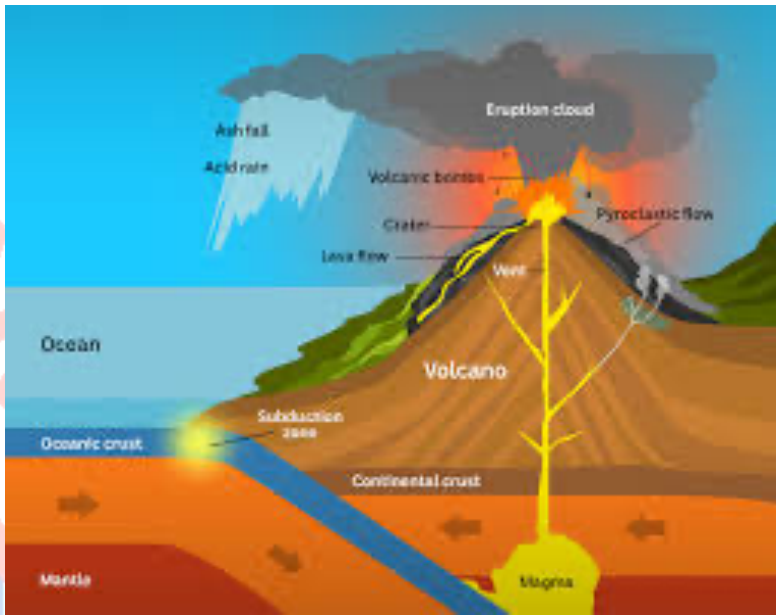
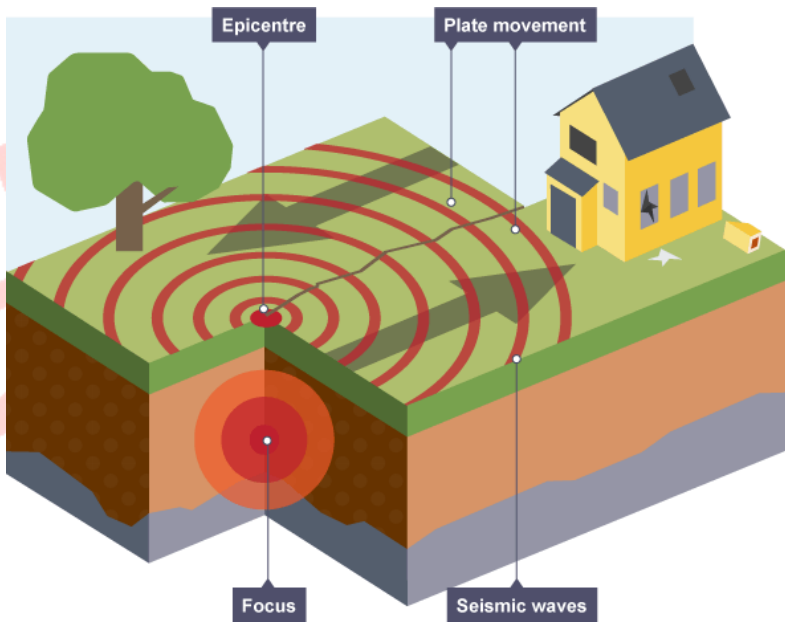
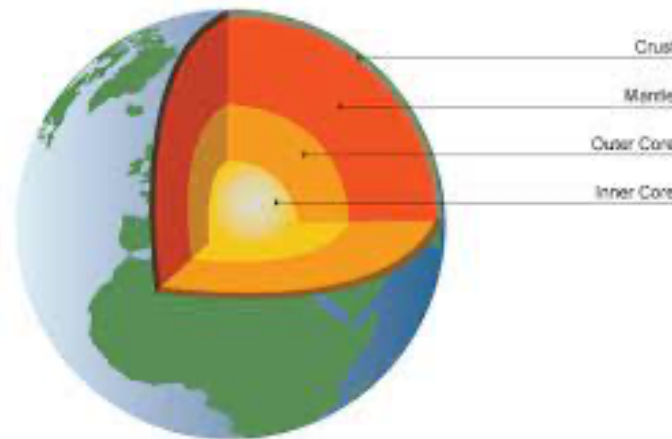
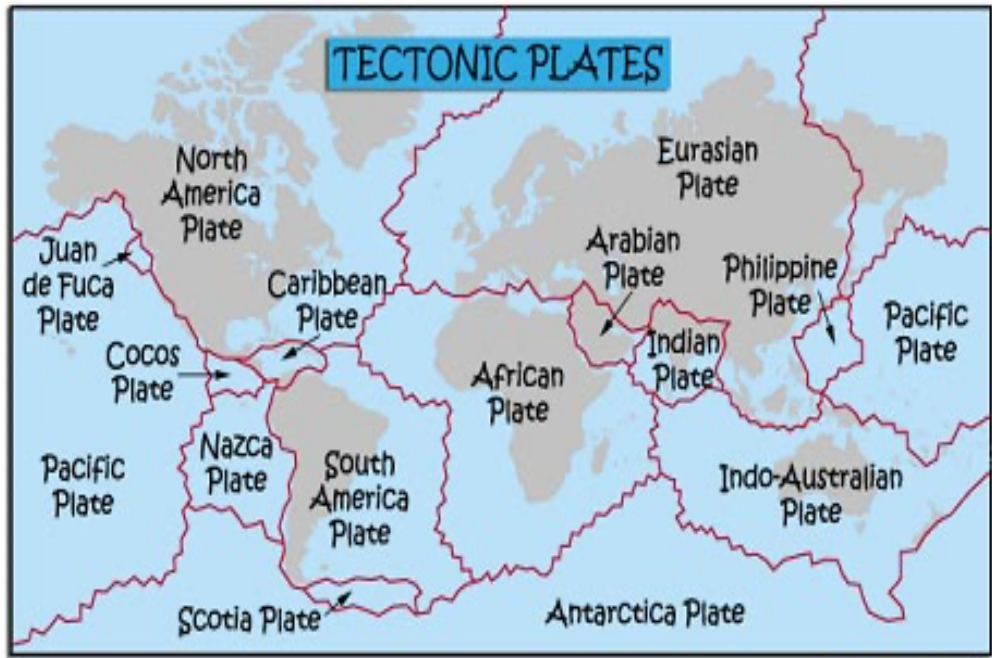




