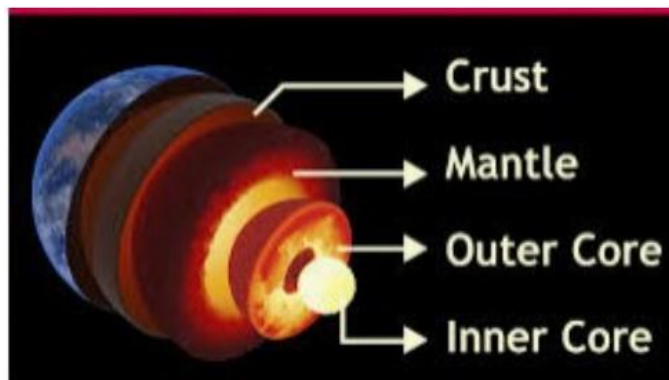




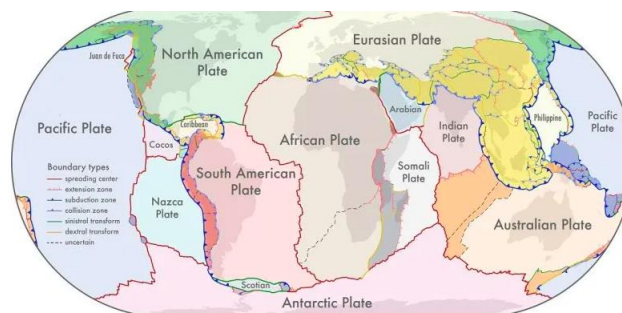
Knowledge



- The Earth is made up of layers: crust, mantle, inner core and outer core.
- The crust is the Earth's surface where people live. It is thin and rocky layer.
- The mantle is the mostly solid bulk of Earth. It is about 2,900km thick and makes up 84% of the Earth's total volume.
- The outer core is a liquid (nickel and iron)
- The inner core is solid (nickel and iron).

Tectonic plates

- Earth's surface is made up of flat rock called tectonic plates.
- = All of Earth's land and water sits on tectonic plates.
- = Alfred Wagner noticed some continents fitted together and that they must've once been joined together. This was called Pangaea.



Earthquakes

- When tectonic plates rub together, the energy forces waves of energy and an earthquake.
- Seismometers measure the magnitude of Earthquakes on a Richter Scale.
- Earthquakes underwater create huge waves called tsunamis.

Volcanoes

- Volcanoes erupt when two tectonic plates collide (one slides on top and the one beneath is pushed down and becomes molten (magma))
- Another way is magma being squeezed up between the two plates and pressure builds up leading to the eruption.

Tectonic plates - large pieces of rock that make up Earth's surface.

Pangea - super continent that broke apart 200 million years ago.

Molten = metal or rock in a liquid state due to great heat.

Magma - liquid rock found inside a volcano.

Lava - liquid rock flowing outside a volcano.

Faults - places where the tectonic plates meet.

Magnitude - a number that characterises the strength of an earthquake.

Epicentre - area on the surface above point where the earthquake originated.

Active - volcano that could erupt.

Dormant - not erupted for a long time but could in the future.

Extinct - not going to erupt again.