

# Summer | Geography | Year 7 Natural Hazards

## Tier 2

**Core** – the centre of the Earth believed to be solid due to pressure and is made from Iron and Nickel.

**Crater**— a large bowl-shaped cavity in the ground.

**Earthquake** – a sudden and violent shaking of the Earth's surface which can lead to great destruction.

**Friction**— the resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another eg the grip on your shoe.

**Hazard**— a potential to cause harm or injury.

**Landslide**- collapse of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.

**Lava**— molten rock when it's made its way to the surface of the Earth.

**Magma**- molten rock beneath the Earth's surface.

**Magma chamber**— a store of magma within the Earth's crust, below the volcano.

**Mantle** - the layer between the Core and the Crust (middle layer) made from molten rock which moves due to convection currents and has the consistency of melted toffee.

**Natural Hazard**—a natural event which has the potential to cause harm or injury.

**Pressure**— a physical force put on an object by something in contact with it eg a foot kicking a football.

**Primary effects**— the impacts that occur immediately as a result of a natural hazard event.

**Secondary effects**— the consequences after a primary effect such as homes collapsing could lead to people becoming homeless.

**Seismic waves**— the bands of energy that travel through the Earth's surface when there is a sudden movement between two tectonic plates

**Tsunami**- caused by underwater earthquakes or the collapse of a volcano resulting in a landslide, the displacement of a large volume of water.

**Volcano**— a mountain or hill with a crater/vent which lava, rock fragments and hot gases come through to the Earth's surface.

## Tier 3

**Collision plate margin**— tectonic plates move towards each other, both are continental plates, they collide and neither can subduct and so the land buckles upwards to form fold mountains.

**Conservative plate margin**— tectonic plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in

the same direction but at different speeds.

**Constructive plate margin**— tectonic plates move away from each other, leaving a gap between through which magma rises, solidifies and creates new land.

**Continental crust**— the outer layer of the Earth's surface and makes up the land, this crust thicker and lighter than the oceanic crust.

**Continental drift**—the gradual movement of the continents across the Earth's surface.

**Convection currents**— hot molten rock in the mantle rises as it warms and sinks as it cools. This is repeated in a cycle.

**Destructive plate margin**- tectonic plates move towards one another, as the plates collide, the oceanic plate is subducted (goes under) beneath the continental plate.

**Fault line**— A break or fracture in the ground. Earthquakes are likely to form along these .

**Fold mountains**- The result of two plate tectonics colliding (two continental plates push up to form fold mountains) like the Himalayas.

**Geological Hazard**- caused by processes in the land e.g earthquake.

**Hot spots**- unlike most volcanoes which form at some plate margins, these form in the middle of a tectonic plate due to magma plumes (hot molten magma) rises up through the Earth's crust.

**Lahar**— when a pyroclastic density current enters a water system, also known as a volcanic mudflow.

**Meteorological Hazard**— caused by weather and climate e.g tornado.

**Oceanic Crust**—the outer layer of the Earth's surface and is the land beneath the ocean, it is thinner and heavier than the continental crust.

**Plate boundary/margin** – the term for where two tectonic plates meet one another.

**Pyroclastic density current (pyroclastic flow)** - is a dense cloud of hot gas, ash and rock. They travel down the sides of volcano due to gravity.

**Subduction zone**- are a where Earth's tectonic plates go down into the mantle (see destructive plate margin).

**Super-continent**- we believe that all of our major plates were once joined together as one piece of land called Pangaea.

**Tectonic plate** - the crust is broken into pieces, these are called tectonic plates.

**Tephra**- Refers to all material which is ejected from a volcano .