By the end of this project, I will know the answers to these questions	
What are tectonic plates?	They are the crust of the earth split into parts – a bit like a jigsaw. They are able to move.
What is the ring of fire?	It is a path along the Pacific Ocean with active volcanoes and frequent earthquakes.90% of the world’s earthquakes occur here.
Why do most volcanoes happen in the same place as earthquakes?	This is because they mostly occur at plate boundaries.
Which continents are affected by the ring of fire?	North America, South America, Australasia and Asia
How are volcanoes formed?	Volcanoes are formed when magma from within the Earth's upper mantle works its way to the surface. At the surface, it erupts to form lava flows and ash deposits. Over time as the volcano continues to erupt, it will get bigger and bigger
What positive impact do volcanoes have on local areas?	The lava and ash provide nutrients for the soil which is good for agriculture, the heat from the volcanoes generates geothermal energy and it can also attract tourists which brings income
What causes earthquakes?	Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. They don't just slide smoothly; the rocks catch on each other. The rocks are still pushing against each other, but not moving. After a while, the rocks break because of all the pressure that's built up
What happens after an earthquake?	There may be aftershocks which are smaller earthquakes. These can happen minutes, days, weeks or even months after
What factors affect the level of death and destruction from earthquakes?	The magnitude of the earthquake (strength) Where it happened Time of day How rich or poor the country is
Greater Depth	Explain how the impact from different disasters impacts different communities If you had to live in either an earthquake zone or near a volcano, which would you choose and why?



Vocabulary I should be able to use and explain from this unit:	
Pressure	A steady force upon a surface
Crust	Outer layer of the planet
Formation	The way in which a thing is formed (in this case volcanoes)
Northern Southern	North of the hemisphere South of the hemisphere
Core	The part of the earth in the middle of our planet
Eruption	Pouring out of fumes or lava
Mantel	A layer of rock between the crust and the outer core
Boundary	Something that marks the edge
Tectonic Plate	Earth’s outer layers is made up of large moving pieces called plates
Hemisphere	Hemisphere means half (hemi) the earth (sphere)
Equator	The equator divides the Earth in the northern and southern hemisphere
Seismic waves	An elastic wave in the earth produced by an earthquake



Metacognition

What am I being asked to do? Which strategies will I use? Are there any strategies that I have used before that might be useful?

Life Skills

Environmental responsibility – how do our actions affect the world in which we live in?