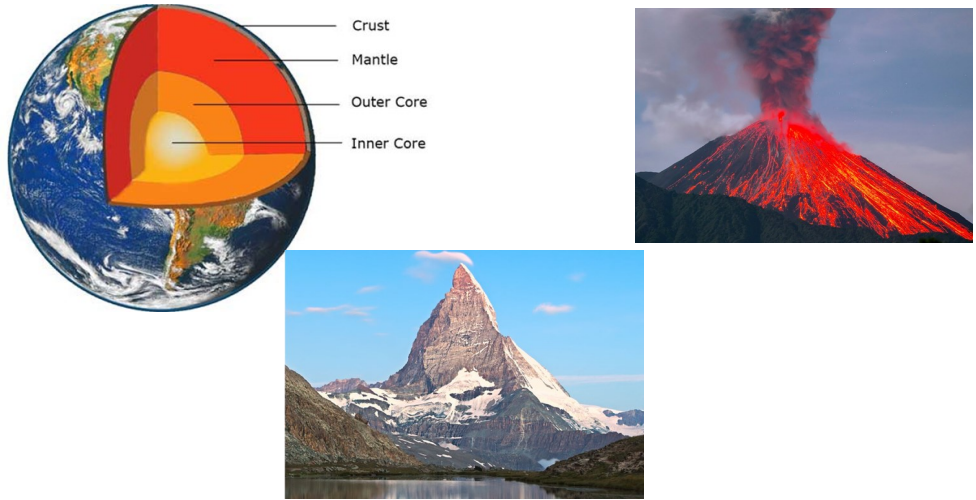# Extreme Earth Key Learning

Maps and Images

Important Facts

Earths layers: The Earth is made up of four sections. Crust: Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km–90km thick. Mantle: Extremely hot rock that flows 3000km thick. Outer core: Iron and nickel, mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000℃. Inner core: Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000℃.

Mountains are raised portions of the Earths crust generally with steep sides. They are something that is part of the land but rise above everything else. Mountains can join up with other mountains to make a range. The higher the mountain the colder it gets, which means different plants and animals live on different parts of the mountain.

Volcanoes are made when pressure builds up inside the earth. This affects the earth's crust causing magma to sometimes erupt through it. Active volcanoes have erupted in the last 10 000 years. Dormant volcanoes haven't erupted in the last 10 000 years but may erupt again. Extinct volcanoes aren't expected to erupt again.

Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move. Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries. Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property. When an Earthquake occurs, they can cause weather hazards such as tsunamis and tornadoes.

Vocabulary / Key Terms

Tectonic plates	The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.
Magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
Erupt	To suddenly burst, causing lava to explode out of the earth's surface.
Mountain range	A mountain range is a series of mountains arranged in a line and connected by high ground.
Summit	The highest point of a hill or mountain.
Climate zone	A **climate zone** is an area that has its own distinct **climate**. The **Earth** has three main **climate zones**: tropical, temperate, and polar.