

Year 5 Natural Disasters – Autumn 1

Earth Structure Vocabulary

Crust – The outermost, solid layer of the Earth.

Latitude – A place north or south of the earth's equator measured in degrees.

Longitude – A place east or west of the Greenwich meridian measured in degrees.

Inner core – Solid, nearly as hot as the Sun!

Outer Core – Liquid, under huge pressure.

Mantle – The part of the earth between the core and the crust.

Pangea- A 'supercontinent' that existed millions of years ago.

Plates – Large sections of the earth's crust.

Ring of fire – The zone of activity that surrounds the Pacific Ocean and the Pacific plate.



Earthquake Vocabulary

Aftershock – A smaller earthquake following the main shock of a larger earthquake.

Climate zone – Divisions of the Earth's climates into general climate zones according to average temperatures and average rainfall.

Earthquake – A sudden, violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements in the earth's crust.

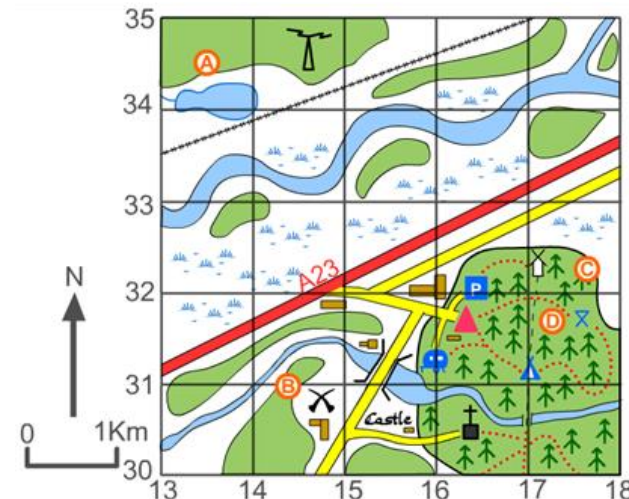
Epicentre – The point on the earth's surface, directly above the focus of an earthquake.

Fault – A fracture in a rock formation along which there has been movement of the rocks on either side of the fracture.

Magnitude – The size of an earthquake as measured by the energy released.

Plate boundary – Where two tectonic plates meet, linked to earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains.

Richter scale – A way to measure earthquakes. It is a logarithmic scale so that a difference of one has a roughly thirty fold different in size.



Key facts about Leeds:

1. Leeds is the fastest growing city in the U.K.
2. The Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility (RERF) helps increase recycling, significantly reduces landfill requirements for the city and provides an iconic high quality sustainable building.
3. Leeds is the 8th 'greenest' city in the U.K.
4. Yorkshire is regularly affected by flooding.

Key facts about natural disasters:

1. Earthquakes are the deadliest of all natural disasters.
2. Many different agencies come to the assistance of those affected by natural disasters including the Red Cross.
3. Earthquakes can cause tsunamis, landslides and avalanches.
4. Recycling can reduce the impact of humans on climate change.
5. The Haiti earthquake was devastating due to the severity and lack of prevention strategies.

