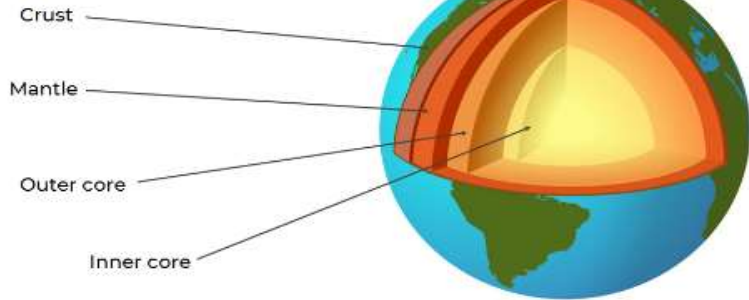


Knowledge Organiser: Are national disasters linked to climate change?



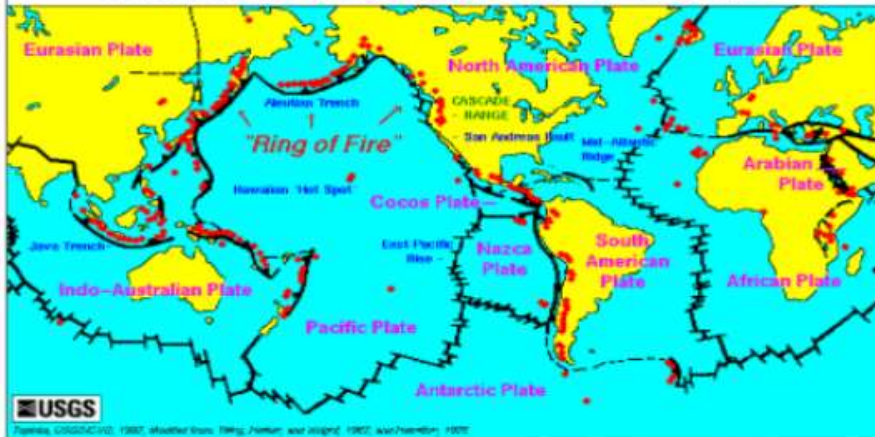
The structure of the earth



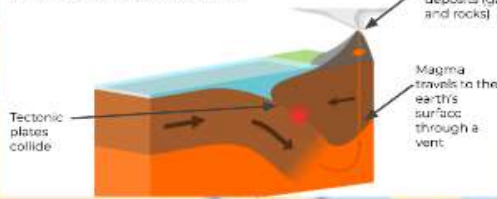
Volcanoes

A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape. Volcanoes can look like mountains or small hills, depending on what type they are. Most volcanic eruptions are caused by tectonic plates moving towards each other, which usually produces violent eruptions.

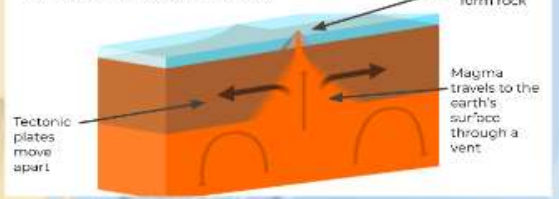
Active Volcanoes, Plate Tectonics, and the 'Ring of Fire'



How are volcanoes formed?



How are volcanoes formed?

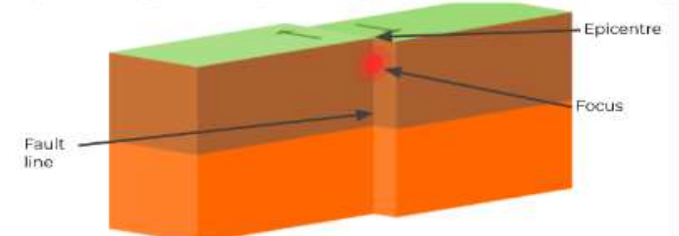


The Earth's crust is split into tectonic plates that move across the top of the mantle. The plates move because the mantle is constantly moving in currents. This means that the plates can travel towards or away from each other. Over time, these small movements can cause the formation of mountains, volcanoes and sudden movements can result in earthquakes.

Earthquakes

Sometimes when plates move, pressure that has built up over time is released. This causes the ground to shake and is known as an earthquake.

Earthquakes are measured using the Richter scale



Fold mountains

Mountain ranges are a series of mountains or hills that are in a line and are connected by high ground. Mountain ranges are formed when tectonic plates collide. The tallest mountain in the world is called Mount Everest. It is in Nepal and is 8,848 m tall.

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Vocabulary

Inner core: comprises largely of Nickel and iron and 6,100 degrees celsius.

Outer core: comprises of nickel and iron and 4,400 degrees celsius.

Mantle: composed of semi-molten rock called magma and is around 3000 degrees celsius.

Crust: comprises of basalt and granite and is the thinnest layer at up to 60 KM thick.

Magma: molten rock found below the earth's surface.

Ring of Fire: a belt of active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes around The Pacific ocean.

Fold Mountain: formed when two tectonic plates collide.

Active volcano: has erupted in the last 10,000 years.

Dormant volcano: has erupted in the past but unlikely to erupt again soon.

Shield volcano: a broad domed volcano with gently sloping slides.

Stratovolcano: a volcano built up of alternate layers of lava and ash.

Convection current: when hot fluids rise and cool liquids sink.

Fault line: an area of stress in the earth.

Epicentre: is the point on the earth's surface that is directly above the focus.

Focus: The point inside the crust where the pressure is released.