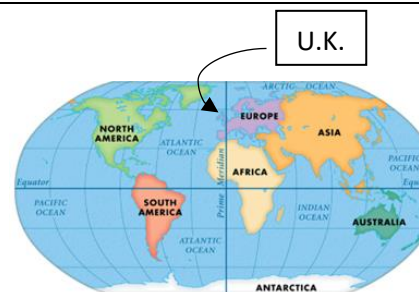


Key Words	Definitions
earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground.
natural disaster	Natural processes in the atmosphere, ocean or land that causes great damage.
plate boundary	Where two tectonic plates meet.
seismic	Relates to the movements within the Earth's crust.
tectonic plate	Large piece of the Earth's crust.
tsunami	A huge flood of sea water caused most often by an underwater earthquake.
volcano	A place where lava, pieces of rock or gas are or have been erupted from under the Earth's crust.

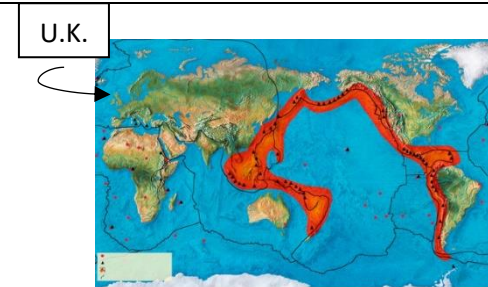
Where in the world are most of the volcanoes and earthquakes?



The equator is an imaginary line around the centre of the spherical Earth.



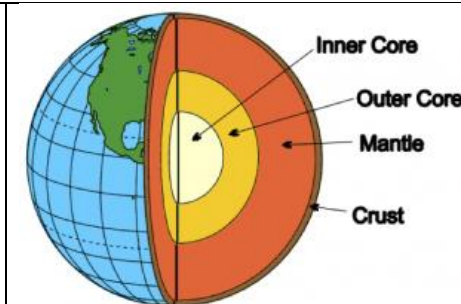
Often world maps are centred on the Meridian Line which runs through London. (Notice where the UK is on each map.)



This map is centred on the Pacific Ocean. Most of the world's volcanoes and earthquakes occur in an imaginary ring around the Pacific Ocean. Many tectonic plates meet along this imaginary ring.

Layers of the earth:

The crust, the thin outer layer of the Earth, is made up of huge pieces called tectonic plates. These pieces float on a thick layer of molten rock called the Mantle. Where they touch each other at their edges various processes can occur which can cause earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains. Underwater earthquakes can cause a tsunami (huge surges of sea water).



Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings

Key Dates:

- Community Woodland Sessions – 10th September
- Science Forces Woodland Sessions – date tbc



KEY VOCABULARY

force

a **push or a pull**

gravity

a force that **pulls objects towards the centre of the earth**

friction

a force caused by **two surfaces touching each other**

air resistance

a kind of friction that **slows objects down when they travel through air**

water resistance

a kind of friction that **slows objects down when they travel through water**

buoyancy

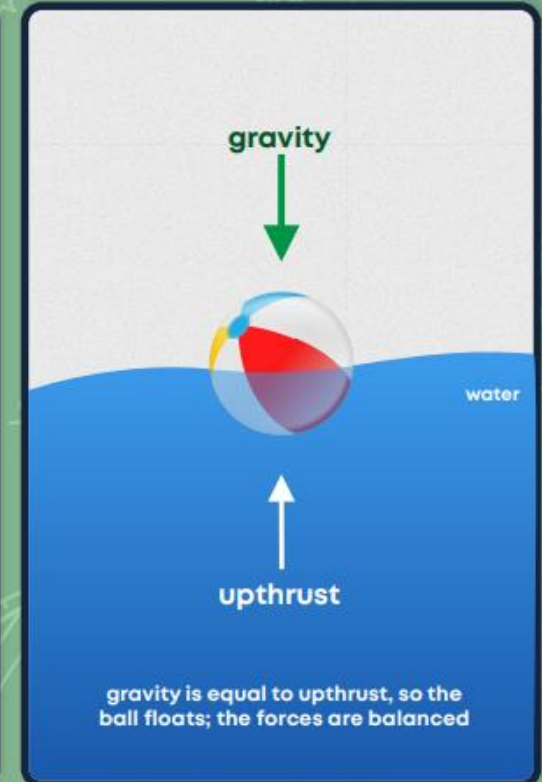
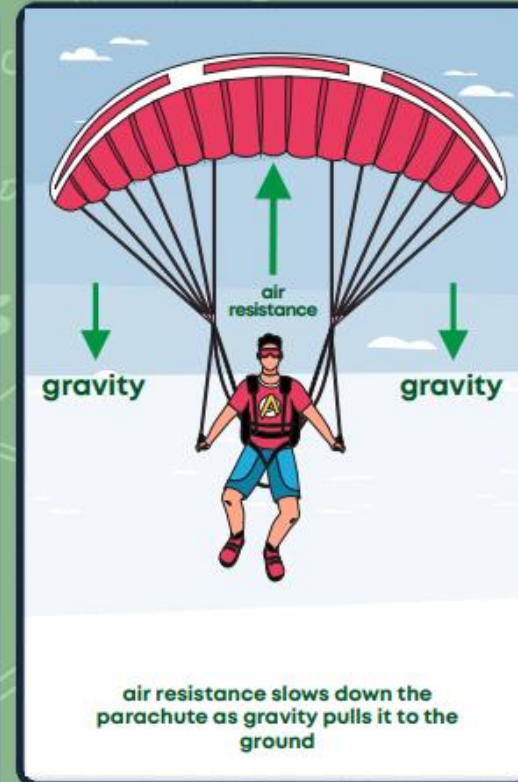
an object's **ability to float**

upthrust

a force that **pushes objects up** in water or air

streamline

to shape an object in a way that **reduces the effect of air resistance or water resistance**



pulley



lever



gear



**Sir Isaac Newton
(1643–1727)**

a scientist and mathematician who studied forces and helped us to understand how gravity works on earth

the scientific study of energy and forces is called physics; physics helps us to understand how the universe behaves