

Year 3: Earthquakes

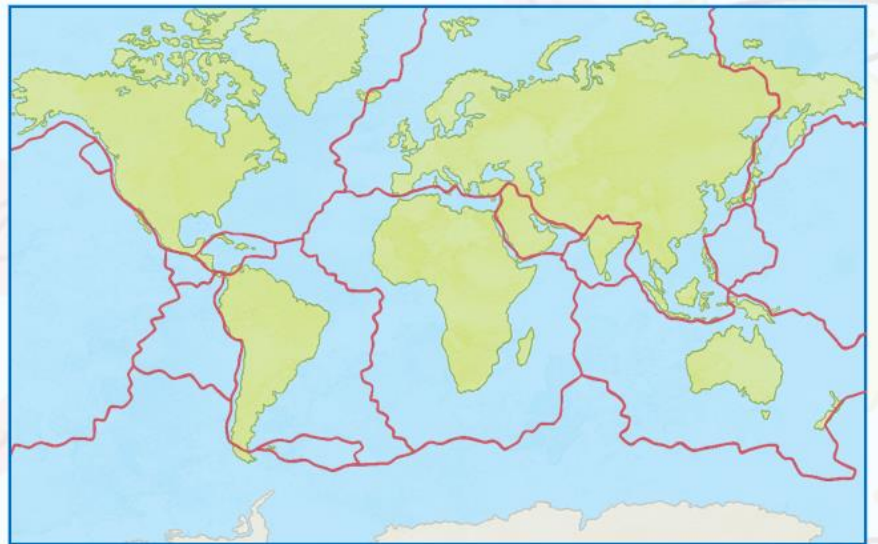
Enquiry: Why do earthquakes happen in some continents and not others?

What in the world?







Earthquakes

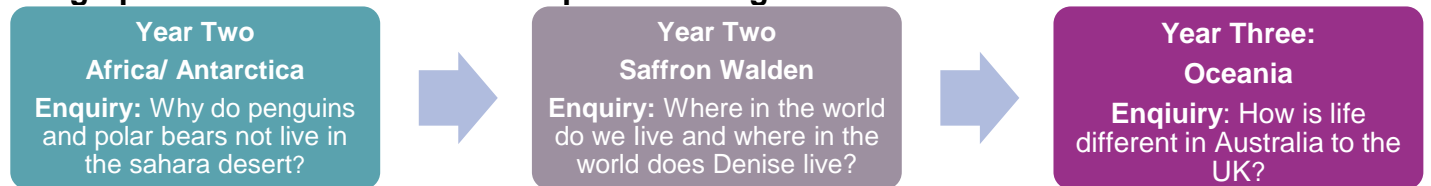
Where in the world?



Geographical Concepts

 <p>Human geography</p>	 <p>Physical Geography</p>	 <p>Geographical enquiry</p>	 <p>Locational knowledge</p>
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Geographical Connections – Linked prior learning



Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Earthquake	Shaking and vibration at the surface of the earth resulting from underground movement along a fault plane or from volcanic activity.
Tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's crust that move independently.
Fault lines	A fault line is a long crack in the surface of the earth. Earthquakes usually occur along fault lines.
Earth tremor	A small earthquake.
Richter scale	A scale of 1 to 10 formerly used to express the magnitude of an earthquake.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake.
Earth's crust	The Earth's crust is the outermost layer of our planet; it's a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth.
Mantle	The layer of the earth between the crust and the core.
Outer and inner cores	Although they are made of the same materials (iron and nickel), the inner core and outer core are different in one very important way. The inner core is solid, and the outer core is liquid.
Pacific ring/ ring of fire	The Ring of Fire surrounds the edges of the giant Pacific tectonic plate.
Seismology	Seismology is the study of earthquakes and seismic waves that move through and around the Earth.

