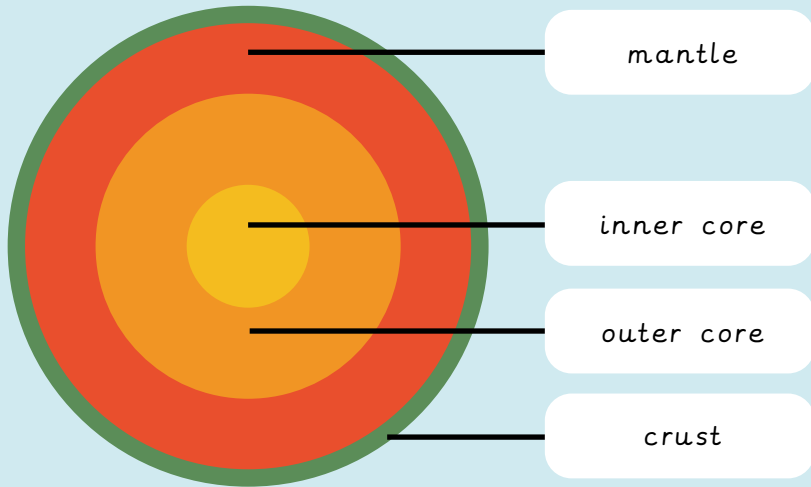
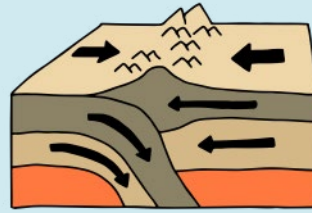


## Layers of the earth



## Plate boundaries



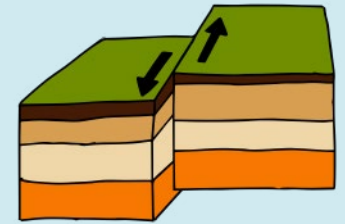
### convergent

This is where two tectonic plates meet. The ground can fold up, creating fold mountains.



### divergent

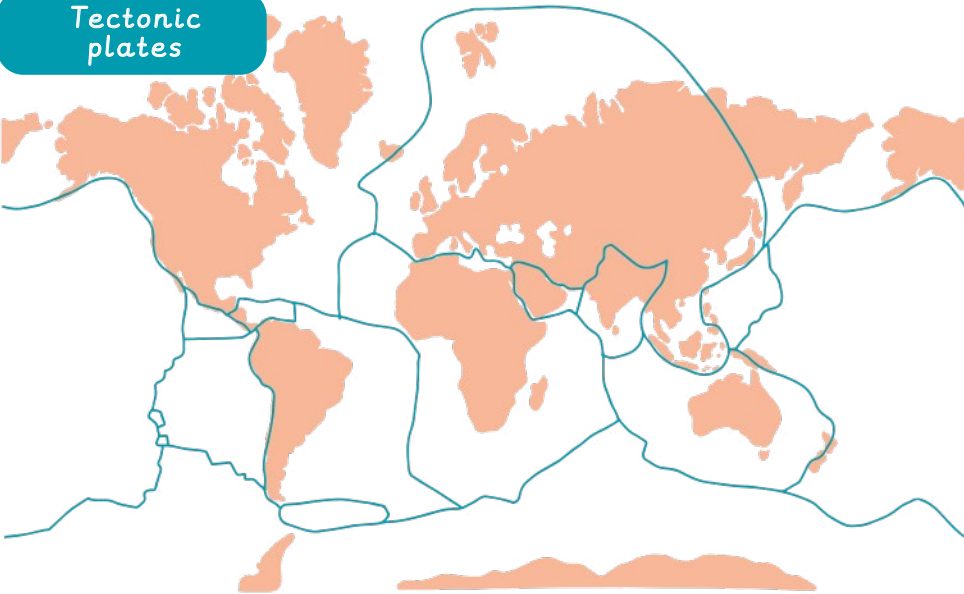
This is where two tectonic plates move apart. Magma can come through the gap, creating a volcanic mountain.



