



Extreme Earth

Useful Vocabulary

Lava = hot liquid rock which flows from a volcano

Magma = hot liquid rock located below the Earth's surface

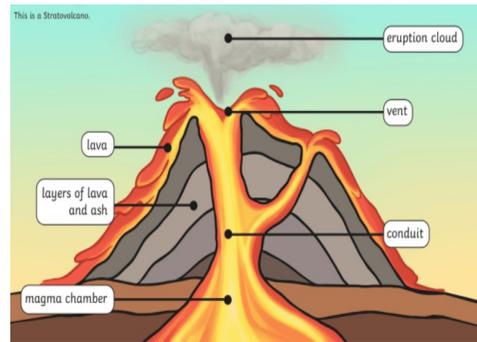
Tectonic plate = pieces of Earth's crust connected together

Biomes = Biomes are areas of the planet with a similar climate and landscape, where similar animals and plants live: rainforest, desert, savannah, grassland, woodland and tundra

Eruption = the lava and gas being released

Plate tectonics = a theory explaining the Earth's surface and how it fits together

Seismic waves = a wave of energy that travels through the Earth due to an earthquake.



Mountains

Fold mountain = are created where two or more of Earth's tectonic plates are pushed together, the debris folds together to create a mound.

Fault block mountain = are formed along faults where some large blocks of rock are forced upwards while others are forced down.

Dome mountain = are the result of a great amount of melted rock (magma) pushing its way up under the earth crust.

Volcanic mountain = are formed when lava erupts on to the Earth's surface then cools and

Volcanoes

Volcanoes tend to occur along boundaries of plate tectonics. Volcanoes occur when the plates move and there is a break in the Earth's surface, allowing magma to flow upwards.

Active volcano = a volcano which is erupting or likely to erupt

Dormant volcano = a volcano which has erupted in the past, but is not likely to erupt soon

Extinct volcano = a volcano which will not erupt again due to lack of magma supply

Earthquakes

Earthquakes occur when two or more tectonic plates rub/push past (or collide in some way) causing the Earth's crust to move.

Earthquakes are measured using the **seismic waves** which are produced during an earthquake. The severity of earthquakes used to be measured using the 'Richter Scale'; however, a more accurate measure is seen as 'Moment Magnitude Scale'.