Year 3—Mountains, Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
earthquake	A sudden and quick shock of the Earth's surface. They are the way the Earth lets off tension caused by the shifting of tectonic plates.
tsunami	A large ocean wave caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption under the ocean.
tectonic plate	Large moving plates made of solid rock on the outer layer of the Earth's surface (crust).
Volcano	A mountain with a vent that allows gas and lava to erupt through. From the Earth's crust.
Summit	The highest point of a mountain,.
Valley	A low area of land between two mountains or hills.
Ridge	A long narrow upper edge of a mountain.
Ascent	Travelling or moving upwards.
Formation	The way something is formed/ created.

Mount Everest

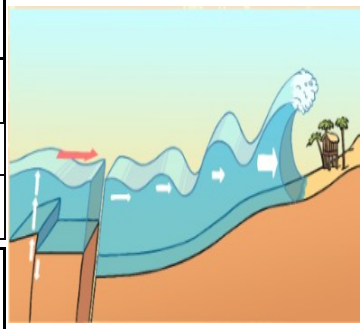
first climbed by Sir Edmund Hillary in 1953

Key Questions

Why do some people choose to live near volcanoes?

What causes earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and tsunamis?

What is the tallest mountain in the world?



Key Facts
Earthquakes normally last for less than a minute but can cause a lot of damage in that time.
Tectonic plates move less than 17cm per year but a movement of just 20cm can cause a major earthquake.
Tsunamis are not the same as tidal waves. Tidal waves are caused the moon, the sun and other factors of our solar system that affect the tides.
80% of the world's earthquakes happen in the Pacific ocean near Japan, in a region called the 'ring of fire'.
Volcanoes can be active, dormant or extinct.
Sir Edmund Hillary was the first person to climb to the summit of Mount Everest in 1953.
Mount Everest is the tallest mountain in the world 8,848.86m high.