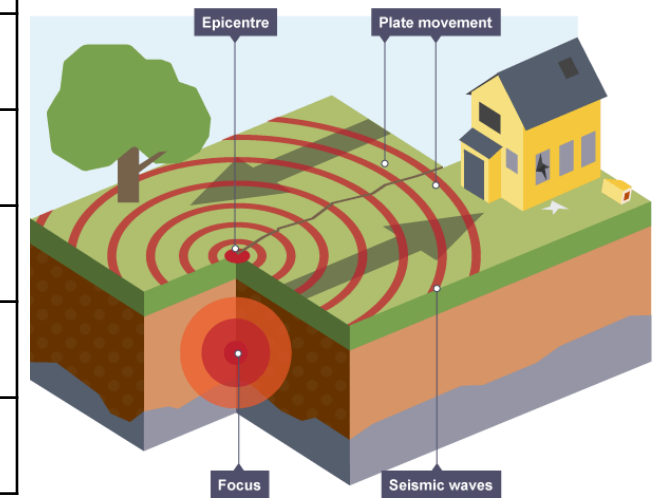


Tsunami	An ocean wave triggered by a large earthquake, volcanic eruption or landslides
Earthquake	A sudden shaking of the earth's crust
Tidal wave	A shallow water wave caused by the gravitational interactions between the Sun, Moon, and Earth.
Social impacts	Damage which causes injuries and fatalities to the local population of where the tsunami hits.
Economic impacts	Damage which causes injuries and fatalities to the local population of where the tsunami hits.
Environmental impacts	Damage to the natural landscape and ecosystems – including an impact on animals and plants.
Infrastructure	Facilities that help a government or community run, including roads, schools, phone lines, sewage treatment plants and power generation

Hazard risk	Probability or change that a natural hazard will take place
Plate margins	The border between two types of plates
Primary effects	Initial impact of natural event that are caused directly by the hazard
Secondary impacts	After effects that occur as indirect impacts, sometimes on a longer timescale
Immediate response	Reaction of people as the disaster happens (days) afterwards
Long term responses	Later responses that occur weeks, months or years after the event
Monitoring	Recording changes and using scientific methods to help inform decision
Planning	Actions taken to prevent deaths/injuries from disasters

Earthquakes



Week 4 ↑

Week 1 →

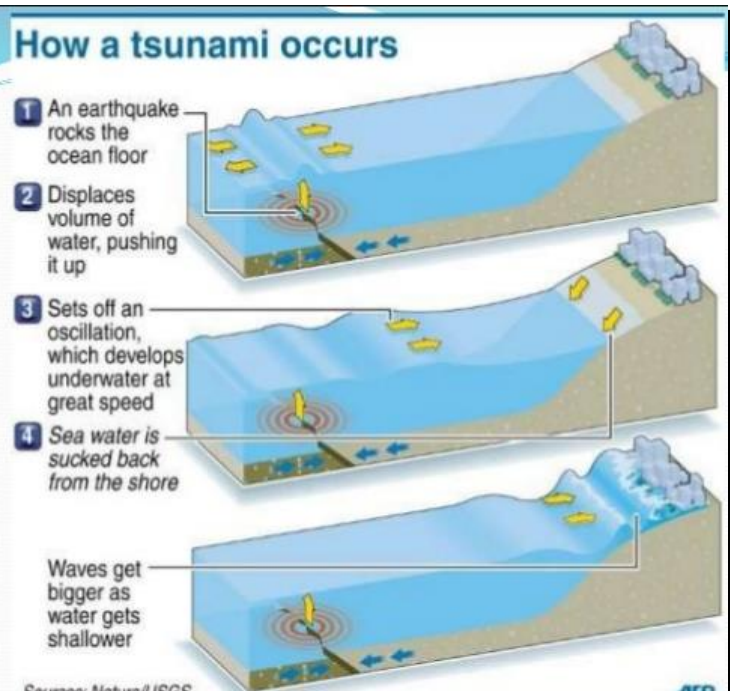
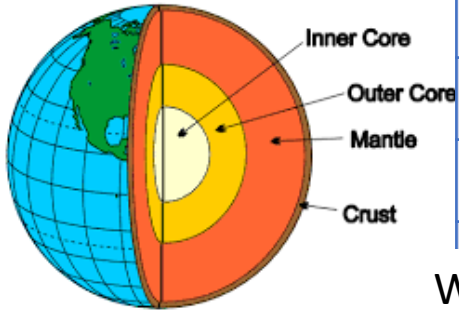


Diagram number	Step by step guide	Week 5 & 6 ↓
1	The sea floor is uplifted by a submarine (ocean floor) earthquake. This displaces a column of water above the sea floor, pushing the water upwards. A small surface wave is created, which is usually only a metre in wave height	
2	The surface wave splits into two separate waves. The waves radiate outwards, travelling at high speeds in different directions	
3	The waves build in height as they approach the low-lying coastline. The base of the wave slows down, due to the friction with the coastline, as the sea becomes shallower. This makes the wave height build up and can build up to in excess of 25 metres in height. This increase in wave height is called 'stacking'. The wave washes inland up to a mile, causing much destruction.	

