



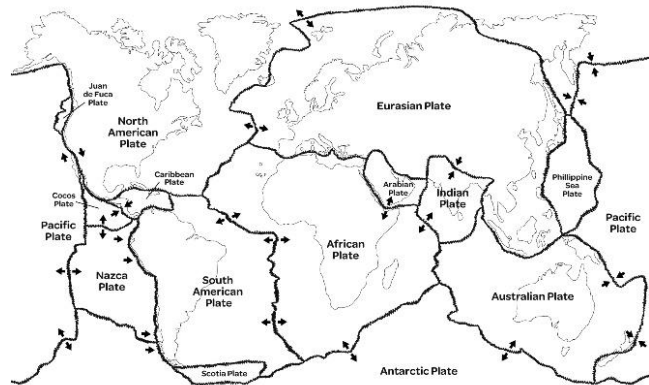
## Knowledge organiser –Earthquakes

### What will we be learning?

- Reflecting on how earthquakes and volcanoes (studied in Year 4) are linked.
- How do we use a Richter scale?
- Investigating why some earthquakes are larger than others.
- Effects of earthquakes on land and people.
- Preparing for an earthquake.

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



Place names	Geographical terms and processes	Locational terms
Great African Rift Valley Haiti Iceland Japan Mauna Loa Pacific Ring of Fire	disaster tsunami aftershock Richter scale Seismograph Seismometer	epicentre plate boundary fault line

### Glossary

**Epicentre:** where an earthquake starts and is felt most strongly

**Tsunami:** a huge, powerful wave caused by an earthquake

**Tectonic plates:** The earth's crust is made up of large areas called tectonic plates that join together.

**After shock:**