

Tremors



I know that the earth is made up of different layers and what these layers are called.
 (I can remember the 3 main kinds of rock from our Stone Age work.)

I know what is happening to the earth when an earthquake happens.

I know what is happening to the earth when a volcano happens.

I know that Mount Vesuvius in Italy erupted in AD79 and covered the town of Pompeii. I can explain what archaeologists have found there since.

I know what causes a tsunami and the disastrous consequences this can have.

I know what a natural disaster is and can name different types. I can explain some of the damage they can cause.

Key Vocabulary

- Hypo-centre
- Epicentre
- Fault line
- Lava
- Magma
- Pumice stone
- Richter scale
- Seismometer
- Tectonic plate
- Vent
- Volcanic ash
- Volcanic eruption
- Earthquake
- Volcano
- Tsunami

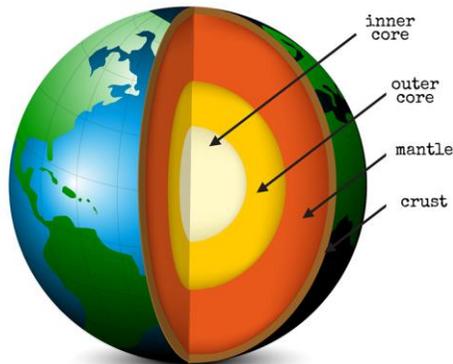
Types of rock

igneous ROCKS
 -made from magma that has cooled
 obsidian

sedimentary ROCKS
 -made from layers of dirt, rocks, and shells pressed together
 sandstone, shale, conglomerate

metamorphic ROCKS
 -made when heat and pressure change existing rocks
 gneiss, mica schist, marble

LAYERS OF THE EARTH



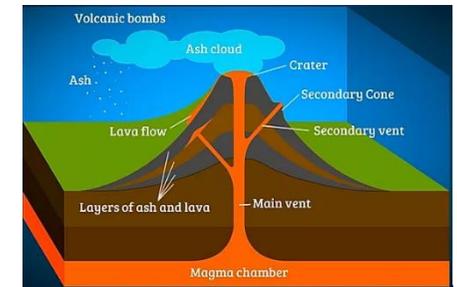
Earthquakes are the shaking, rolling and sudden shock of the earth's surface. They are the earth's natural means of releasing pressure. When tectonic plates move in opposite directions and cause an earthquake the ground may rip apart and create cracks. Earthquakes can be felt over large areas although they usually last less than one minute. Earthquakes cannot be predicted.



Mount Vesuvius archaeologists find



Volcanoes are formed when magma (liquid rock) trapped underneath the Earth's crust rises to the surface and escapes through cracks. The space for the magma to leave is very small and, as it travels, pressure builds, meaning it escapes violently when released.



This escaping liquid rock becomes lava, which solidifies as it travels. Layers of lava build up over time, creating volcanoes.

A tsunami is an underwater earthquake. A series of ocean waves send surges of water, sometimes reaching heights of over 30 meters, onto land. These walls of water can cause widespread destruction when they crash ashore. Most tsunamis happen within the Pacific Ocean's "Ring of Fire," an active area where tectonic shifts make volcanoes and earthquakes common.