
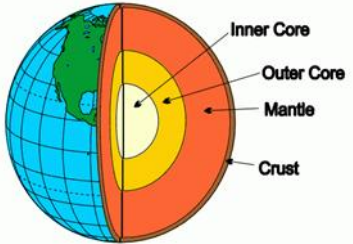
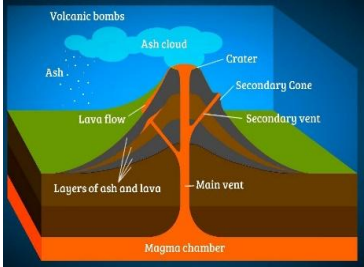




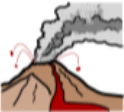







# Year 3 Summer: mountains, earthquakes and volcanos

Key Question: What causes the Earth's surface to change over time?

Lesson 1 What is a mountain?	Lesson 2 How is a mountain formed?	Lesson 3 What is a volcano?	Lesson 4 What causes earthquakes?	Lesson 5 What makes buildings earthquake resistant?
 <b>natural disaster</b>	A natural event that causes great damage or loss of life.	<b>Magma</b>	Liquid rock under the surface of the earth.	  
 <b>volcano</b>	A mountain from which hot melted rock, gas, steam, and ash from inside the Earth sometimes burst.	 <b>crust</b>	A hard layer of rock that covers the earth.	
 <b>lava</b>	The very hot liquid rock that comes out of an erupting volcano.	<b>Tectonic plate</b>	A large piece of the Earth's surface which moves very slowly.	
 <b>eruption</b>	When something bursts quickly e.g. lava from a volcano.	 <b>Mantle</b>	The liquid layer under the crust. It is the middle layer and is very thick.	
 <b>inner core</b>	The very centre of the earth – a solid ball made mostly of iron. Extremely hot layer made mostly of molten (or melted) iron called <i>magma</i> .	 <b>outer core</b>	The very center of the earth – a solid ball made mostly of iron. Extremely hot layer made mostly of molten (or melted) iron called <i>magma</i> .	