

**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.

# Planet Earth

## What are physical features in Geography?

**Physical features** are any parts of the world that are created by nature. Nature is similar to the word 'natural', which means anything that is not created by a human being.

**Human features** are things in the world that are created by a person. The Earth is full of human and physical features.

For example, a river is a natural part of Earth, so it is a **physical feature**. However, a bridge over the river has been made by a human to get across, so it is a **human feature**.

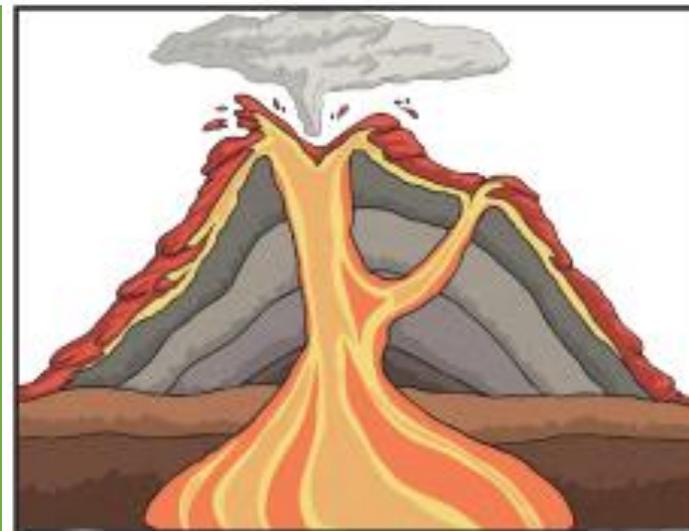
## Physical Features on Earth





### Volcanoes

<b>Crust</b>	The thin outer layer of the Earth.
<b>Mantle</b>	Extremely hot rock that flows (usually out of volcanoes). It is sometimes known as lava.
<b>Outer Core</b>	The layer closest to the centre. The outer core is made of iron and nickel. It is mostly liquid.
<b>Inner Core</b>	The centre part of the Earth. Made of iron and nickel, it is the hottest part of our planet.
<b>Eruption</b>	Where mantle (or lava) escapes from the Earth by bursting through the Earth's crust. During the eruption, hot magma and gas comes from the inner layers of the Earth.
<b>Dormant volcano</b>	Volcanoes that <i>haven't erupted</i> in the last 10,000 years but may erupt again.
<b>Active volcano</b>	Volcanoes that <i>have erupted</i> within the last 10,000 years.
<b>Extinct volcano</b>	Volcanoes that are not expected to erupt ever again.



### Natural Disasters

Natural disasters are severe weather or atmosphere events created by nature.

Volcanoes, earthquakes, tornadoes and tsunamis are all natural disasters, and they are named as disasters as they affect the lives of all living things.

### Earthquakes

<b>Epicentre</b>	The point of where an earthquake happens above the crust
<b>Hypocentre</b>	The point of where an earthquake happens under the crust
<b>Fault line</b>	A line or crack on a rock surface or the ground that shows a fault
<b>Tectonic Plates</b>	Parts of the Earth's crust, shown by the red lines in the diagram
<b>Earthquake</b>	A disaster that occurs when tectonic plates below the Earth's crust rub together, creating a shudder and cracks in the Earth's crust.

