



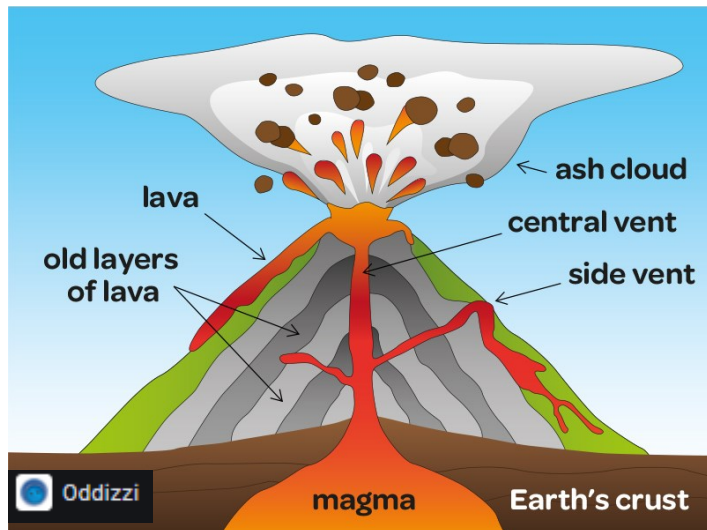
Year 3 Spring Term 1

Tremors!

Geography: Extreme Earth



This half term, our Big Question is...
What are the different layers of the Earth and how are they linked to natural disasters?



Key Facts

What causes a volcano to form?



Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth, under the surface. The pressure causes magma to sometimes erupt through the crust.

Where might I find a volcano or earthquake?



Volcanoes and earthquakes are most likely to happen where two tectonic plates meet. Many of the world's most famous volcanoes can be found on the tectonic plate called the Pacific plate. There are so many there that the area is known as the ring of fire.

What causes an earthquake?



Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move or slip past each other.

How is an earthquake measured?

Earthquakes are measured using a seismograph using the Richter Scale.

What causes a tsunami?



A tsunami is caused by a giant earthquake under the ocean which causes lots of water to be displaced.

What do we already know?

In Key Stage 1...

In Key Stage 1, you thought about the fact that some things are made by people and some things occur naturally.

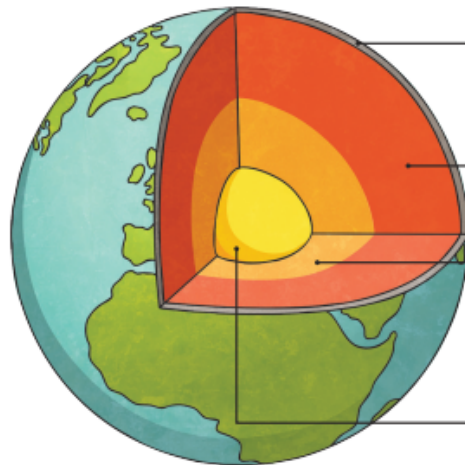
Last year, you used maps to identify continents and oceans.

Last year, you began using an increasing range of maps and globes to find the names of the oceans and the continents.

Key Vocabulary

Earthquake	The sudden movement or trembling of earth.
Magma	Hot liquid rock. When it comes through the Earth's crust, it is known as lava.
Tectonic plate	Pieces of the outer rocky part of the earth's crust which are constantly moving.
Tsunami	Large and powerful waves from the ocean which grow as they approach the land.
Volcano	A deep hole in the Earth's crust which acts as a vent for gas, magma and ash to escape.

Layers of Earth



Crust

Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km–90km thick.

Mantle

Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

Outer core

Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000 °C.

Inner core

Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000 °C.

