



# Extreme Earth

## Useful Vocabulary

**Lava** = hot liquid rock which flows from a volcano

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

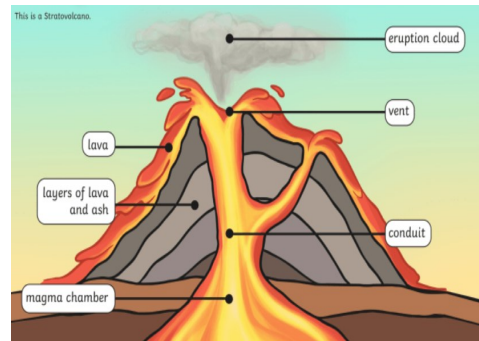
**Tectonic plate** = pieces of Earth's crust connected together

**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'.