



Key Vocabulary:

Crust: the Earth's outermost layer, meaning it's the layer closest to the surface.

Plate tectonics: The theory, or idea, of plate tectonics says that Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates.

Plate: moving pieces of solid rock that make up the Earth's outer layer

After shock: a smaller earthquake that follows a larger earthquake, in the same area of the main shock.

Epicentre: the point on the Earth's surface that is directly where an earthquake originates.

Faults: cracks in the Earth's crust that are the result of differential motion within the crust.

Seismic waves: measure how big an earthquake is

Magnitude: The size of a seismic wave

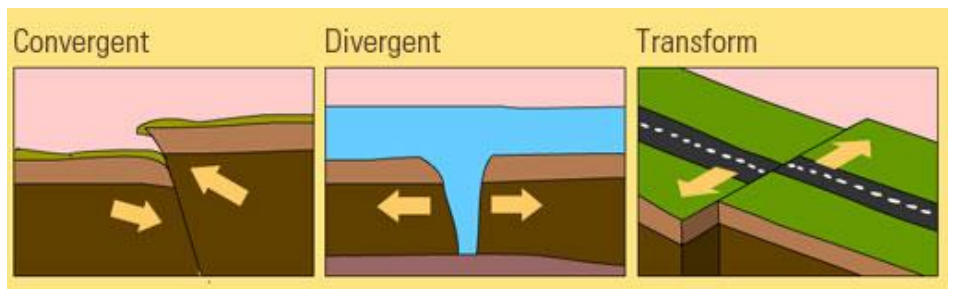
Seismograph: A device used to measure seismic waves

Richter scale: measures the magnitude of an earthquake, and the result is a number from 0 to 10

Tsunami: a large ocean wave usually caused by an underwater earthquake or a volcanic explosion.

Learning Objectives

- To identify the tectonic plates and explain how the Earth is structured.
- To understand how Earthquakes occur
- To locate areas prone to Earthquakes and explain why
- To explain the effects of an earthquake to both physical and human geographical features
- To explain the link between Earthquakes and Tsunamis



Key Places:

North American Plate

Eurasian Plate

Pacific Plate

South America Plate

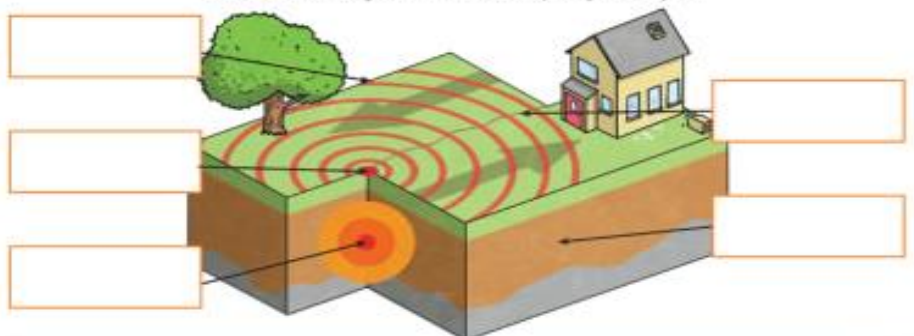
African Plate

Australian Plate

Indian Plate

Earthquake Cross-Section

Cut out the labels and glue them onto the correct parts of the earthquake.



earth's crust

epicentre

hypocentre

fault line

tectonic plate