

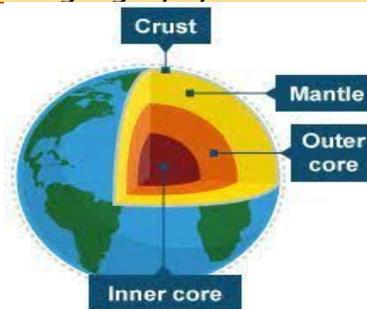


# Knowledge organiser: Year 8 Term 1. Topic: Perilous Planet

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

Key Questions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is a natural hazard?</li> <li>• What is the structure of the Earth?</li> <li>• What is Geological time? How does it link to this topic?</li> <li>• What is plate tectonic theory?</li> <li>• What processes and landforms occur at different plate boundaries?</li> <li>• What natural hazards occur at different plate boundaries?</li> <li>• What are the impacts/ effects of natural hazards?</li> <li>• How can we reduce the impacts/ effects of natural hazards?</li> </ul>
<i>Why do we study natural hazards in geography?</i>

Key Terms	
<b>Destructive Plate Boundary</b>	Oceanic and Continental plates collide and the oceanic crust is subducted, creating violent earthquakes and volcanoes.
<b>Constructive Plate Boundary</b>	Two tectonic plates move apart and new crust is created, creating volcanoes and earthquakes.
<b>Conservative Plate Boundary</b>	Two tectonic plates move side by side creating earthquakes.
<b>Collision Plate Boundary</b>	Two continental plates collide and both rise creating fold mountains and earthquakes.
<b>Magma</b>	Molten rock beneath the Earth's surface or crust
<b>Lava</b>	Hot molten rock that is erupted from a volcano or fissure.
<b>Volcano</b>	An opening in the Earth's crust. It allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface.
<b>Earthquake</b>	A sudden shaking of the ground which releases seismic energy.
<b>Seismic Wave</b>	A wave of energy given out in an earthquake.
<b>Epicentre</b>	The point on the ground directly above the focus of an earthquake.
<b>Focus</b>	The centre or point of energy release of an earthquake.
<b>Social Economic Environmental</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social- People</li> <li>• Economic- Money and business</li> <li>• Environmental- The physical landscape and nature</li> </ul>



LINKS

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