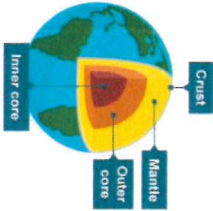
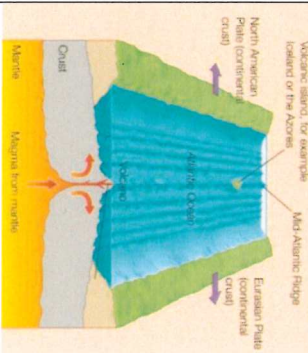
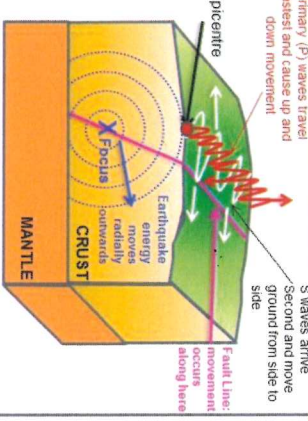
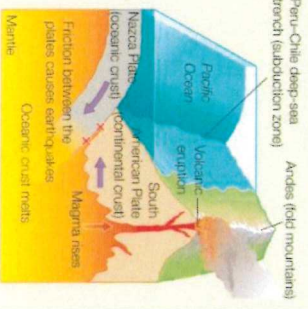
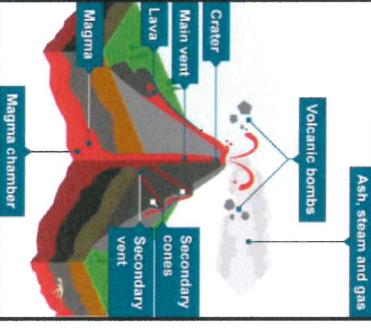
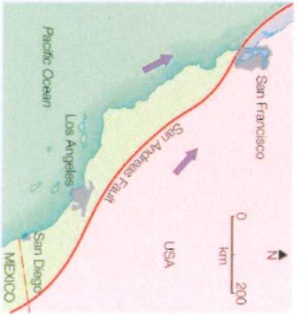
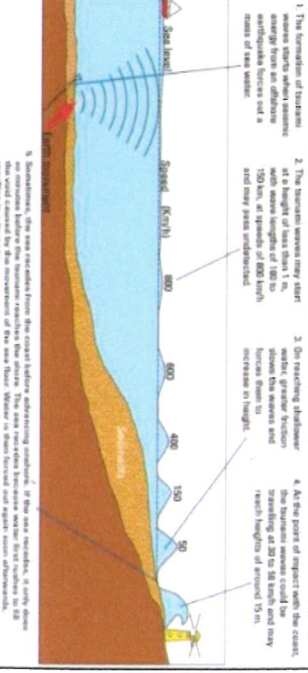


KS3 Geography Knowledge Organiser – Natural Hazards

Plate tectonics	
<p>Structure of the earth</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The inner core is 5,500°C - extremely hot. It is a very dense solid made from iron and nickel. The outer core is 2,000 km thick and is a liquid. The mantle is semi-molten and about 3,000 km thick. The crust is the rocky outer layer. It is thin compared to the other sections, approximately 5 to 70 km thick. 	<p>Constructive plate margin</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A constructive plate boundary, sometimes called a divergent plate margin, occurs when plates move apart. Volcanoes are formed as magma wells up to fill the gap, and eventually new crust is formed.
<p>Earthquakes</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> An earthquake is a sudden shockwave caused by rocks being under stress from the movements of plates at plate boundaries. Eventually the stress in the rock builds up enough to deform and reach breaking point. At that point, the stored up energy is released in the form of shockwaves. 	<p>Destructive plate margin</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Destructive plates move towards each other. This occurs when oceanic and continental plates move together. The oceanic plate is forced under the lighter continental plate. Friction causes melting of the oceanic plate and may trigger earthquakes. Magma rises up through cracks and erupts onto the surface.
<p>Volcanoes</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A volcano is an opening in the Earth's crust. It allows hot magma, ash and gases to escape from below the surface. There are two types of volcano. Composite volcanoes are steep-sided and cone-shaped, made up of layers of ash and lava and containing sticky lava which doesn't flow very far. Mount Etna in Italy is a composite volcano. Shield volcanoes have gently sloping sides and runny lava that covers a wide area. Gases escape very easily from shield volcanoes. Mauna Loa in Hawaii is a shield volcano. 	<p>Conservative plate margin</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A conservative plate boundary, sometimes called a transform plate margin, occurs where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds.
<p>Tsunamis</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The formation of tsunamis occurs when the seabed moves vertically upwards and downwards, often as a result of an undersea earthquake or rapid sediment collapse. The tsunami waves may last a height of less than 1 m, with a wavelength of 100 km and may pass undisturbed. On reaching shallower water, greater friction slows the waves and they gain height. At the point of impact with the coast, the tsunami waves could be travelling at 20 to 30 km/h and may reach heights of around 15 m. 	
<p>Keywords</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Probability or chance that a natural hazard may take place. The border between two types of plates. Initial impact of natural event caused directly by the hazard. After effects that occur as indirect impacts, sometimes on a longer timescale. Reaction of people as the disaster happens. Later reactions that occur, days, weeks, months or years after the event. Recording physical changes and using scientific methods to help inform decisions. Actions taken to enable communities to respond to/recover from disasters. 	
<p>Structure of a volcano</p> 