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.

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 Earths' 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).

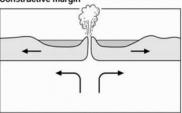
Super-continent- we believe that all of our major plates were once joined together as one piece of land called Pangaea.

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

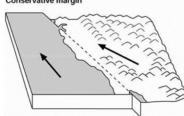
Tephra- Refers to all material which is ejected from a volcano .

Destructive margin

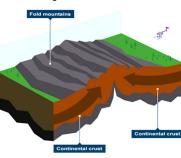
Constructive margin



Conservative margin



Collision margin



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

Spatial Interactions Processes