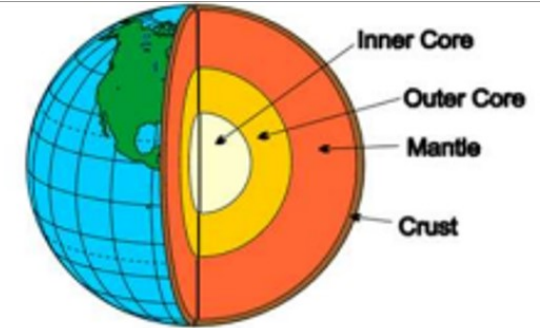
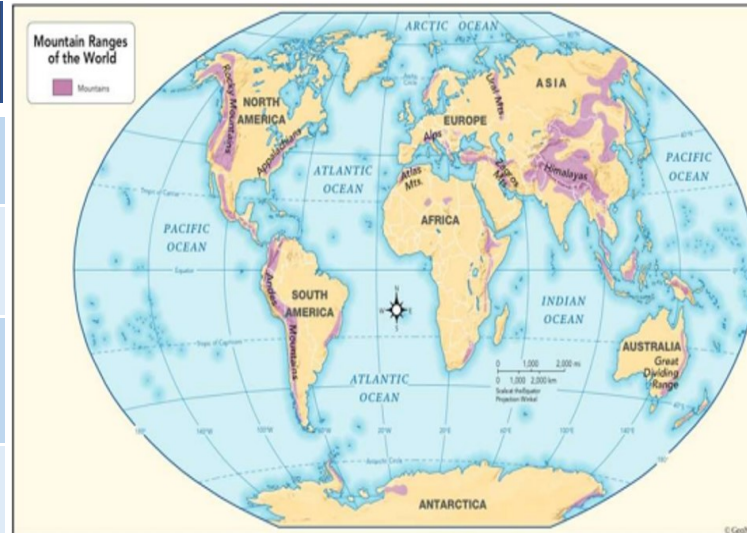


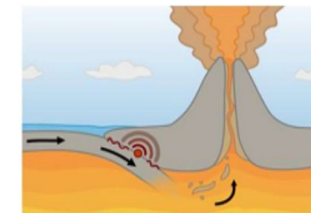
# Lower Key Stage Two - Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

## VOCABULARY

<b>magma</b>	Molten rock in the mantle
<b>lava</b>	Magma that has reached the surface
<b>pressure</b>	Physical force (pressure builds up when tectonic plates lock together and can't move)
<b>friction</b>	Resistance or difficulty in moving. Tectonic plates are rough and so there is friction when they move.
<b>Basalt</b>	Dark-coloured volcanic rock
<b>Granite</b>	Hard rock
<b>Fold mountain</b>	Mountains formed when tectonic plates collide and cause the plates to wrinkle.
<b>Ocean trench</b>	A deep valley formed on the ocean floor where one tectonic plate subducts under another.
<b>Tsunami</b>	Large ocean wave caused by underwater earthquake.



Earthquakes occur when plates jolt forward after getting stuck.



Volcanoes erupt when magma rises to the surface.

	Tohoku 11/03/2011 9.0 Richter Scale	Fuego Volcano 03/06/2018 Explosivity Index 3
Location	Japan	Guatemala
Primary Effects	16,000 people died 4000 people missing 6000 people injured	110 deaths 200 people missing 300 injured
Secondary Effects	Tsunami wave and flooding (reached 39 m high, travelled 10 km inland on eastern side of Japan) Disruption to: travel and farming	Heavy rain caused landslides Hunger due to crops being destroyed Disruption to travel and farming

Volcanoes	
<b>Shield volcano:</b>	Largest volcanoes on earth; wide base; low height; not steep. Example: Kilauea (Hawaii) and Erta Ale (Ethiopia)
<b>Stratovolcano (composite):</b>	Most of the world's volcanoes are composite volcanoes: made of layers of lava and ash; steep sides; tall.