

Week 1: Geography Key terms

Hazard - A danger

Natural hazard- Any extreme natural event that can cause damage to property and death.

Atmospheric hazard—Hazards which are created in the atmosphere (air) e.g. a hurricane

Plate boundary— where two tectonic plate meet.

Tectonic plate—A large section of the Earth's crust.

Risk—How likely a hazard will occur.

HIC—High income country

LIC—Low income country

Gross National Income - GNI—A country's total value of goods and services, including imports and exports.

GNI per capita- A country's total value of goods and service per person.

Week 2: The Structure of the earth

Inner core

The centre and hottest part of the Earth. Solid and made of iron and nickel (metals). Temperatures reach 5500°C. It is 1250 km thick.

Outer core

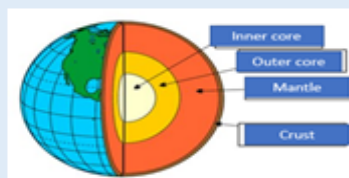
Surrounds the inner core. Similar temperatures to the inner core. Made of liquid iron and metal. 2200km thick.

Mantle

Surrounds the outer core, the thickest layer of the Earth; made of molten rock.

Crust

The outer layer of the Earth – humans live



Week 3: Tectonic Plate Margins

Plate boundary - The edges where two tectonic plates meet.

Conservative plate boundary – Two plates slide past each other.

Constructive plate boundary -Two plates move away from each other.

Destructive plate boundary – Two plates move towards each other. One plate is subducted under another.

Friction is caused when the plates meet and push against each other.

Subduction—Where one plate is forced below another.

Subduction happens at a destructive plate boundary.

Week 4: Volcano 1

A volcano is a tectonic hazard.

It is the opening of the Earth's crust through which lava, gases and ash erupt.

Volcanoes can be classified as active, dormant or extinct.

Active volcanoes have a recent history of eruptions and have the capacity to erupt in the future.

Dormant volcanoes have not erupted for a very long time

Extinct volcanoes are no longer expected to produce any volcanic activity.

Week 5: Volcano 2

There are four different types of volcanoes:

Composite

Shield,

Caldera

Mid ocean ridges

Viscosity-This refers to the thickness of the lava.

Vent -The channel through which lava from a volcano erupts.

Crater- A circular hollow at the summit of a volcano caused by volcanic activity.

Volcanic -bombs -A lump of lava thrown out by a volcano.

Week 6: Earthquakes

Large earthquakes are usually occur on plate boundaries

An earthquake is a sudden shockwave caused by friction from the movements of plates at plate boundaries

As two plates move past each other it creates friction and builds up pressure.

Eventually the pressure in the rock builds up enough to reach breaking point.

Stored up energy is released in the form of shockwaves.

Focus- The point where the energy is released

Epicentre—The point on the Earth's surface above the focus.