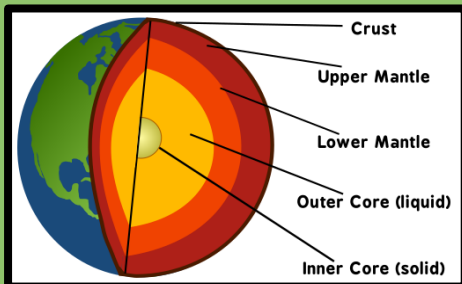


KEY VOCABULARY

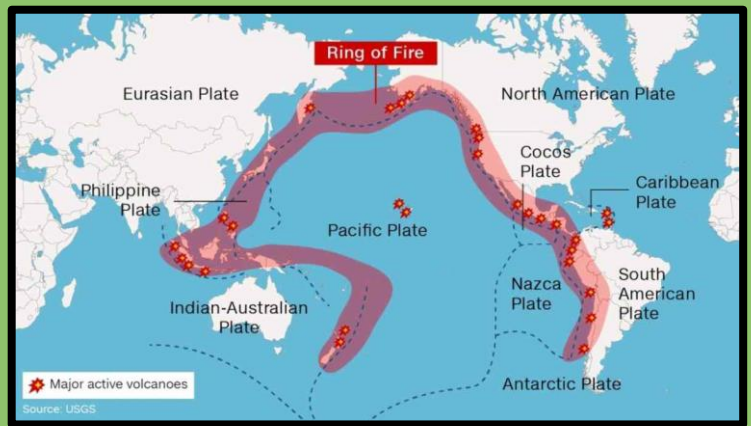
Active	A volcano that is erupting or has recently erupted.
After Shock	A smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake.
Ash Cloud	Tiny glass-like particles that are very dangerous and can harm wildlife.
Core	The dense central region of a planet.
Crater	A hole in the surface.
Crust	The outermost layer of rock on a planet.
Dormant	Temporarily inactive
Eruption	A volcano becomes active and eject lava, ash and gases.
Extinct	Not having erupted in recorded history.
Magma	Hot fluid material within the earth's crust from which lava and other rock is formed from.
Magnitude	The great size or extent of something.
Mantle	An area inside the Earth between the crust and the core, filled with hot, dense rock.
Plate	An irregular shape rock that makes up the Earth's crust.
Plate tectonics	The structure of the Earth's crust.



LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:

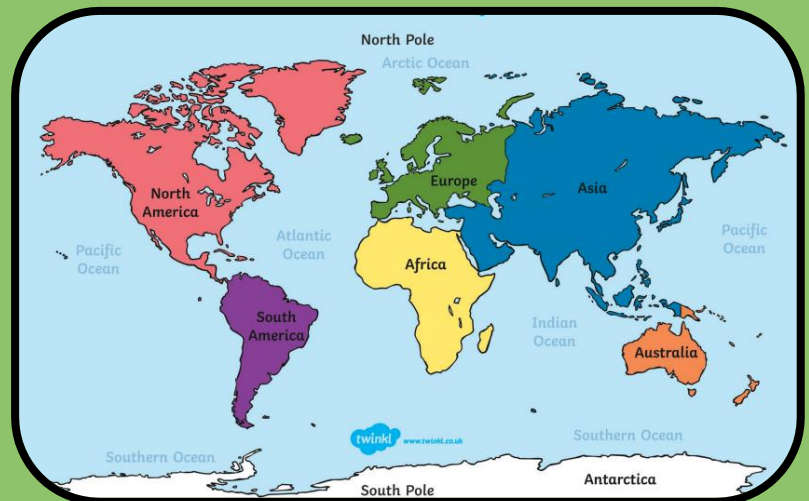
- Year 1 - Oceans and continents
- Year 2 - Oceans and continents
- Year 5 - Oceans and continents.

THE PACIFIC RING OF FIRE



Geographical Skills:

- Use wide range of maps, atlases, globes to locate features studied.
- Describe and understand key aspects of physical geography (volcanoes and earthquakes) and human geography (types of settlement and land use).
- Locate the world's countries and identify the equator, tropics, hemispheres and poles.
- Children can identify the advantages and disadvantages of living in certain areas.
- Use standard symbols and understand the importance of a key.



Key Facts:

- Earthquakes happen when two tectonic plates push, pull or rub against one another. They are measured using the Richter scale.
- Volcanic eruptions happen when gas bubbles build in magma, which increases the pressure and makes them erupt with lava and followed by poisonous volcanic ash.
- The Pacific 'Ring of Fire' is an area in the Pacific ocean where there are active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.
- There are 1500 active volcanoes in the world.
- Different areas have to adapt their human geography to protect them from any natural disasters.
- Areas near volcanoes have good soil for farming, lots of tourism and lots of minerals.