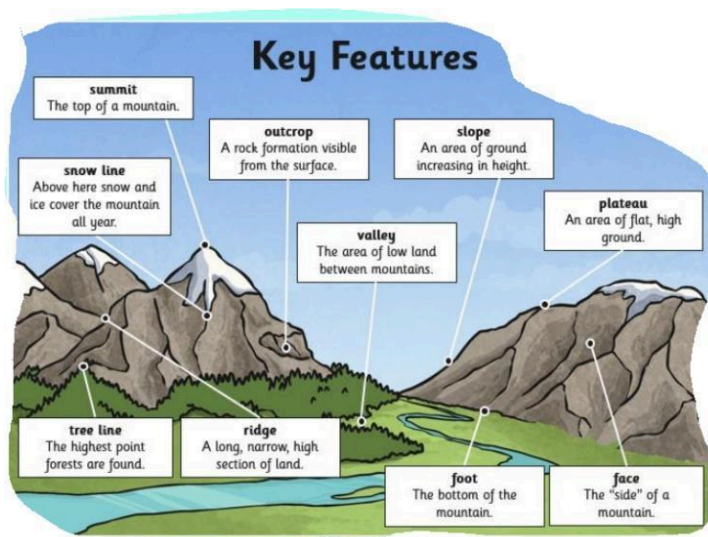
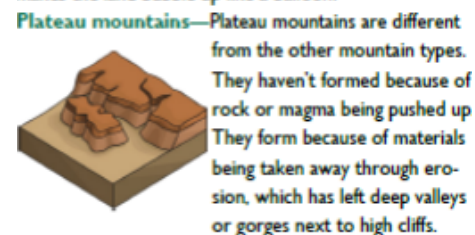
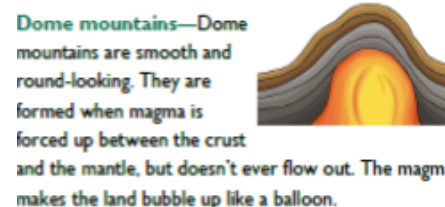
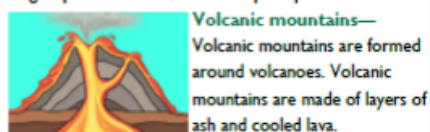
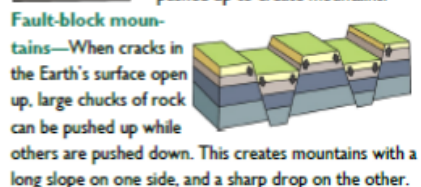
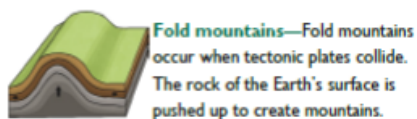


Geography Subject Knowledge Bank

Year 3: Mountains and Volcanoes What, where and why?

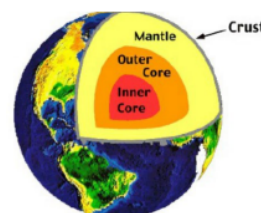
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Mountain	A huge raised part of the Earth's surface.
volcano	An opening in the Earth's surface
main vent	Channel through which magma travels to reach Earth's surface.
crater	Bowl shaped hole caused by an eruption
magma chamber	Underground pool of liquid rock
eruption	An expulsion of gas, rock and lava
plate tectonics	The outermost layer of the earth is crust that is broken into pieces.
valley	Area of low land between mountains.
ridge	A long, narrow high section of land
plateau	Area of flat high ground.

How mountains are formed:



Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing **magma** to sometimes **erupt** through it.
- Active volcanoes have **erupted** in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't **erupted** in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to **erupt** again.



Why do volcanoes erupt?

- The Earth's crust is made up of huge slabs called plates, which fit together like a jigsaw puzzle.
- These plates sometimes move.
- The friction causes earthquakes and volcanic eruptions near the edges of the plates.
- The theory that explains this process is called plate tectonics.

What is it like living by a volcano?

- The eruptions, although destructive, enrich the soil
- Surrounding area is extremely fertile and great for growing crops, especially lemons and limes - known as citrus fruits
- Geothermal power
- Tourist destination
- Scientists help residents stay safe by identifying warning signs of an eruption.