



## 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

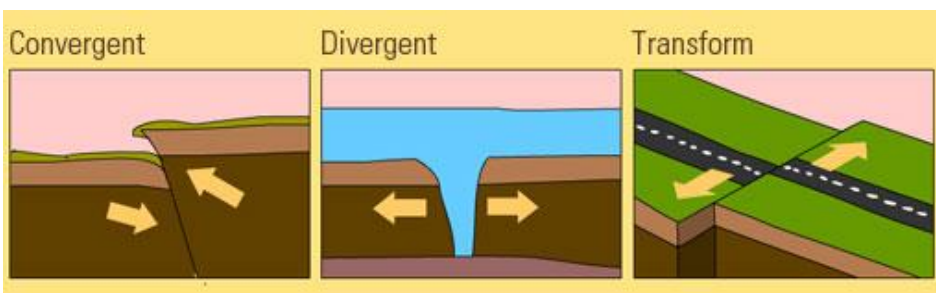
**Seismograph:** A device used to measure seismic waves

**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.

