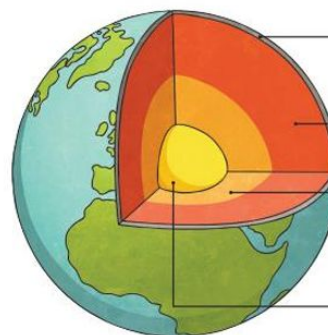


Vocabulary Dozen

Earthquake	A movement or tremor of the Earth's crust.	Aftershock	A small earthquake that follows a larger one.
Focus	The point at which the earthquake occurs below the Earth's surface.	Tectonic plates	Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle
Magnitude	Used to measure how big or strong the earthquake is using the size of the vibration.	Tsunami	A very large, and often destructive, sea wave produced by a earthquake.
Richter scale	A scale to measure earthquakes that describes the magnitude. Recorded by seismographs.	Plate boundary	Where tectonic plates meet. There are three kinds: divergent, convergent, and transform plate boundaries.
Harm-reduction	Reducing the impacts of natural hazards such as earthquakes	Mercalli scale	A scale to measure earthquakes based on observable damage.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface at the centre of an Earthquake.	Seismic waves	Vibrations of the ground caused by earthquakes, volcanic eruptions or man-made explosions.

Layers of Earth



Crust

Thin outer layer. Hard rock. 10km-90km thick.

Mantle

Extremely hot rock that flows. 3000km thick.

Outer core

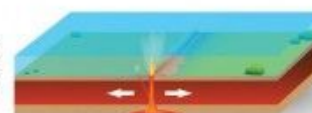
Iron and nickel. Mostly liquid with some rocky parts. 4000 °C.

Inner core

Iron and nickel. Hottest layer at over 5000 °C.

THREE TYPES OF PLATE BOUNDARY

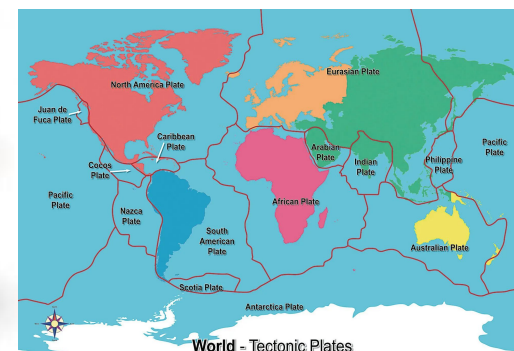
Divergent plate boundary



Transform plate boundary



Convergent plate boundary



Charles Francis Richter - the inventor of the Richter Scale used to measure earthquakes.

Earthquakes

- Earthquakes are caused when the earth's tectonic plates suddenly move.
- Most earthquakes occur near the tectonic plate boundaries.
- Earthquakes can cause lots of damage to roads, buildings and property.
- The power of an earthquake is measured using the Richter Scale.

