

WEEK 1 AND 2	
The surface of the earth is in constant motion, it's just too slow for us to see clearly on a human timescale.	
Monitoring, prediction, protection and planning can make a huge impact on natural hazard survival rates	
1. Hazard types	Atmospheric, geological/ tectonic, geomorphological, and biological
2. Hazard risk	The probability or chance that a <b>natural hazard</b> may take place.
3. Natural hazard	A <b>natural event</b> (for example an <b>earthquake, volcanic eruption, tropical storm, flood</b> ) that <b>threatens people</b> or has the <b>potential</b> to cause <b>damage, destruction and death</b> .
4. Conservative plate margins	<b>Tectonic plate margin</b> where two <b>tectonic plates</b> slide past each other.
5. Constructive plate margin	<b>Tectonic plate margin</b> where rising magma adds new material to plates that are diverging or moving apart.
6. Destructive plate margin	<b>Tectonic plate margin</b> where two plates are <b>converging</b> or coming together and <b>oceanic plate</b> is subducted. It can be associated with violent <b>earthquakes</b> and explosive <b>volcanoes</b> .

WEEK 3 AND 4	
1. Earthquake	A sudden or violent movement within the Earth's crust followed by a series of shocks.
2. Immediate responses	The reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath.
3. Long-term responses	Later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
4. Plate margin	The <b>margin</b> or boundary between two <b>tectonic plates</b> .
5. Primary effects	The initial impact of a natural event on people and property, caused directly by it, for instance the ground buildings collapsing following an <b>earthquake</b> .
6. Secondary effects	The after-effects that occur as indirect impacts of a natural event, sometimes on a longer timescale, for instance fires due to ruptured gas mains resulting from the ground shaking.
7. Tectonic hazard	A natural hazard caused by movement of <b>tectonic plates</b> (including <b>volcanoes</b> and <b>earthquakes</b> ).
8. Tectonic plate	A rigid segment of the Earth's <b>crust</b> which can 'float' across the heavier, semi-molten rock below. <b>Continental plates</b> are less dense, but thicker than <b>oceanic plates</b> .

WEEK 5, 6 AND 7	
1. Volcano	An opening in the Earth's <b>crust</b> from which <b>lava, ash</b> and <b>gases erupt</b> .
2. Oceanic crust	<b>Dense, thinner</b> and <b>younger</b> than continental crust. Typically <b>6km</b> thick. Makes up about <b>60%</b> of the Earth's surface
3. Continental crust	<b>Less dense, thicker</b> and <b>older</b> than oceanic crust. Typically <b>35-45km</b> thick. Makes up about <b>40%</b> of Earth's surface.
4. Monitoring	<b>Recording physical changes</b> , such as earthquake tremors around a volcano, to help forecast when and where a natural hazard might strike.
5. Prediction	Attempts to <b>forecast</b> when and where a natural hazard will strike, based on current knowledge. This can be done to some extent for volcanic eruptions (and tropical storms), but less reliably for earthquakes.
6. Planning	Actions taken to <b>enable communities to respond to, and recover from, natural disasters</b> , through measures such as emergency evacuation plans, information management, communications and warning systems.
7. Protection	<b>Actions taken before a hazard strikes</b> to reduce its impact, such as educating people or improving building design.