

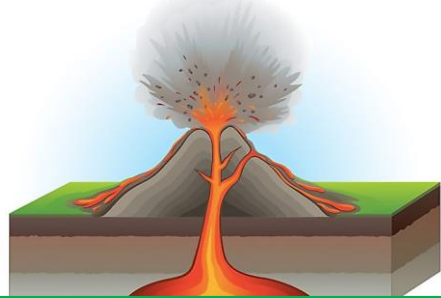
Volcanoes

Key Vocabulary

Crust	Thin outer layer of earth made of hard rock.
Mantle	Extremely hot rock that flows.
Outer core	Mostly liquid with some rocky parts, made up of iron and nickel.
Inner core	Hottest layer at over 5000°C, made up of iron and nickel.
Magma	Extremely hot, liquid rock.
Eruption	When a volcano becomes active and ejects lava, ash, and gases.
Lava	Fluid rock that erupts from a volcano.

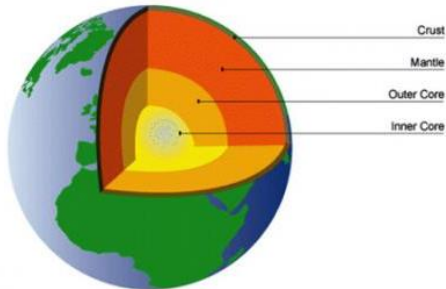
Significant volcanoes:

- Mauna Loa
- Mount Vesuvius
- Mount Fuji
- Mount St Helens



What are volcanoes?

- 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

Key Vocabulary

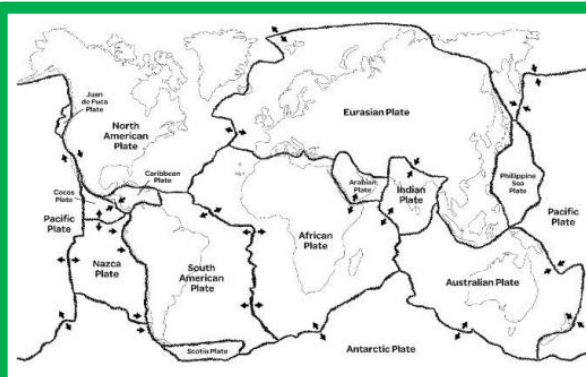
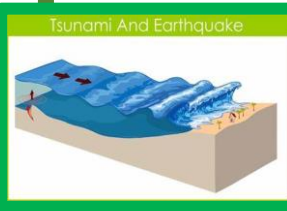
Tectonic plates	The earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called tectonic plates. They are like huge jigsaw pieces.
Epicentre	The central point of origin of the earthquake.
Fault line	A crack in the earth's surface where the risk of earthquakes can be higher.
Richter scale	Developed by Charles Richter in 1935, it is a scale of levels from 0-10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each level is ten times more than the level before it so level 4 is ten times greater than level 3.
Aftershock	A smaller earthquake that happens after, and because of, a larger earthquake.
Seismic waves	A wave of energy that travels through the earth.
Magnitude	The number given to show the size of the earthquake.

Significant earthquakes

- Turkey
- Nepal
- Haiti
- Japan

What are earthquakes?

- 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.



Tsunamis

A tsunami is a giant wave caused by a huge earthquake under the ocean. The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced very quickly causing a series of waves. As the waves travel through shallower water near land, they get bigger and bigger. The wave crashes onto the land causing devastation to buildings and sometimes even lives.

Key Vocabulary

Tourism	When people travel to a place for pleasure, such as a holiday. These people are called tourists. Tourism can be abroad or in the country you live in.
Currency	The money that a country uses. In the UK, it's the pound. In Spain it's the euro.
Europe	One of the seven continents of the world.
European Union	a group of twenty-seven countries in Europe that co-operate on trade and many other aspects of life.
Spain	A country in Europe.
Landscape	An area of land and everything you can see on it.
Migrant	A person who moves from one place to another, especially in order to find work or better living conditions.
Border	A line that separates two countries. You may need a passport to pass from one country to the other.
Population	The number of people living in an area

Europe



Europe

- There are 51 countries in Europe and 742 million people living there which is 10% of the world's population.
- The continent is in the northern hemisphere with the Arctic Ocean to the north, the Atlantic Ocean to the west and the Mediterranean Sea to the south.
- There are many different landscapes, climates, physical and human characteristics all within Europe.

European Union

The countries in the European Union: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, , Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic (Czechia), Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden.



Hola!



Guadalajara

Guadalajara is a city in Spain.

Spain

- Spain is a large country in Europe and shares borders with France and Portugal. It has the Mediterranean Sea on its east coast and the Atlantic Ocean on its north, west and south coast.
- The capital city of Spain is Madrid.
- The official language is Spanish.
- Spain has very hot weather in the spring and summer, making it a popular holiday destination, especially with people from the UK. In winter, temperatures in some parts of Spain can get cold, sometimes below 0°C, and it can snow.

Food

Different parts of Spain are famous for growing and producing different types of food. It is very hot and sunny south of Spain and many fruits flourish here.