Week 2 ↑ ↓

Epicentre	The area directly above the focus. The shaking is strongest here
Focus	The point at which an earthquake originates from
Seismic waves	The waves of energy spreading out from the focus
Plate movement	The movement of the plates while the earthquake takes place

Volcanoes – Knowledge organiser



Week 1

Inner core	Solid iron and nickel, 1200 km thick. 5400°C – similar to the surface of the sun.
Outer Core	Liquid layers iron and nickel, 2200 km thick. 4500°C
Mantle	A liquid layer of rocks, 2900km thick. 1000°C - 3700°C
Crust	The solid outer layer of the earth made of cooled rocks floating on the mantle. Split into large tectonic plates

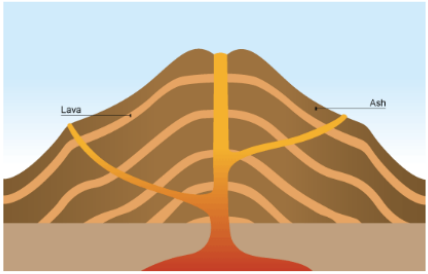
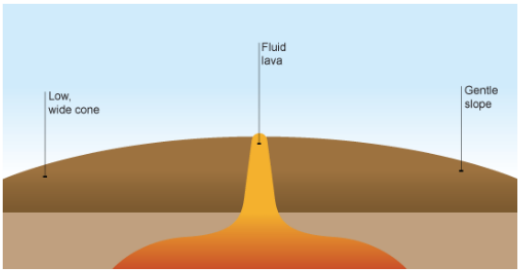
Week 2

Key words and definitions	
Active	An active volcano that has erupted recently or is expected to erupt quite soon
Climate	The general weather conditions that are typical of a place
Core	The central part of the earth, beneath the mantle
Crust	The Earth's crust is its outer layer
Dormant	not active but is capable of becoming active later on
Earthquake	A shaking of the ground caused by movement of the Earth's crust
Erupt	when a volcano erupts, it throws out a lot of hot melted rock called lava, as well as ash and steam
Lava	the very hot liquid rock that comes out of a volcano
Magma	Molten rock that is formed in very hot conditions inside the earth
Mantle	the part of the earth between the crust and the core
Molten	A material such as rock, metal or glass which has been heated to a very high temperature and has become a hot, thick liquid
Pressure	force that you produce when you press hard on something
Vent	the part of a volcano through which lava and gases erupt
Volcano	an opening in the Earth's crust where red-hot rocks and gas break to the surface from underground

Composite and shield volcanoes:

There are a number of key differences between composite and shield volcanoes.

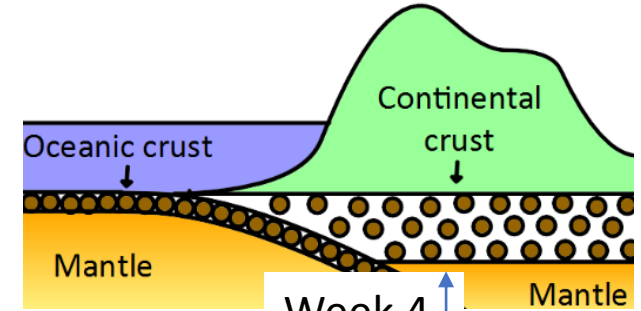
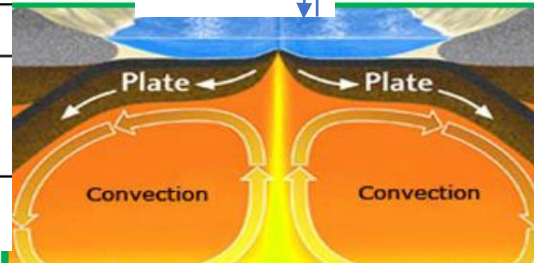
Week 5

	Composite	Shield
Diagram		
Shape	Steep sides.	Gentle sides.
Plate boundary	Form at destructive plate boundaries.	Form at constructive plate boundaries.
Lava	Thick lava.	Thin, runny lava.
Eruptions	Eruptions happen less often but are usually violent . The eruption consists of ash, pyroclastic flow and lava .	Eruptions happen often but they are usually quite gentle . The eruption is mainly lava , with little pyroclastic flow .
Example	Mount Vesuvius in Naples, Italy. Mount St. Helens, USA	Mauna Loa in Hawaii. La Cumbre, The Galapagos Islands

Heat from the core causes convection currents in the mantle. These cause the mantle to move as it heats and cools.
- These currents slowly move the crust around.

