

Year: 6
 Term: Autumn 1
 Topic: Earthquakes



Location



Physical features



Diversity



Techniques

St Dennis Primary Academy

"Everyone matters, everyone succeeds, every moment counts"



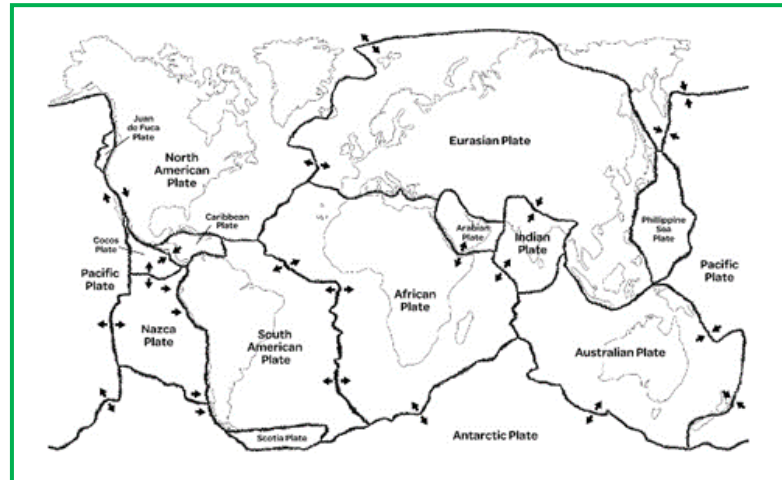
The structure of the Earth

The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks called plates.



The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.

Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale.



Effects on people – short term

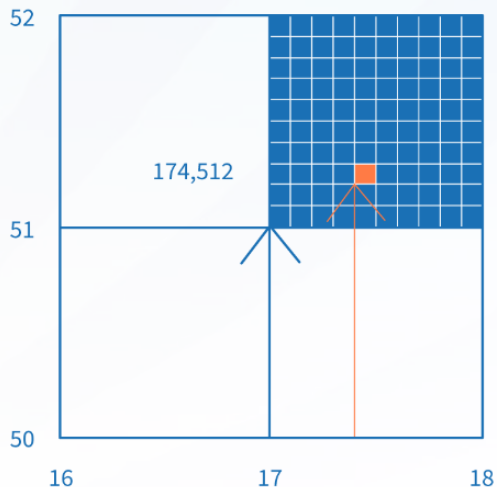
People can be caught in collapsed buildings, killed or injured instantly. People that escape their damaged homes may have nowhere to live: in the days and weeks after an earthquake,.

Effects on people – longer term

A lack of clean water to drink, or power to keep people warm. Food supplies run low and diseases may spread in makeshift camps. Often, people can't even get away from the area, as transport routes (roads and railways) are likely to be closed due to damage from the quake.

INDIAN OCEAN 2004

- **Date** 26th December (Boxing Day) 2004
- **Local time** 07:58 in Aceh, Indonesia
- **Size:** Between 9.1 and 9.3 on the Richter scale
- **Country:** Under the sea off the west coast of the island of Sumatra, Indonesia
- **Continent:** Asia



Glossary

- aftershock** A smaller earthquake which comes after a large earthquake (called the main shock) in the
- boundaries** A real or imaginary line that separates two things.
- core** The centre layer of the Earth. It is extremely hot and mostly made of molten iron (magma).
- crust** The outer layer of the Earth.
- epicentre** The point on the Earth's surface vertically above the focus of an earthquake.
- geology** The study of the physical features of Earth.
- magma** Hot fluid or semi-fluid material below or within the Earth's crust from which lava and other
- mantle** Lies between the crust and the core of the Earth. Made of magma.
- Richter scale** A numerical scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake.
- seismometer** An instrument that measures and records details of earthquakes, such as force and dura-
- tectonic plates** Rocky sections of the Earth's crust which fit together to cover the Earth entirely.
- tsunami** A huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake.