







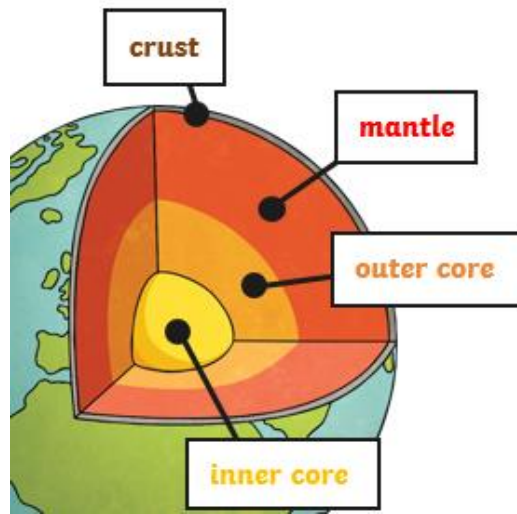


Extreme Earth- Class 3- Spring Term- Geography

Key vocabulary

Magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
Crust 	Thin outer layer on the earth's surface.
Tectonic plates	Large areas of the earth's surface that make up the crust.
Inner core 	The most central part of the earth. It is the hottest part at over 5000 degrees C.
County 	A small area of the UK containing lots of villages and towns.
Physical features 	Naturally occurring features such as hills, rivers, coasts and weather.
Human features 	Man-made features of a place such as castles, factories, roads and settlements.
Northern hemisphere 	The top half of the earth above the equator.
Southern hemisphere 	The bottom half of the earth below the equator.
Equator 	An imaginary line around the middle of the earth.



Volcanoes

- Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it.
- Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years.
- Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again.
- Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.



Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.



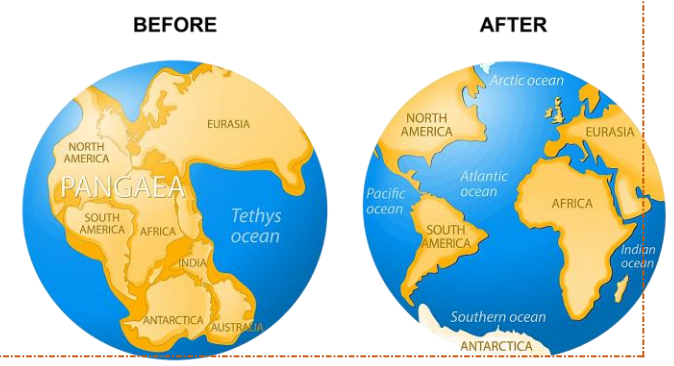
Pangea was a super continent. Tectonic plates pull the earth's crust and formed 7 continents. Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe and Australia.



Biomes are places where plants and animals survive together in a certain climate.



CONTINENTAL DRIFT



The UK is made up of 4 nations- **England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales**. Capital cities are: **London, Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff**.
Loch Ness is a **physical feature** in Scotland.