

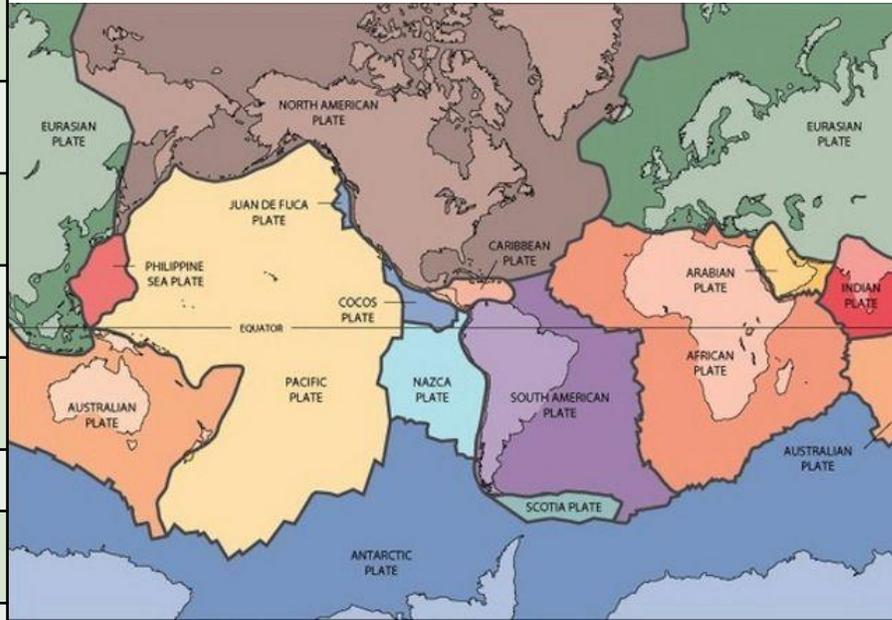
Vocabulary
Key terms and definitions



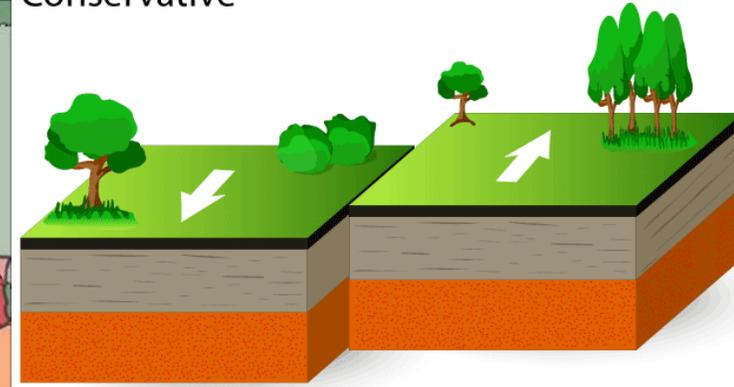
Knowledge Organiser Year 8 Term 2
People, communities and our place within them –
Explosive World

PLATE MOVEMENT

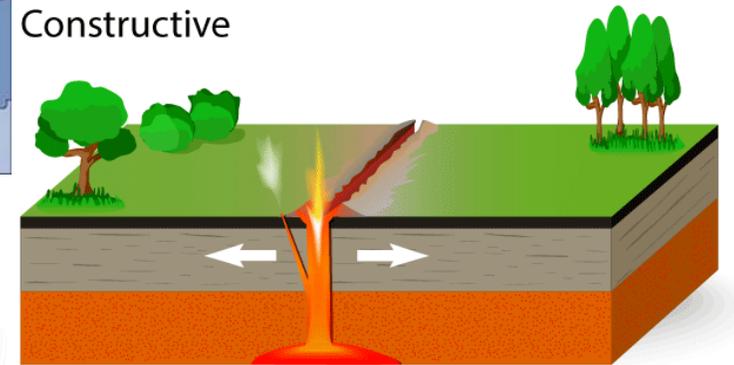
Plate tectonics	Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle.
Plate boundaries/ margins	The place where 2 tectonic plates meet.
Tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust that move at a rate of about 2.5cm a year
Cause	The reason for a disaster, what caused the disaster to happen.
Primary effect	An effect of a earthquake/volcano , which happens straight away.
Secondary effect	An effect following the earthquake/volcano
Immediate responses	How a country reacts to an earthquake or volcano straight away
Long-term responses	How a country reacts after a couple of days/weeks after a disaster
Social	A factor which effects an area such as education and health care.
Environmental	A factor which affects the surroundings of an area, such as nature and wildlife.
Economic	A factor made by humans, mainly seen as Jobs and money
Focus	The point inside the Earth's crust where the earthquake originates from. The earthquake's energy is released in seismic waves and they spread out from the focus.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus. The seismic waves are most powerful at the epicentre.



