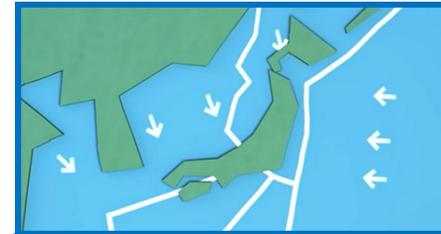


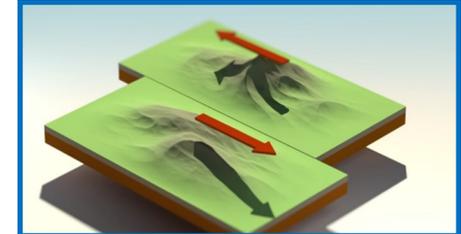


Human and Physical Geography

- ◆ Tectonic plates move a few **centimetres** a year in different directions and at different speeds. They slide past each other, move away and some bump into each other
- ◆ Most earthquakes occur on *fault lines* as plates move they create **friction** and energy builds up
- ◆ Energy becomes so great that it is released creating shockwaves - we call them earthquakes
- ◆ Some earthquakes are so intense they can destroy towns and cities, happening once every year or two
- ◆ Millions of small earthquakes happen each year that are usually not felt by us but can be recorded



Plates and Fault Lines



Movement of Earth's plates

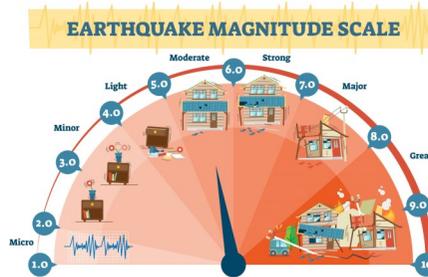


A seismograph measures the strength of earthquakes



Place and Locational Knowledge

- ◆ GMT is used as the time standard that sets all the other time zones around the world for global timekeeping. Time zones are important to keep times the same across different regions across the worlds
- ◆ The largest earthquake in the UK happened in the North Sea and measured 6.1 on the Richter Scale
- ◆ The largest earthquake was the Valdivia earthquake in 1960 Chile, South America. It measured 9.5 on the Richter, made 2 million people homeless and cost over \$1 billion in damages
- ◆ 90% of the world's earthquakes occur in the 'Ring of Fire' around the Pacific Ocean. People who live in this area build earthquake-resistant buildings that sway with the shock waves rather than fall down
- ◆ These countries have strict emergency measures and procedures to keep themselves and their communities safe from earthquakes



Word	Definition
Fault Line	Where tectonic plates meet and lock together
Tsunami	Earthquakes that occur under the seas/oceans resulting in a series of huge waves
Hypercenter	The point where an earthquake begins under the ground
Epicentre	The point above the ground where the earthquake vibrations are felt the strongest
Richter scale	Scale used to measure how much energy has been released by the earthquake
Magnitude	How big and powerful an earthquake is
Tremor	Smaller vibrations felt during an earthquake
GMT Greenwich Meridian Time	Average time of day when the Sun crosses over the Royal Observatory Greenwich, London

