

**Vocabulary:****Geographical vocabulary:**

Continent	Large area of land made up of many countries such as Europe.
Core	The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle.
Crust	The Earth's crust is its outer layer.
Earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust.
Erupt	When a volcano erupts, it throws out a lot of hot, melted rock called lava, as well as ash and steam.
Fault Line	A long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes happen in these areas, near fault lines.
Lava	The very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano.
Magma	Molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth.
Mantle	The part of the earth between the crust and the core.
Richter Scale	Measurement of how severe the movement of an earthquake is.
Tectonic Plates	Any of the several segments of the Earth's crust that move.
Tornado	A moving, powerful body of wind formed by rotating winds.
Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust where red-hot rocks and gas break to the surface from underground.

**Important Facts:**Earth

- ◆ 3 layers – the crust at the very top, then the mantle, then the core at the very middle of the planet.

Volcanoes

- ◆ Magma travels up through volcanoes and flows out as lava.
- ◆ 3 ways to describe a volcano and explain what it's doing: active, erupting, and dormant.

Earthquakes

- ◆ Tectonic plates have edges called fault lines.
- ◆ Fault lines can get stuck, but the plates keep moving.
- ◆ Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.