

Extreme Earth

Our exciting text is...

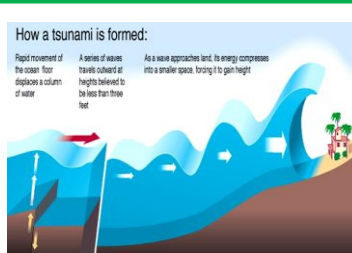
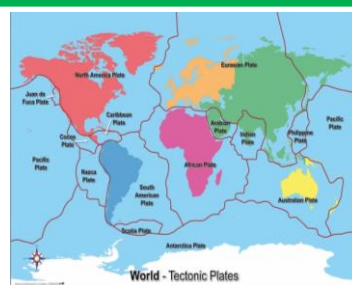
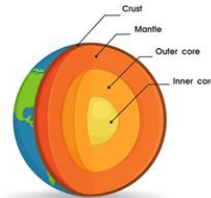
The Somerset Tsunami By Emma Carroll

Set in deepest Somerset during the 17th century, Fortune Sharpe is not your average girl. Strong-witted and determined, she sets about making a boat with her brother Gem. It might seem like something fun to do, but Fortune has to leave her home in a hurry when she is spotted rowing the boat on the Sabbath.



Vocabulary

Crust	The Earth's crust is the outermost layer of our planet; it's a thin shell that surrounds the entire Earth
Mantle	The layer of the Earth that lies between the crust and the core- it forms about half of the Earth and is made of heavy rock.
Core	The core is the deepest and hottest layer at the centre of our planet
Volcano	A mountain or hill that has a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapour and gas are or have been erupted from the earth's crust
Earthquake	An earthquake is an intense shaking of Earth's surface
Fault	A fault is a fracture, or break, in the Earth's crust
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface vertically above the focus of the earthquake
Aftershock	A smaller earthquake following the main shock of a large earthquake
Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance on the sea floor
Cyclone	A cyclone is a powerful spinning storm that contains strong winds and rain that swirl around the centre of the storm
Tornado	Tornadoes are violently spinning, funnel-shaped columns of air that stretch from the dark thunderclouds they form in all the way to the ground.



Our enquiry question is...
How are our lives influenced by the climate?
Our concept is...
Sustainable Development

Key Knowledge

The Earth's surface is called the crust. It is made up of different rocky sections called **tectonic plates**, which fit together like a puzzle covering Earth.

Tectonic hazards are threats caused by the movement of tectonic plates that have the potential to cause damage to life, property and the environment. The tectonic plates are either moving against, apart or past each other.

Climatic hazards are weather-related events which can cause harm to humans, property live and the environment.

Volcanoes erupt when molten rock called magma rises to the surface. Magma is formed when the earth's mantle melts. Melting may happen where tectonic plates are pulling apart or where one plate is pushed down under another.

Active - A volcano that has a recent history of eruptions and are likely to erupt again.

Dormant - A volcano that hasn't erupted for a very long time but may erupt at a future time.

Extinct - Volcanoes that are not expected to erupt in the future.

An **earthquake** occurs when two pieces of the earth's crust suddenly move past one another.

A **tsunami** is a giant wave or series of waves caused by a huge earthquake or volcanic eruption under the ocean. These occur from movement in the Earth's crust.

Cyclones, hurricanes and typhoons are all the same kind of storm, one that spins and is fed by warm air. The scientific name for all of these storms is **tropical cyclones**. These storms bring very strong winds and a lot of rain. They form over warm oceans and pick up energy as the warm air picks up water and rises.

Most **tornadoes**(sometimes called twisters)form when a strong updraft (an upward current of air) spins into a swirling column of air. An increase in wind speed and a change in wind direction cause the updraft to shift from horizontal to vertical.