

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3
<p>Eruption—When a volcano ejects ash, lava and gases.</p> <p>Lava— When magma is above the earths surface.</p> <p>Primary effects—These happen during a natural hazard i.e. deaths.</p> <p>Secondary effect—These happen after an event i.e. food shortage due to damage to infrastructure and agriculture.</p> <p>Response—How people, governments and countries react to natural hazards.</p> <p>GNI per capita : A country's total value of goods and services per person.</p> <p>Per Capita: Per person</p>	<p>Volcano– An opening in the earths crust.</p> <p>Earthquake : A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction.</p> <p>Focus : The point where the energy is released from an earthquake.</p> <p>Epicentre: The point on the Earth's surface above the focus.</p> <p>Seismic Wave: Waves of energy released from the earthquake.</p>	<p>Altitude: How high something is above sea level.</p> <p>Equator: The line of latitude going directly around the middle of the earth.</p> <p>Latitude: The distance north or south of the earth’s equator.</p> <p>Mild: Weather that is not too hot or too cold.</p> <p>Prevailing Winds: The direction that the wind usually comes from.</p> <p>Temperate: A place with temperatures which are not too hot and not too cold.</p>
Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
<p>Weather: The day to changes in the atmosphere.</p> <p>Climate: The average weather over a long period of time.</p> <p>Meteorologist: Someone who studies what causes the earths weather conditions.</p> <p>Weather Forecast:: A prediction of what the weather will be.</p> <p>Air Pressure: The force of the air on the earth i.e. sinking air would cause high pressure.</p>	<p>Condense/ Condensation: When water vapour (gas) turns to water droplets (liquid)</p> <p>Evaporation: When water (liquid) turns to water vapour (gas)</p> <p>Frontal/Cyclonic Rainfall: Rain which is created when a cold and a warm front meet.</p> <p>Relief Rainfall : Rainfall caused by high relief (mountain/hills)</p> <p>Water Vapour: Water in the form of a gas.</p>	<p>Air mass—A large volume of air with uniform temperature and moisture.</p> <p>Polar—Relating to the North or South pole</p> <p>Continental– Connected to a continent</p> <p>Maritime– Connected to the sea.</p> <p>Tropical—Connected to the Tropics.</p>