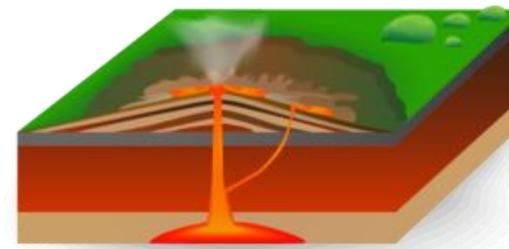
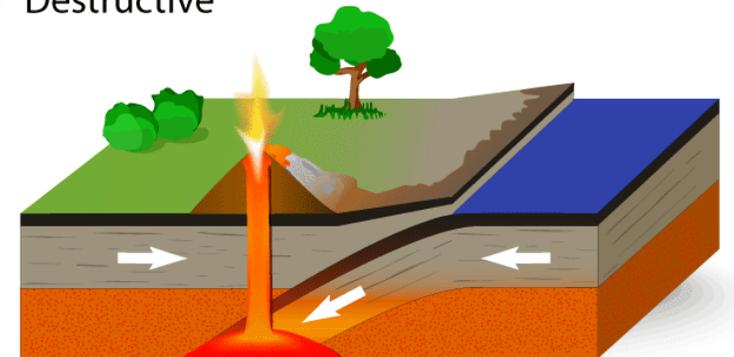
Conservative



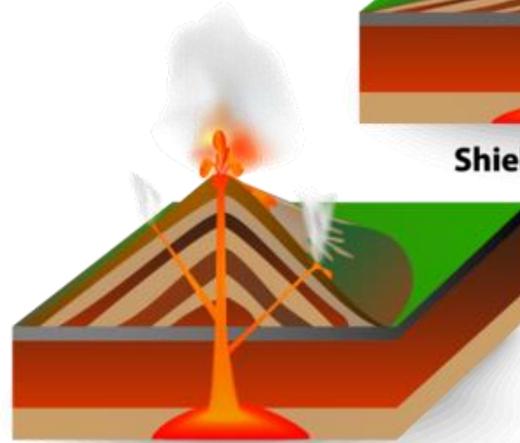
Constructive



Destructive



Shield volcano



Stratovolcano

Vocabulary
Key terms and definitions

Conservative plate boundary	Occurs where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds.
Destructive plate boundary	Occurs when two plates move towards each other and one subducts
Constructive plate boundary	the plates move apart from one another. When this happens the magma from the mantle rises up to make (or construct) new land in the form of a shield volcano.
Lava	Lava is molten rock (magma) that has been pushed out from the Earth
Magma	Magma is molten rock found beneath the surface of the Earth.
Magnitude	A measure of the "size," or power, of the seismic waves generated by an earthquake source and recorded by seismographs.
Seismic waves	Waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers, and are a result of earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, magma movement, large landslides and large man-made explosions.
Seismograph/seismometer	An instrument used to detect and record earthquakes.
Richter scale	The Richter magnitude scale is a scale of numbers used to tell the power (or magnitude) of earthquakes
Pangaea	The original land mass that was a supercontinent before the plates broke apart



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Impacts of earthquakes

Located example You need to know a located example from a developed country and from a developing or emerging country for this topic.

Primary and secondary impacts

The way that earthquakes affect people and property in developed countries can be different from the effects in developing or emerging countries.

Primary impacts

- Primary impacts are things that happen immediately as a result of an earthquake, for example:
- ✓ deaths and injuries
 - ✓ destruction of buildings or damage to buildings
 - ✓ destruction or damage to roads, railways, bridges.

How bad primary effects are depends on a mix of physical and human factors, e.g. how strong the earthquake is, and whether it happens in a crowded city or a sparsely populated rural area.

Secondary impacts

- Secondary impacts are the after-effects of earthquakes, for example:
- ✓ fires caused by fractured gas pipes and broken electricity pylons
 - ✓ landslides on steep or weak slopes
 - ✓ spread of disease when sanitation breaks down
 - ✓ tsunamis, when the earthquake occurs offshore.

Secondary effects may have a bigger impact in poorer countries because they do not have the money to prepare people for earthquakes or protect buildings and infrastructure.