- In some places the crust is destroyed. In other places new crust is formed

Week 3



Week 4

The earth's crust:
- The earth's crust is broken up into plates, called tectonic plates.
- There are two types of tectonic plate oceanic and continental.
- Oceanic plates carry the oceans. They are thinner but more dense than continental plates.
- Continental plates carry the land. They are thicker but less dense than oceanic plates

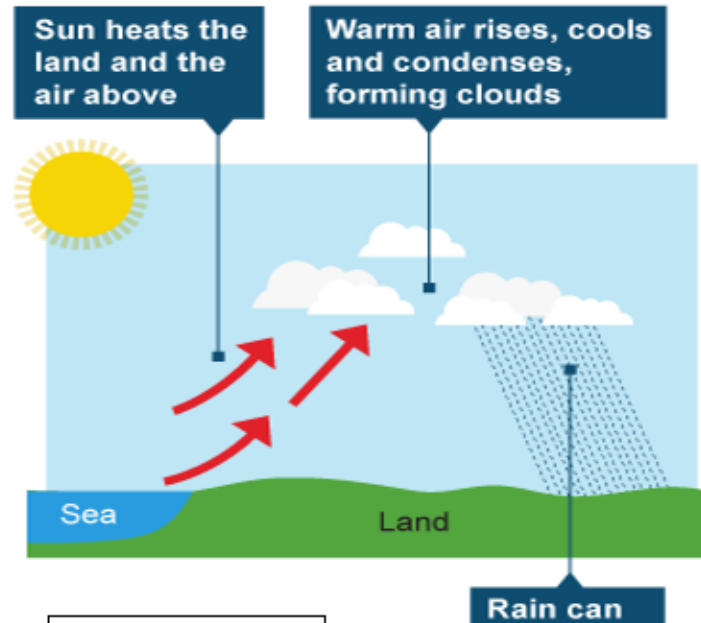
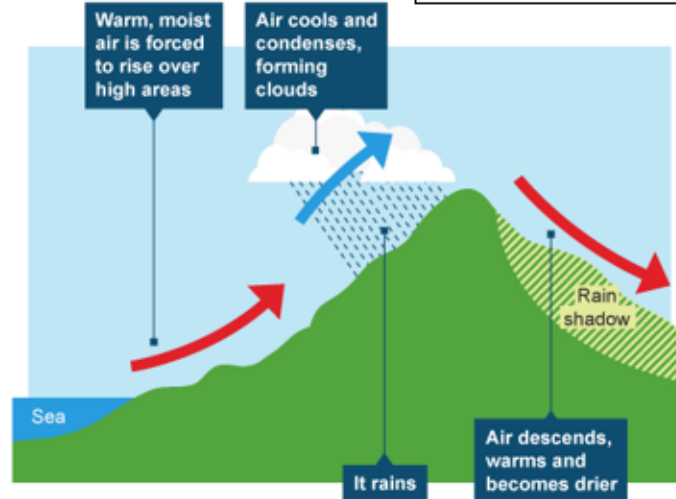
Week 6 – create a revision spider diagram using the information from this organiser

Homework 1– Key Terms

Weather	The current conditions of the atmosphere e.g. rainy, sunny, windy.
Climate	The long-term average conditions of the atmosphere
Temperature	How hot or cold it is measured in °C
Cloud Cover	How much of the sky is covered by cloud measured in <u>Oktas</u> by eye
Air Pressure	How 'heavy' the air is, measured in millibars
Wind Speed	How fast the wind is, measured in miles per hour
Wind Direction	The direction (N, NW, E etc.) the wind is coming FROM
Precipitation	Rain, sleet, hail or snow.
Visibility	How far ahead can be clearly seen
Evaporation	Liquid water turning into a gas (water vapour)
Forecast	Predicting something such as the weather

Weather and climate

Homework 5



Homework 3 – key forecasting terms

Isobar	A line to show equal air pressure
Weather Vane	A device that spins to show which direction the wind is coming from.
Anemometer	A device that spins and counts the number of spins to tell you the wind speed
Rain Gauge	A device that measures rainfall
Low Pressure	When air is rising. Creates cloud.
High Pressure	When air is sinking. No cloud forms.

Homework 2 – Weather measurements

Temperature	Thermometer - °C
Air Pressure	Barometer – <u>Milibars</u>
Cloud cover	Eyes – <u>Oktas</u>
Wind speed	Anemometer - MPH
Wind direction	Weather vane – compass directions
Precipitation	Rain gauge -Millimetres
Visibility	Meters or Kilometres – visibility meter