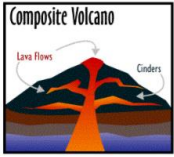


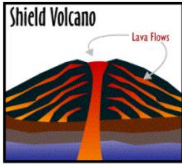
## Different Types of Volcano

### Composite Volcano



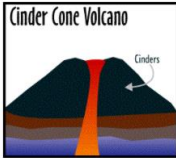
Emit lava that is thick and viscous. The lava blasts out in huge clouds of cinder and ash. This type of volcano is built up of layers of cinder and ash that becomes smothered with lava, in a process that is repeated again and again.

### Shield Volcano



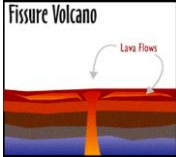
Shield volcanoes are created when the magma makes runny lava that flows slowly down the side of the volcano creating a gentle slope.

### Cinder Cone Volcano



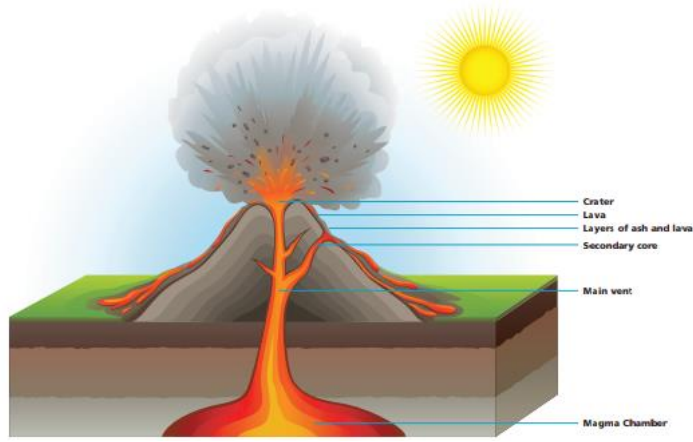
Throws up blobs of magma that cool rapidly, turning solid before they hit the ground. These lumps of cinder build up in to what is called the cone.

### Fissure Volcano



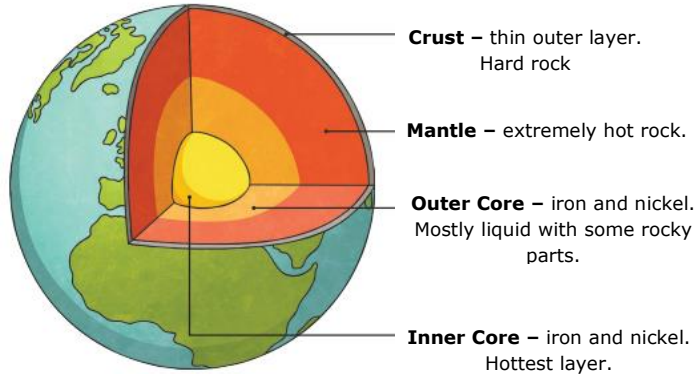
These occur when there is a fracture in the Earth's crust that opens up a long fissure, through which magma erupts.

## Features of a Volcano



# Tectonic Trouble Year 5 – Summer 1

## Layers of Earth



**Crust** – thin outer layer.  
Hard rock

**Mantle** – extremely hot rock.

**Outer Core** – iron and nickel.  
Mostly liquid with some rocky parts.

**Inner Core** – iron and nickel.  
Hottest layer.

## Living Near Volcanoes

- Fertile land – volcanic soil is very fertile for farmers to grow crops.
- Mining – the area around the volcano are rich in minerals.
- Tourism.
- Cities can grow up near volcanoes but they have evacuation planes if the volcano should erupt, e.g. Vesuvius in Naples, Italy.



## Key Vocabulary

crater	The area around the opening of a volcano that is shaped like a bowl
fumeroles	An opening in the ground through which steam and gases come out
tectonic plates	The Earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
igneous rock	Rocks that have formed by cooling and hardening of molten lava or magma.
lava	a hot, liquefied rock that flows from a volcano
magma	Molten or hot, liquefied rock, located deep below the Earth's surface
lava chamber	the chamber beneath a volcano where the lava is held before an eruption
peak	The pointed top of a volcano, hill or mountain
pumice	A lightweight volcanic rock
pyroclastic flow	A flow of lava
rocky outcrop	A large area of rock sticking out of the ground
volcanic ash	A mixture of rock, mineral and glass particles expelled from a volcano during an eruption
volcanic bomb	Globules of melted rock that are thrown into the air during a volcanic eruption, cooling into solid fragments before they hit the ground.
magnitude	A measure of the size of a volcano
crust	the outer part of the Earth
seismograph	An instrument that measures movement of the ground

## Earthquakes

Earthquakes are not random events but occur as a result of plate movement. The friction created when the plates move, causes them to interlock and when the build up of pressure is finally released, it causes huge waves of energy to move through the plates. The release of these seismic waves pulsates through the rigid outer layer of the Earth's crust.