Key Vocabulary

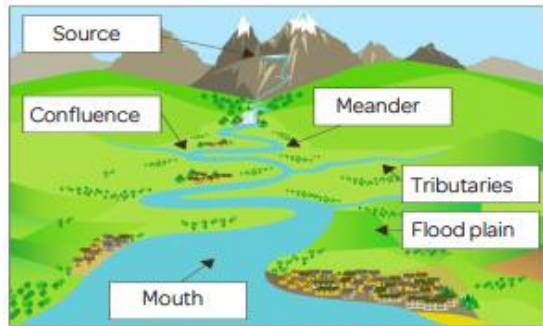
Reservoir	A man made lake that is used to store water.
Evaporation	When a liquid changes into a gas or water vapour.
Condensation	When a gas cools and changes to a liquid.
Precipitation	Precipitation occurs as water droplets get bigger and heavier, they begin to fall as rain, snow and sleet.
Dam	A barrier that blocks off flowing water.
Bank	The edge or border of a river.
Mouth	The place where a river enters the ocean, a lake, or a larger river.
Erosion	How wind, water and waves break down and remove rock and soil.
Current	The movement of water in a river.
Basin	An area of land drained by a river.
Valley	An area of land between hills or mountains, typically with a river or stream flowing through it.
Drainage	How water flows away from an area through rivers and streams.
Flood management	Stopping or controlling floods.
Irrigation	The supply of water, especially for growing crops.
Water vapour	Water that is in the form of a gas.

Key Facts

The world's ten longest rivers (the longest three first):

Nile (Africa), Amazon (South America), Yangtze (Asia), Mississippi (North America), Yenisei (Asia), Yellow (Asia), Ob-Irtysh (Asia), Paraná (South America), Congo (Africa), Amur (Europe/Asia)

- Rivers have many uses around the world, including cleaning, cooking, growing crops, transport and creating power.
- A river has three main stages: upper course, middle course and lower course. Flooding is caused by poor drainage around or close to a river.



- Some rivers join up with other rivers. The point where they meet is called the confluence.
- The source of most rivers is on high ground or in the mountains.

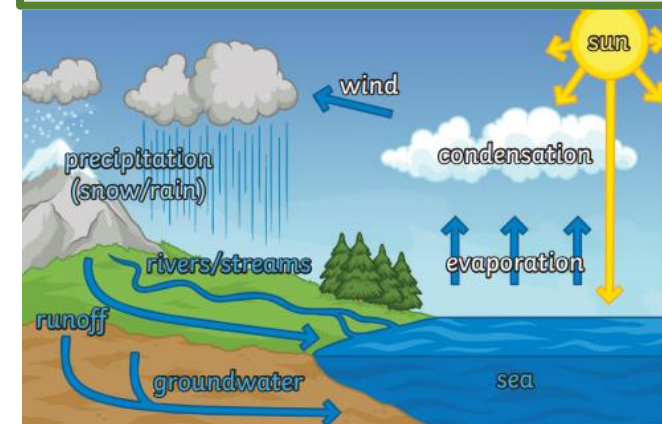
The Course of a River

The Upper Course Rain falling on high ground collects in channels and flows downwards forming a stream. Streams run downhill and join other streams, increasing in size and speed, forming a river. The river here flows quickly and the channel has steep sides and runs through valleys. Features include - waterfalls and rapids. **The Middle Course** Fast flowing water causes erosion making the river deeper and wider. Features include - meanders.

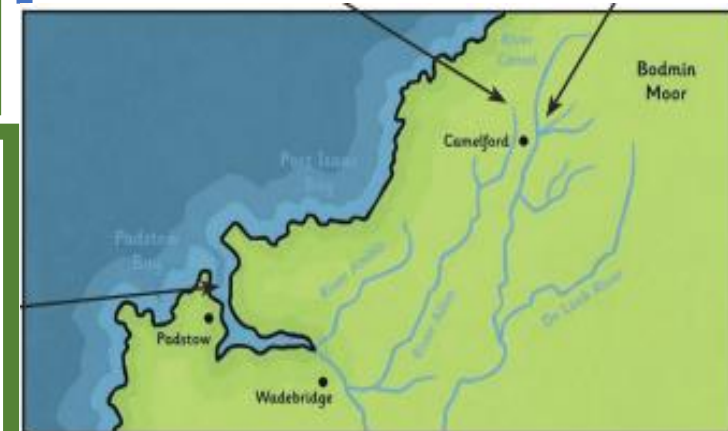
The Lower Course Rivers flow with less force due to being on flat land. The river deposits the eroded material that it has carried. Riverbanks have shallower sides. Features include - floodplains, deltas and estuaries

Rivers in England, at their mouths will flow into either the North Sea, Irish Sea, English Channel or Atlantic Ocean.

The Water Cycle



- Clouds form when warm, moist air is cooled. When it is cooled, it condenses into tiny water droplets which appear as clouds.
- Heat from the sun evaporates water, which rises, condenses in the cool air and then falls back down to earth.



How Do We Use Rivers?

Leisure e.g. fishing	+	Controlled population of fish
	-	May leave litter and pollute the water
Industry e.g. factories	+	Sections of rivers maintained
	-	Chemicals pollute the water and habitats
Tourism e.g. walking routes	+	Conservation and education about local wildlife
	-	Too many people near wildlife habitats