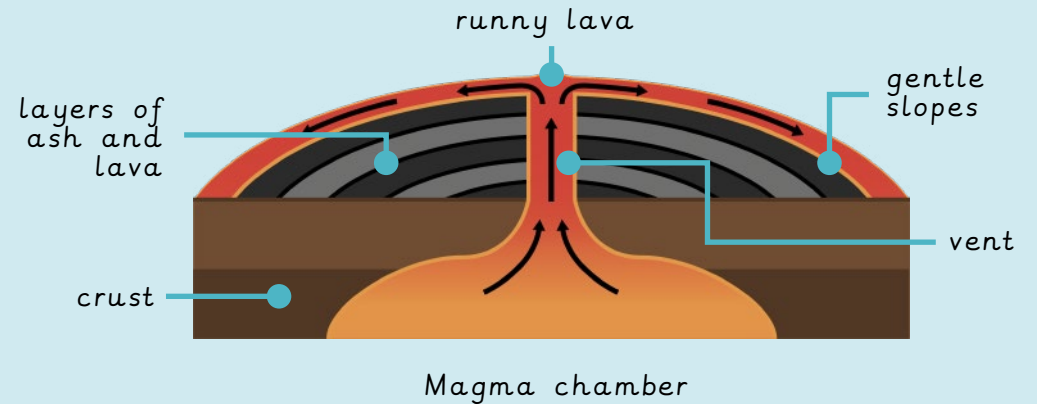
### transform

This is where two tectonic plates slide past one another. Cracks in the plates can cause fault-block mountains.

## Tectonic plates

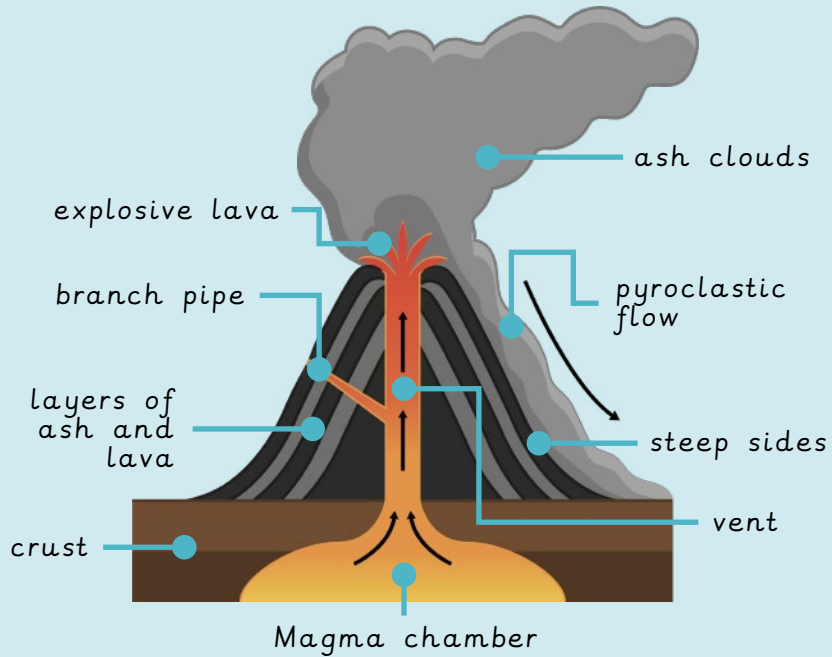


## Shield volcano



A less-explosive, gently sloping volcano.

## Composite volcano



An explosive, steep-sided volcano.

## Negative and positive effects of living near a volcano

### Negative

- People may be injured or killed.
- Forests and farmland may be destroyed.
- Homes may be destroyed.
- Carbon dioxide emissions contribute to climate change.
- Ash clouds can pollute rivers, killing fish.
- Tsunamis and earthquakes may happen.

### Positive

- Rich, fertile soil is created.
- New land is created over time from hardened lava.
- Volcanoes can be beautiful landscapes.
- Hot springs and skin-brightening mud attract tourists.
- Tourism to volcanoes creates jobs.
- Geothermal energy from the steam is environmentally friendly.
- Mining for precious stones and minerals around a volcano creates jobs and provides materials for making jewellery, electronics and other valuable products.

## Volcano classification

### active

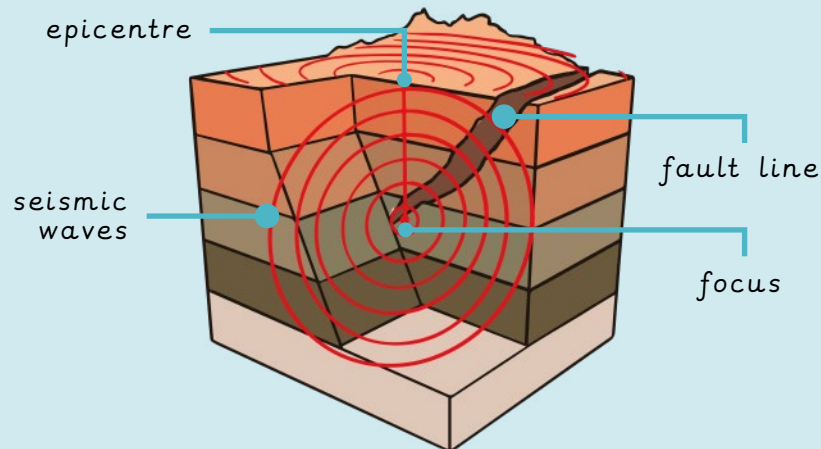
A volcano currently erupting or is likely to erupt soon.

