

## Some Key points to learn

1. Oceanic Crust	The relatively thin part of the earth's crust which underlies the ocean basins
2. Continental Crust	The relatively thick part of the earth's crust which forms the large land masses
3. Mantle	Rock that is partly melted, and viscous, so it flows very slowly over millions of years.
4. Outer Core	Liquid rock, composed of a metallic nickel-iron mixture. Responsible for the earth's magnetic field
5. Inner Core	Solid rock, composed of iron
6. Natural Hazard	A natural hazard is a threat of a naturally occurring event that will have a negative impact on people or the environment
7. Examples of Natural Hazards	Volcanic eruption, earthquakes, flooding, avalanche, forest fires, drought
8. Convection currents	The core heats up the magma in the mantle, causing it to rise upwards. As it rises it cools, sinking back to the core. This movement causes the plates to move
9. Continental Drift	The idea that continents are slowly shifting their positions.
10. Pyroclastic Flow	A dense, destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing at great speed.
11. Plate Boundaries	Constructive Destructive (subduction and collision zone) Conservative

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12. Volcanic Bombs	A lump of lava thrown out by an erupting volcano
13. Lava	Hot molten or semi-fluid rock erupted from a volcano
14. Focus	The point within the earth where the rupture is and where the energy is released from
15. Epicentre	The point on the earth's surface directly above the focus
16. Magnitude	The size of something.
17. Ripple Effect	The continuing and spreading results of an event or action.
18. Richter Scale	A numerical scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake.
19. Ash Cloud	Tiny pieces of rock (less than 2mm in diameter) along with steam and gas are thrown up into the atmosphere.
20. Primary Effects	Primary effects occur as a direct result of the ground shaking, e.g. buildings collapsing.
21. Secondary Effects	Secondary effects occur as a result of the primary effects, e.g. tsunamis or fires due to ruptured gas mains.
22. Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake .

# Castle Manor

## Year 8 Geography

### Knowledge Organiser

#### Topic: Tectonic Hazards

### Content

Within this unit, students will learn:

- What natural hazards are and how they are caused.
- The earth's inner structure.
- The location and movement of tectonic plate boundaries.
- How the location, size (magnitude) and other physical factors affect the impacts they create.
- How hazards are monitored, measured and responded to.

### Go further

<http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%202013/Plate%20Tectonics/Earthquakes/LEDC%20Case%20study.htm>

### Wider Context

Earthquakes and Natural Hazards appear at GCSE. Primary and secondary effects appear throughout Geography..