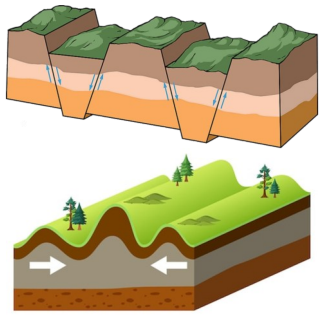
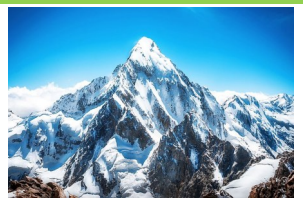
How are mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes connected? - Knowledge Organiser – Year 3 Summer 1

Key Word	Definition
Earth's Crust	Outerlayer of the planet.
Tectonic Plate	Large section of the Earth's crust.
Mountain	A landform with steep slopes that rises above its surroundings.
Peak	Highest pointed part of a mountain.
Volcano	A rupture in the earth's crust which allows hot lava and ash to escape.
Active	An active volcano has the potential to erupt.
Dormant	A dormant volcano hasn't erupted in a very long time but still could.
Extinct	An extinct volcano will never erupt again.
Vent	The place where lava flows in a volcano.
Magma	Molten rock underneath the Earth's surface.
Magma Chamber	The location beneath the vent of a volcano where molten rock is stored.
Eruption	When lava, ash and gases are expelled out of the vent.
Lava	Molten rock that has erupted from a volcano and no longer under the surface.
Epicentre	Location on the surface directly above where the earthquake starts.
Fault Line	A line on a rock surface that traces a plate.
Shockwave	A tremor from an earthquake that starts at the epicentre and spreads out.

Mountains



Mount Everest



It is the tallest mountain in the world.

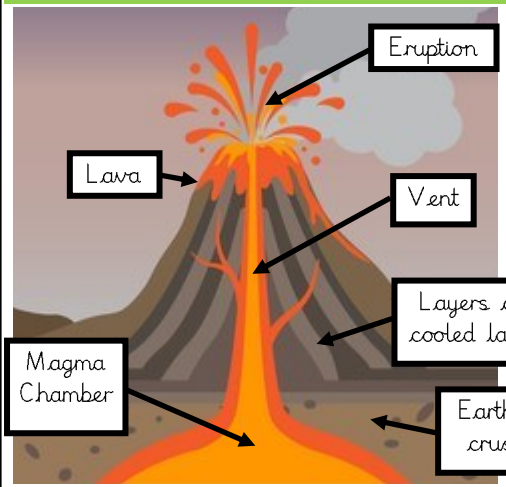
It is part of a mountain range called the Himalayas.

It is a fold mountain.

It is dangerous to climb as it is below freezing all the time, and there is less oxygen.

Edmund Hillary and Tenzig Norgay were the first to climb it in 1953.

Volcanoes



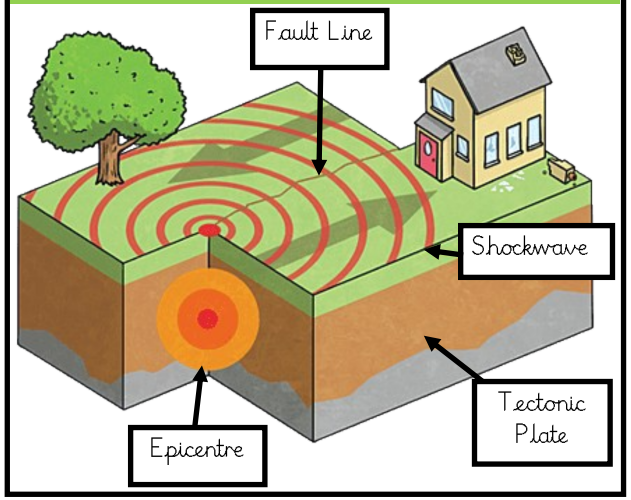
Why do people live near volcanoes?

Volcanic rock and ash make the soil easy to grow things in.

Tourist areas, people like to visit.

The warmth of the volcano can be used as energy.

Earthquakes



Where do most earthquakes happen?

Earthquakes happen where two tectonic plates meet.

The most common earthquakes happen along the Pacific plate.