



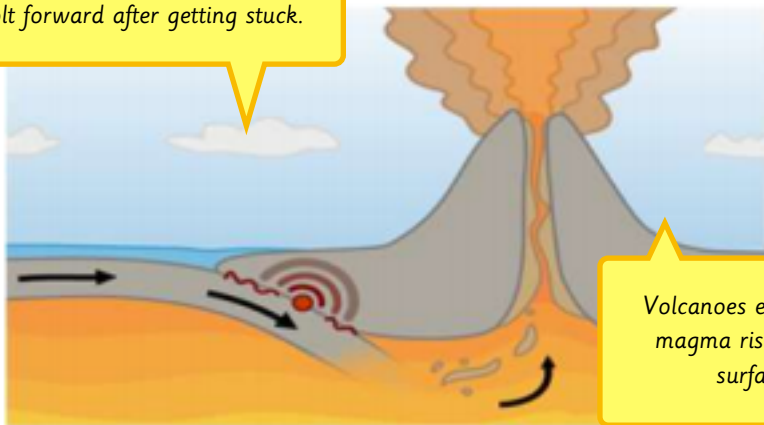
Year 4

What's underneath my feet?

Key vocabulary

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

Earthquakes occur when plates jolt forward after getting stuck.



Volcanoes erupt when magma rises to the surface.

Types of volcano



Shield volcano Largest volcanoes on earth; wide base; low height; not steep. Example: Kilauea (Hawaii) and Erta Ale (Ethiopia)



Stratovolcano Most of the world's volcanoes are composite volcanoes: made of layers of lava and ash; steep sides; tall.

Structure of the Earth

Crust	solid rock; 0-60 km thick; continental (granitic) and oceanic (basalt); broken into tectonic plates
Mantle	liquid/molten rock; approx. 2,900 km thick
Outer core	liquid metal; iron and nickel; approx. 4,400
Inner core	solid metal; iron and nickel; approx. 6,100