### extinct

A volcano that has not erupted in 10,000 years and is not expected to erupt again.

### dormant

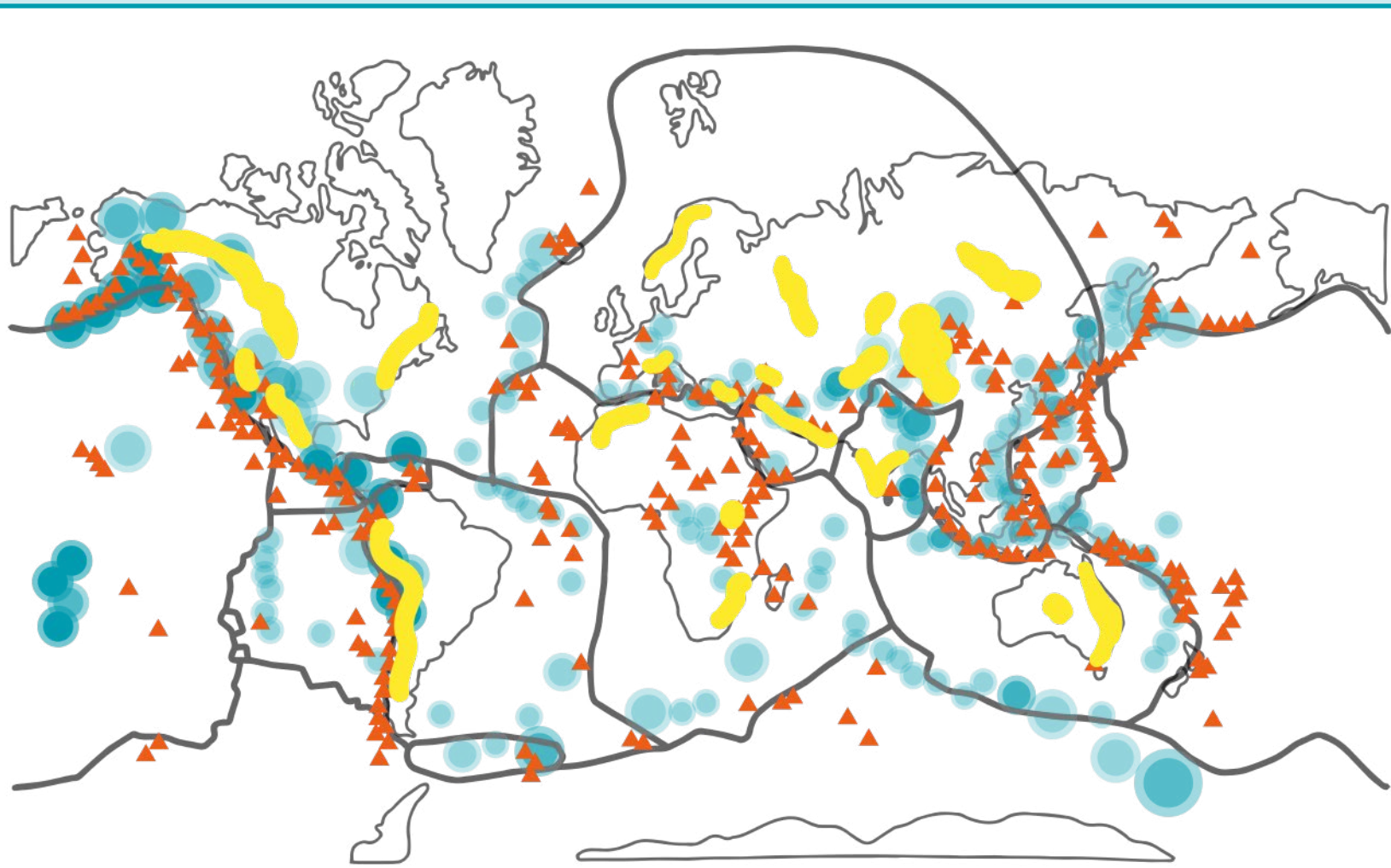
A volcano that may erupt again but has not erupted for a while.



### earthquake

A shaking of the ground caused by tectonic plates moving.

Map of mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes



### Key

-  mountains
-  volcanoes
-  earthquakes
-  tectonic plates