

## Key Vocabulary

**Infrastructure** - the foundation of a city or country, including all the important things that help it run, like roads, bridges, schools, and water pipes.

**Epicentre** - the spot on the Earth's surface where an earthquake's shaking is felt the most.

**Magnitude** - a fancy word for size or strength.

**Richter Scale** - a way to measure how strong an earthquake is.

**Tsunami** - a series of very large waves caused by a sudden disturbance in the ocean, most often an underwater earthquake.

**Plate** - a huge piece of the Earth's crust.

**Inner core** - the solid, hot ball at the very centre of the Earth, made mostly of iron and nickel.

**Outer core** - a layer of hot, liquid iron and nickel that surrounds the Earth's solid inner core.

**Fault** - a crack in the Earth's rocky surface where big pieces of the ground, called **tectonic plates**, move and cause earthquakes.

**Eruption** - when something bursts out suddenly with force

**Dormant** - sleeping or not active for a while, but with the ability to become active again later.

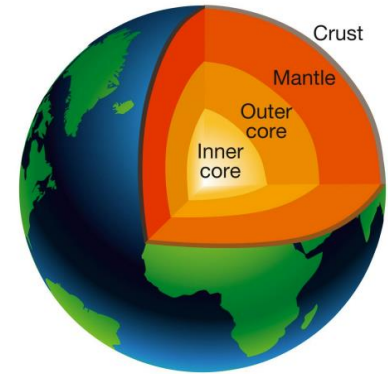
**Extinct** - a volcano that has not erupted in a very long time and scientists believe it will probably never erupt again.

# Year 3 - Extreme Earth

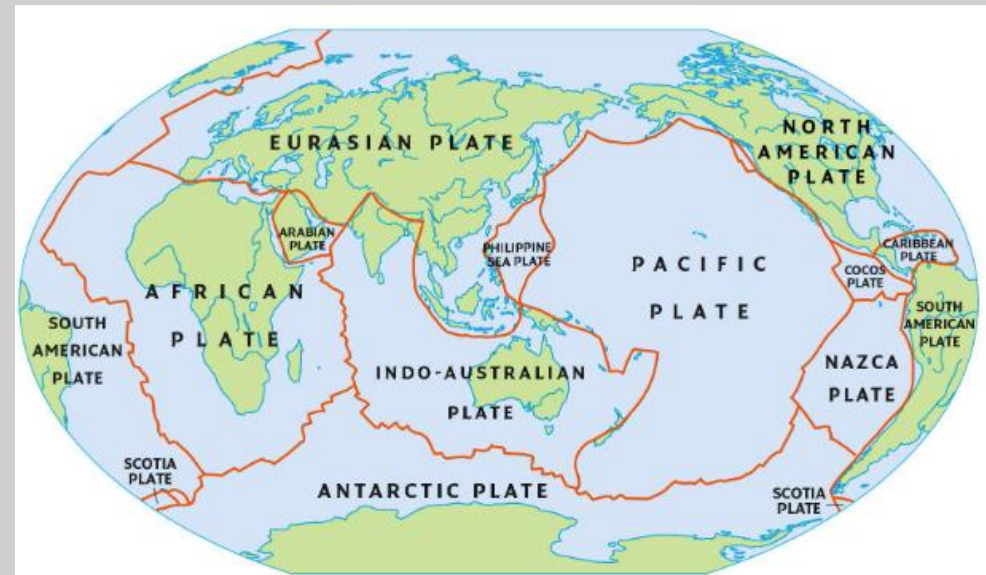
**A tsunami can travel at up to 600 miles an hour! That's as fast as a jet plane!**



Inside the Earth



Tectonic Plate Boundaries



Christchurch, New Zealand  
22nd February 2011



The earthquake  
lasted for 10 seconds.

10,000 houses had to  
be demolished.

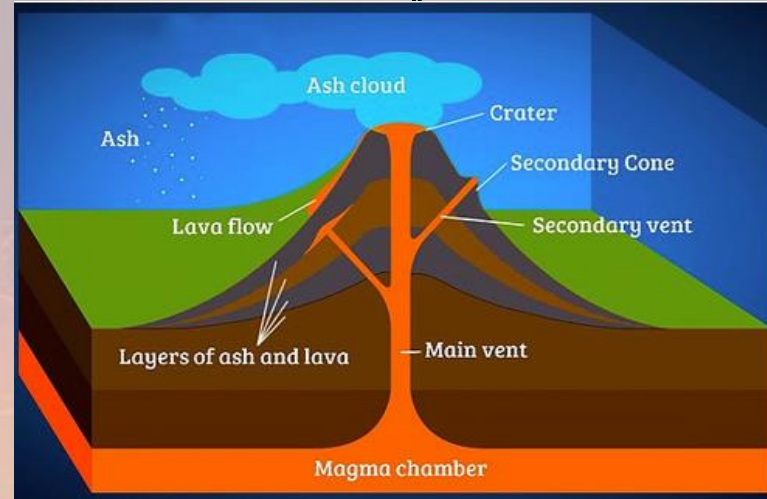
185 people lost  
their lives.



The quake was  
felt through the  
whole of New  
Zealand but the  
worst damage  
was in  
Christchurch.

**There are over 1,500 active  
volcanoes in the world.**

### The Inside of a Volcano



The word volcano comes  
from the name Vulcan,  
the Roman god of fire.



### New Zealand



### The Pacific Ring of Fire

