

Key terms

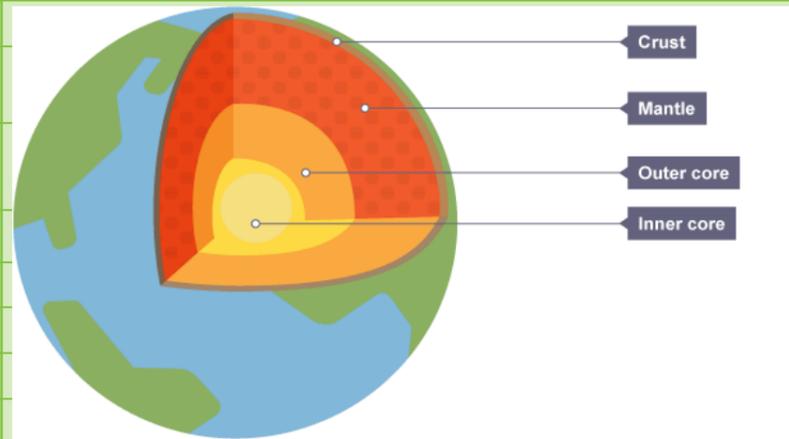
Pangaea	A supercontinent which was formed 335 millions years ago and started to break apart 175 million years ago.
Earthquake	A sudden movement, or tremor, of the earth's crust.
Epicentre	The point on the earth's surface immediately above the centre (focus) of an earthquake, inside the crust.
Mantle	The layer of the earth between the outer core and the crust.
Magma	Molten rock below the earth's surface.
Plate boundary	The place where plates meet on the earth's surface and where most of the world's earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur. Destructive, Constructive and Conservative.
Tectonic plate	A large piece of the earth's crust.
Richter scale	A scale used to measure the strength of an earthquake.
Pacific Ring of Fire	A circle of active volcanoes around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.
Short term response	Emergency help given after a natural disaster, such as food and water.
Tsunami	A very large wave or waves, created by an earthquake under the ocean floor.
Convection Currents	Movements within the Earth's mantle caused by the heat of the core, heating the magma allowing it to rise, cool at the crust and fall back towards the core.
Natural Hazard	A natural hazard is an event which is caused by natural processes which causes damage to people.
Primary effect	Initial impact of a natural event on people /property.

The **inner core** is in the centre and is the hottest part of the Earth. It is solid and made up of iron and nickel with temperatures of up to 5,500°C. With its immense heat energy, the inner core is like the engine room of the Earth

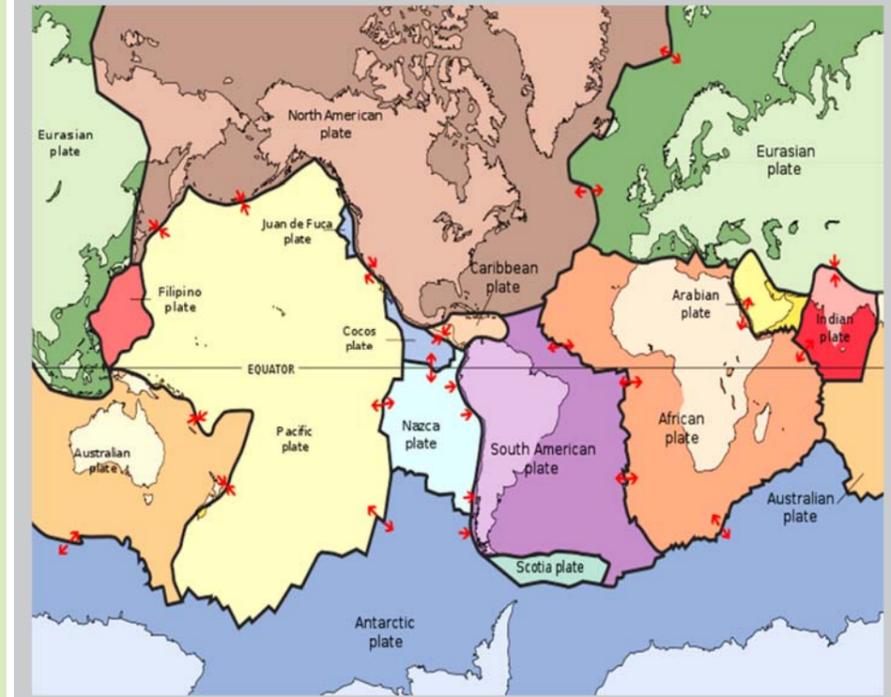
The **outer core** is the layer surrounding the inner core. It is a liquid layer, also made up of iron and nickel. It is still extremely hot, with temperatures similar to the inner core

The **mantle** is the widest section of the Earth. It has a diameter of approximately 2,900 km. The mantle is made up of semi-molten rock called magma. In the upper parts of the mantle the rock is hard, but lower down the rock is soft and beginning to melt

The **crust** is the outer layer of the earth. It is a thin layer between 5-70 km thick. The crust is the solid rock layer upon which we live



Global tectonic plates



Earthquake proofing

