

Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Big Question: What is living in the Ring of Fire like?

Vocabulary		
1	continent	One of the 7 large landmasses of the Earth.
2	volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust that allows magma, hot ash and gases to escape.
3	earthquake	A sudden, violent movement of the Earth's crust due to movement of the Earth's tectonic plates. Earthquakes can happen along any type of plate boundary.
4	erupt	When a volcano ejects hot lava and gases.
5	active volcano	Erupting or likely to erupt in the future.
6	dormant volcano	An active volcano that is not erupting.
7	extinct volcano	Has not had an eruption for at least 10,000 years.
8	magma	Hot liquid rock under the Earth's surface.
9	lava	Magma once it reaches the Earth's surface.
10	lithosphere	The crust and upper mantle.
11	epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above an earthquake.
12	seismic waves	Vibrations generated by an earthquake.
13	seismograph	Records the seismic waves caused by an earthquake.
14	aftershock	Smaller earthquakes that follow a large earthquake.
15	tsunami	Giant waves caused by earthquakes.

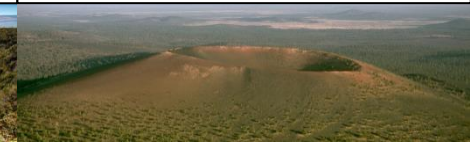
Composite Volcano: Steep sides and made up of lots of layers of volcanic rock. Made from a series of eruptions that have occurred over thousands of years.
Mount St. Helens, Washington, USA



Shield Volcano: Shallow, sloping sides. Built up over time by flow after flow of runny lava. They also form primarily on the ocean floor.
Mauna Kea, Hawaii



Cinder Cones: Circular or oval cones. Made from small fragments of lava which are blown into the air through a single vent. Not usually dangerous or very big.
Sunset Crater, Arizona USA



Mount Vesuvius, Pompeii



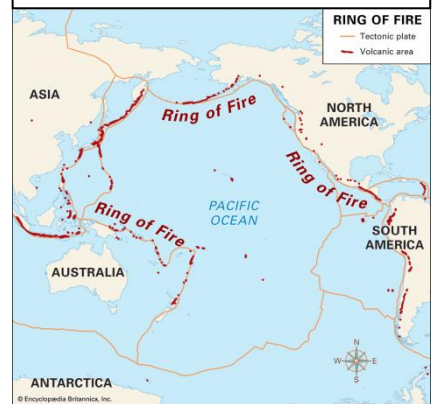
Haiti Earthquake, 2010



Indonesian Earthquake and tsunami 2004



Ring of Fire: A chain of volcanoes surrounds the Pacific Ocean. Because the volcanoes frequently erupt in fiery explosions, the region is known as the Ring of Fire. Many earthquakes occur here too.



Tectonic plates: The lithosphere is broken into large, rocky plates. They sit on partially molten layers of rock. These boundaries are invisible. Most tectonic activity takes place where these plates meet. They collide, tear apart or slide against each other. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions happen at the boundaries between plates.

