

EXTREME EARTH KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – YEAR 5

KEY VOCABULARY

Magma chamber	A reservoir (large body of liquid) of magma within the earth's crust beneath a volcano.
fissures	A long, narrow opening or line of breakage made by cracking or splitting, especially in rock or earth.
Pyroclastic flow	A destructive mass of very hot ash, lava fragments, and gases ejected explosively from a volcano and typically flowing at great speed.
pumice	A light, porous volcanic rock formed when lava cools.
epicentre	The central point of the origin of the earthquake
after-shock	A smaller earthquake that happens after, and because of, a larger earthquake.
Richter scale	Developed by Charles Richter in 1935, it is a scale of levels from 0–10 used to measure the strength of an earthquake. Each level is ten times more than the level before it so level 4 is ten times greater than level 3.
Tectonic plates	Sections of the earth's crust which are like huge jigsaw pieces.
Tsunami	A massive sea wave brought on by an undersea volcanic eruption or seaquake.
Vortex	the whirling motion of liquid or gas around a central axis

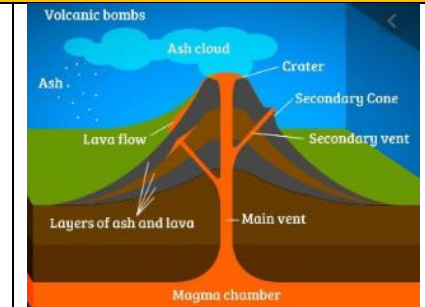


AMAZING FACTS

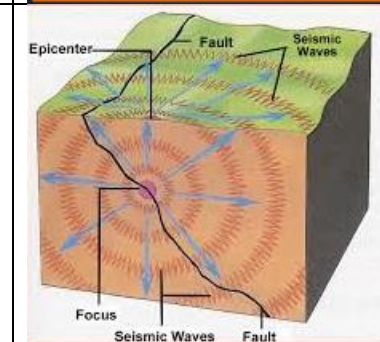
The most powerful volcano	Mount Tambora, Indonesia was so powerful it blocked out the sun for almost a whole year, and killed crops 1000s of miles away.
The most powerful earthquake	The most powerful quake was the 9.5-magnitude Valdivia Earthquake that struck in Chile in 1960. It killed an estimated 5,700 people.
The most powerful tsunami	A tsunami with a record run-up height of 1720 feet hit Lituya Bay , Alaska. On the night of July 9, 1958. Millions of trees were swept away.
The most powerful tornado	The widest tornado was in El Reno, Oklahoma on May 31, 2013 with a width of 2.6 miles (4.2 km) at its peak and wind speeds of up to 296 mph.

DIAGRAMS

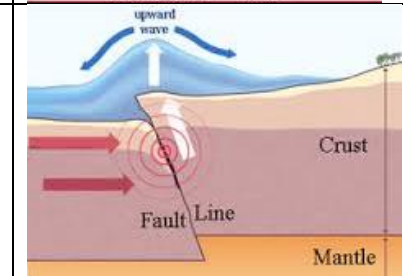
VOLCANOES



EARTHQUAKES



TSUNAMIS



TORNADOES

