

Knowledge organiser: Year 8 Unit 1. Topic: **Our Perilous Planet**

Key Terms

Natural Hazard	A naturally occurring event that threatens human life or economic loss
Plate Tectonics theory	A theory that the Earth's crust is divided in to moving plates, causing the continents to move and earthquakes and volcanoes to happen.
Geological time scale	A timeline of Earth's 4.6 billion year history.
Inner Core	The solid centre of the Earth.
Outer Core	The liquid layer surrounding the Inner Core.
Mantle	The thick semi-molten layer beneath the crust.
Crust	The thin rocky, solid layer around the Earth.
Lithosphere	The rigid outer part of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle.
Molten	A term used to describe a liquid substance (eg rock, glass or metal) formed by heating a solid.
Semi Molten	Something that is partly melted.
Plates	Pieces of the crust that are moving.
Convection Currents	A movement within the Earth's mantle caused by the heat of the core.
Social Economic Environmental	- Social- People - Economic- Money and business - Environmental- The physical landscape and nature

Key Questions

What is geological time?

- What is a natural hazard?
- What is the structure of the Earth?
- What is the geological timeline?

What is plate tectonic theory and how does it affect our planet and its people?

- What is plate tectonic theory?
- How do tectonic plates move?
- What processes and landforms occur at different plate boundaries?
- What natural hazards occur at different plate boundaries?

What are the impacts of natural hazards on people, economy and the environment?

- What is a Volcano?
- What are the impacts of a volcanic eruption?
- What is a Tsunami?
- What are the impacts of a Tsunami?
- What is an Earthquake?
- What are the impacts of an Earthquake?
- What are the social / economic and environmental impacts of a natural hazard?
- How do we protect against natural hazards?

"The development of a country has the most influence on the impacts of a natural hazard"- do you agree?

Key Terms

Destructive Plate Boundary	Oceanic and Continental plates collide and the oceanic crust is subducted, creating violent earthquakes and volcanoes.
Constructive Plate Boundary	Two tectonic plates move apart and new crust is created, creating volcanoes and earthquakes.
Conservative Plate Boundary	Two tectonic plates move side by side creating earthquakes.
Collision Plate Boundary	Two continental plates collide and both rise creating fold mountains and earthquakes.
Magma	Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface or crust
Lava	Hot molten rock that is erupted from a volcano or fissure.
Volcano	An opening in the Earth's crust. It allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
Earthquake	A sudden shaking of the ground which releases seismic energy.
Seismic Wave	A wave of energy given out in an earthquake.
Epicentre	The point on the ground directly above the focus of an earthquake.
Focus	The centre or point of energy release of an earthquake.
Impact	The way a hazard event influences people/economy/environment

LINKS

[BBC Bitesize KS3 Plate tectonics](#)
[BBC Bitesize Volcanoes](#)
[BBC Bitesize Earthquakes](#)

Overall: What is a natural hazard and why do we study them in geography?