

Key Word	Definition
Tectonic Plate	Several plates that make up the Earth's crust, which glide slowly over the mantle.
Earthquake	These occur when tectonic plates move against each other, which creates a shock wave. This shock wave causes the Earth's surface to shake.
Volcano	A fissure in the earth's crust (or in the surface of some other planet) through which molten lava and gases erupt.
Tsunami	A destructive sea wave caused by an underwater earthquake or volcanic eruption.
Divergent Plate Boundary	A linear feature that exists between two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other.
Convergent Plate Boundary	This is where two tectonic plates move together. One of the converging plates will move beneath the other.
Transform Plate boundary.	This is where two plates move alongside each other or pass each other.
Active Volcano	These are volcanoes that have a recent history of eruptions; they are likely to erupt again.
Dormant Volcano	These volcanoes have not erupted for thousands of years, but are likely to erupt again in the future. E.G. Yellowstone has a recharge period of around 700,000 years.
Extinct Volcano	These volcanoes are unlikely to erupt again because they no longer have a magma supply.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake
Focus/ hypocentre	The point in the Earth's crust where the earthquake originates from.

## Tectonic Plates



### Pacific Ring of Fire.



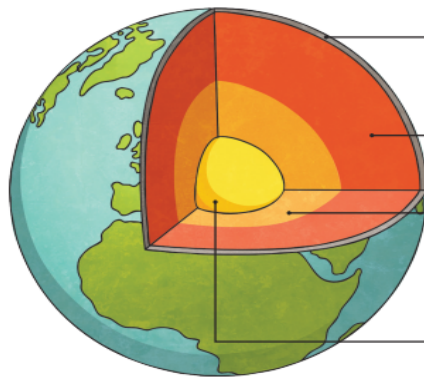
### Natural Disaster Facts.

- The most powerful earthquake ever recorded on Earth was in Valdivia, Chile. Occurring in 1960, it had a magnitude of 9.5.
- Some famous volcanic eruptions of modern times include Mount Krakatoa in 1883, Novarupta in 1912, Mount St Helens in 1980 and Mt Pinatubo in 1991.
- While we certainly have some big volcanoes here on Earth, the biggest known volcano in our solar system is actually on Mars. Its name is Olympus Mons and it measures a whopping 600km (373 miles) wide and 21km (13 miles) high.
- The Pacific Ring of Fire, an area around the Pacific Ocean where over 75% of the volcanoes on Earth are found.
- The tsunami waves created by the Tohoku earthquake reached heights of over 40 metres in some areas, wiping out coastal towns and causing a number of nuclear accidents.

# Natural Disasters



## Layers of Earth



### Crust

Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km–90km thick.

### Mantle

Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

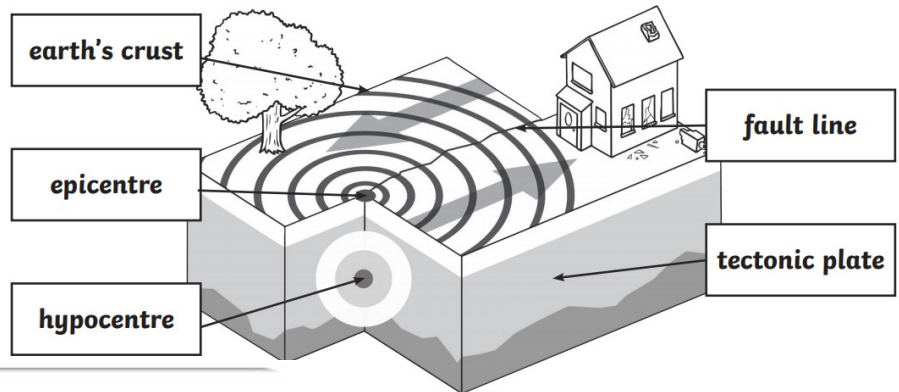
### Outer core

Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000°C.

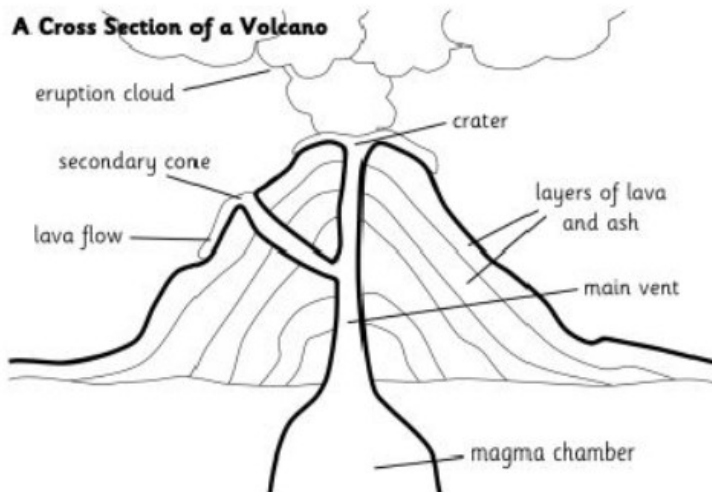
### Inner core

Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000°C.

A diagram illustrating what happens during an earthquake.



## A Cross Section of a Volcano



The cross section of a volcano.

A diagram illustrating what happens during a tsunami.

