

Year 8 Keywords:

Autumn 1 Geography

The study of tectonic hazards involves investigating the causes, effects and management of natural events caused by the movement of the Earth's crust. Their impacts vary according to location, in particular how they affect countries at differing stages of development.

Keyword	Definition
Earth's structure	The term given to the 4 main layers of the Earth: crust, mantle, outer core and inner core
Crust	The outer layer or surface of the Earth, which is been formed by cooled and solidified rock over billions of years. It is divided into oceanic and continental crust
Mantle	The layer underneath the crust, made up of molten rock or magma, that circulates heat through convection currents
Core (inner and outer)	The metallic magnetic centre of the Earth
Tectonic plates	The crust is divided into huge areas of rock that "float" on the mantle, often the size of oceans or of whole continents
Tectonic plate boundaries margins	The area at the edge of tectonic plates where more than one meet
Earthquake	The vibration of the crust at tectonic plate boundaries when the plates move and collide, separate, or move past each other
Primary effect	The effects of an earthquake immediately after it has taken place
Secondary effect	The effects of an earthquake in the longer term, usually due to or caused by the initial primary effect
Response	How organisations at different levels – communities, countries, and international organisations – try to reduce the effects of natural hazards such as earthquakes