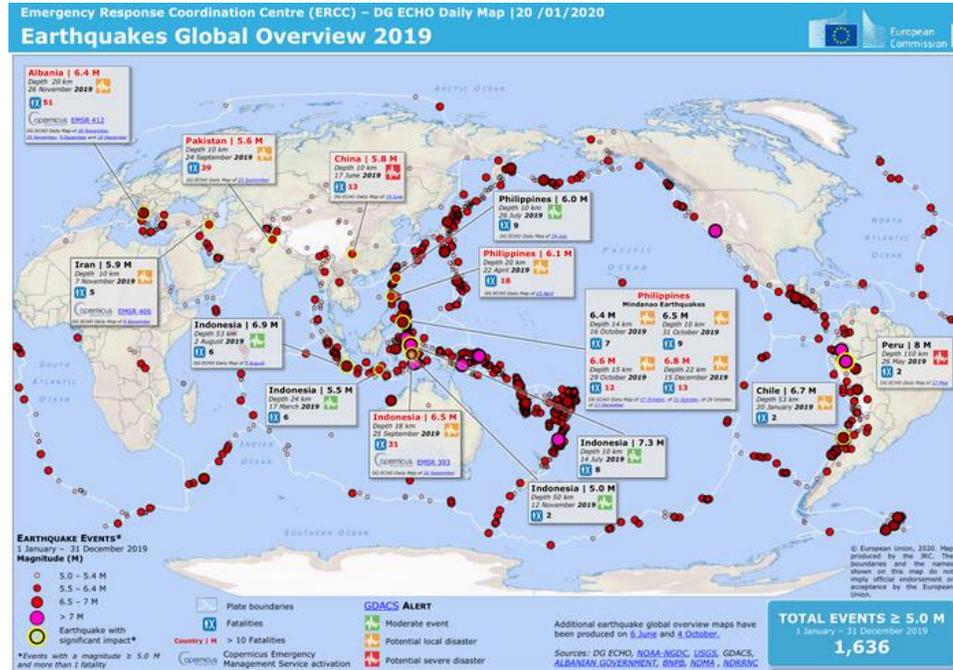


Using Geography to make the world a safer place: How can we make the world less hazardous?

To know the definitions of: convection currents, seismic waves, epicenter, focus, magnitude

Currents of hot and cooler magma that move the plates. Waves of energy sent out by an earthquake. The point where the earthquake begins on the surface of the earth. The point where an earthquake begins in the crust of the earth. The strength of an earthquake.

To be able to give locations of earthquakes based on map evidence.



To be able to sequence the causes of an earthquake.

Convection currents move the plates and pieces of rock become locked like teeth. As the plates try to move more and more tension and pressure builds up. When the pressure becomes too much the plates break free and waves of energy (seismic waves) are given out from the focus.

To know the difference between Mercalli scale and Richter scale.

The Mercalli scale is observed effects whereas the Richter scale is a measure of energy

To be able to complete a scatter graph

To be able to use a scatter graph to look for relationships.

Do stronger earthquakes cause more deaths?

To know the definitions for primary effects, secondary effects and responses.

Primary effects happen because the earthquakes, such as buildings collapse, secondary effects happen because of the primary effects such as homelessness. Responses are what people do after the earthquake such as rescue the injured.

To be able to locate Haiti



To know three reasons why some earthquakes are more deadly than others.

Size of population, type of area urban or rural, level of development, depth of the focus, time of day or year,

To be able to locate Christchurch



To be able to describe the effects of an earthquake.

People may be killed or injured. Homes may be destroyed. Transport and communication links may be disrupted. Water pipes may burst and water supplies may be contaminated. Shops and business may be destroyed. Looting may take place. The damage to transport and communication links can make trade difficult. Disease may spread. People may have to be re-housed, sometimes in refugee camps. The cost of rebuilding a settlement is high. Investment in the area may be focused only on repairing the damage caused by the earthquake. Income could be lost.

To know three responses to an earthquake.

Issuing warnings, Rescue teams searching for survivors, Providing treatment to injured people, Food, drink and shelter provided, Bodies recovered, Fires extinguished. Rebuilding and repairing properties
Rebuilding and repairing transport infrastructure, Improving building regulations, Restoring utilities such as water, electric and gas, Resettling local people, Developing opportunities for the economy to recover, Install monitoring equipment

To know three features which make an earthquake hazardous (review)

High magnitude, shallow focus, low levels of development, high population, urban areas.

To know three features which make an earthquake less hazardous (review)

Low magnitude, deep focus, high levels of development, having drills, low populations, rural areas

To know the definition of protection

Means constructing or adapting buildings so they are safe to live in. (E.g. earthquake proof building)

To know three features of an earthquake proof building

Cross bracing, bird cage structure, computer controlled weights on the roof, shock absorbers, shatter proof glass,

To know the difference between planning and protection

Knowing what to do if an earthquake hits, making buildings which are more likely to survive an earthquake.

To know the difference between short term responses and long term responses

Short term responses happen immediately such as rescuing the injured. Long term responses happen in the weeks and months after an earthquake.

To know two short term responses and two long term responses.

Issuing warnings, Rescue teams searching for survivors, Providing treatment to injured people, Food, drink and shelter provided, Bodies recovered, Fires extinguished. Rebuilding and repairing properties
Rebuilding and repairing transport infrastructure, Improving building regulations, Restoring utilities such as water, electric and gas, Resettling local people, Developing opportunities for the economy to recover, Install monitoring equipment