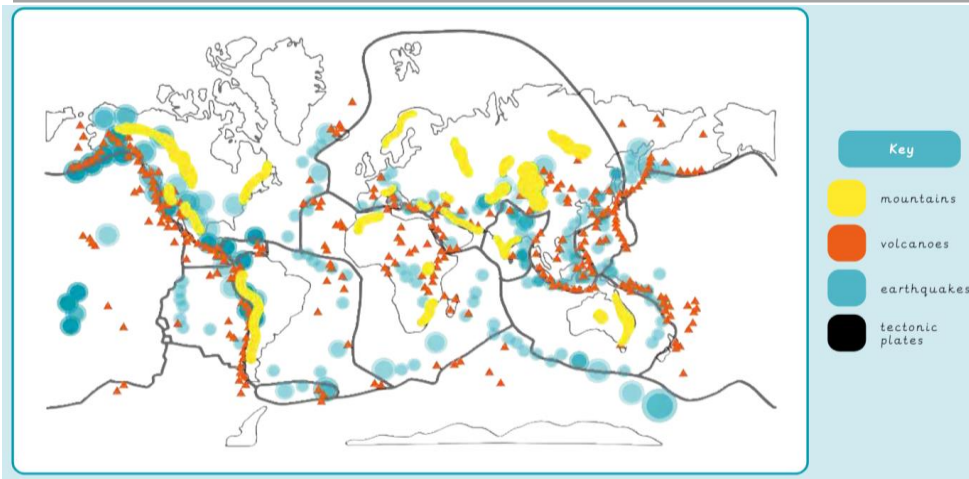
## Key facts to remember

1. Earth is made up of four layers. These are the crust, mantle, outer core and inner core
2. Tectonic plates that make up the Earth's crust float on top of the mantle and are constantly moving
3. The places where tectonic plates meet are called plate boundaries
4. Volcanoes are mountains or hills with vents at the top through which lava, gases and ash erupt
5. An earthquake is an intense shaking of the Earth's surface. The shaking is caused by movements in the Earth's crust.

## My memory jogger



## Map of mountains, volcanos and earthquakes.



## Vocabulary

<b>Magma:</b>	Hot molten rock found in the Earth's mantle
<b>Vent</b>	The column inside a volcano in which magma flows.
<b>Dormant Volcano</b>	A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.
<b>Active Volcano</b>	A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.
<b>Extinct Volcano</b>	A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.
<b>Composite volcano</b>	An explosive, steep-sided volcano.
<b>Shield Volcano</b>	A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.
<b>Fault line</b>	A crack in the Earth where earthquakes are most likely to happen.
<b>Epi- centre</b>	The place on the Earth's surface where an earthquake first happens.
<b>Richer Scale</b>	Measures the magnitude of an earthquake (how powerful it is). It is measured using a machine called a seismometer. which produces a seismograph. A Richter scale is normally numbered 1-10, though there is no upper limit

## Prior Learning ...

I have learnt about physical geographical features in Key Stage 1.

## Future Learning...

I will continue to identify the key features of different aspects of physical geography through the study of mountains. I should be able to make causal links between mountains and volcanoes, understanding the similarities and differences and how plate tectonics are linked. I will develop my knowledge of climate and how higher region impact this.