

Knowledge organiser – Year Five Earthquakes

What will we be learning?

- The structure of the Earth.
- Famous volcanoes and earthquakes.
- Effects earthquakes.
- Preparing for an earthquake.

Key facts

Famous Earthquakes:

Japan 2011: 8.9 on the Richter scale

Haiti 2010: 7.0 on the Richter Scale

Nepal 2015: 7.8 on the Richter scale (the major aftershock, more than two weeks later, measured 7.3)

Indian Ocean 2004: Between 9.1 and 9.3 on the Richter scale

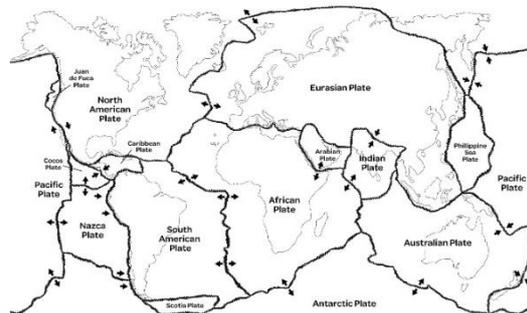
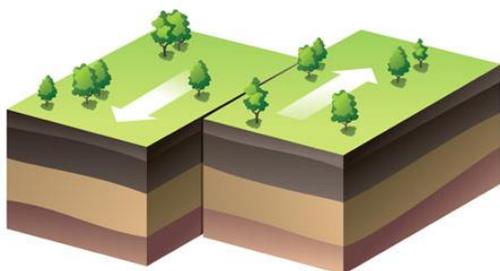
Key knowledge

The Earth is made up of layers. The top layer, the Earth's crust, consists of large slabs of rocks, called plates.

The plates move as the hot mantle flows beneath them. The movement of the plates causes earthquakes and leads to volcanoes erupting.

Earthquakes are measured on the Richter scale, They can cause devastating damage to buildings, roads and land.

When volcanoes erupt they spew out lava. This is a very hot liquid that destroy anything in its path.



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley Haiti Japan Mauna Loa Pacific Ring of Fire	crater disaster eruption tsunami	epicentre plate boundary

Glossary

Plate boundary: Areas where the plates meet are called boundaries

epicentre: where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly

tsunami: a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake