



Name: _____

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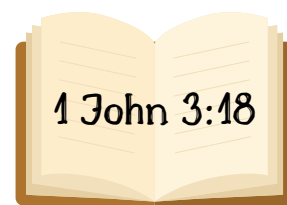
Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

- focus - the place where plates move inside the earth's crust; where the energy of an earthquake comes from
- tremor - a minor earthquake
- epicenter - where earthquake damage is often greatest; located above the focus
- tsunami - a set of giant ocean waves often caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
- vent - the opening of a volcano where magma, gases, hot ash, and rock can erupt
- lava - melted rock that flows from a volcano

Fill in the Blanks

- focus - the place where plates _____ inside the earth's _____; where the _____ of an earthquake comes from
- tremor - a _____ earthquake
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- tsunami - a set of giant ocean _____ often caused by underwater earthquakes or volcanic eruptions
- vent - the opening of a _____ where magma, gases, hot ash, and rock can erupt
- lava - _____ rock that flows from a volcano

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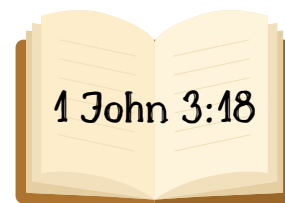
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Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

An earthquake is most likely to happen where there is a break between two moving plates or a fault like the San Andreas Fault in California.



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Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

P
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Step 1: Secure your space by identifying hazards and securing moveable items.



Step 2: Plan to be safe by creating a disaster plan and deciding how you will communicate in an emergency.



Step 3: Organize disaster supplies in convenient locations.



Step 4: Minimize financial hardship by organizing important documents, strengthening your property, and considering insurance.

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Step 5: Drop, Cover and Hold On when the earth shakes.



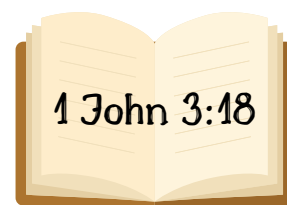
Step 6: Improve safety after earthquakes by evacuating if necessary, helping the injured, and preventing further injuries or damage.

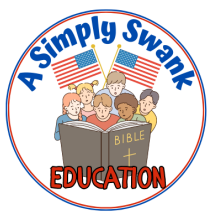
R
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Step 7: Reconnect and Restore daily life by reconnecting with others, repairing damage, and rebuilding community.

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Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

BE PREPARED

×

BUILD A KIT

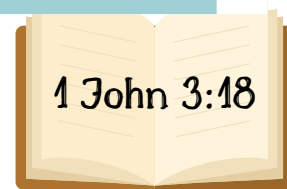
Plan to be on your own for at least 7-10 days



- Water (1 gallon per person, per day)
- Food (non-perishable)
- Medications
- Medical equipment
- First aid kit
- Can opener
- Radio
- Flashlight
- Personal hygiene items
- Tools
- Pet supplies
- Small bills
- Toilet paper
- Sturdy shoes
- Extra batteries
- Warm clothes
- Fire extinguisher
- Identification & important documents

! Keep a 7-10 day kit at home — also have smaller kits in your vehicle and at work

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WHEN IT HITS Where will you be?

BACKWOODS

Move away from cliffs and steep embankments where there might be falling debris or a landslide.

After the quake, get away from river beds, which may be carrying debris or surges of water and mud.

INDOORS

Avoid objects that could fall.

Don't go outside, or use stairs or elevators, until the shaking stops.

In crowded public places, such as a store, do not rush to the exit. Move away from shelves and other objects that could fall. In an auditorium or stadium, crouch down between the rows and cover your head and neck.

Duck under a sturdy table, desk or counter, and cover your head and neck to prevent injury from glass and debris. Hang onto a furniture leg and move with it if the shaking is severe.

Avoid bridges and underpasses.

Parking garages are especially vulnerable during quakes.

ON FOOT

If you're among high-rises, duck into a lobby. In other areas, move away from buildings. Falling bricks, debris and glass pose the greatest risks.

IN TRANSIT

If you are driving, stop your vehicle away from buildings, bridges and utility lines. Set your parking brake. Stay inside the car until shaking stops.

OUTSIDE

Move to an open area, away from buildings, streetlights and utility wires.

COASTLINE

If you are near the water, move to high ground immediately to escape a potential tsunami. If the epicenter is near, you could have only a few minutes before the first wave hits.



If there's no table, go to an inside wall, a corner of the room or lie down next to a couch.



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1 John 3:18

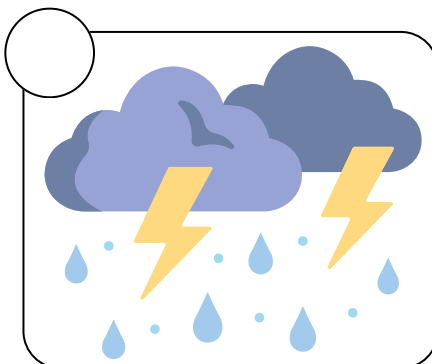
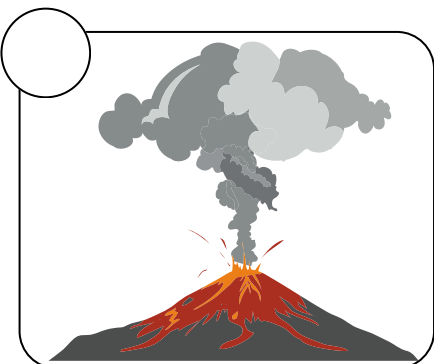
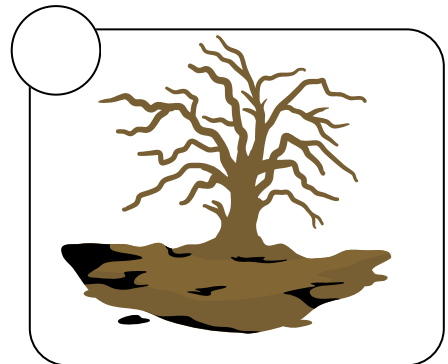
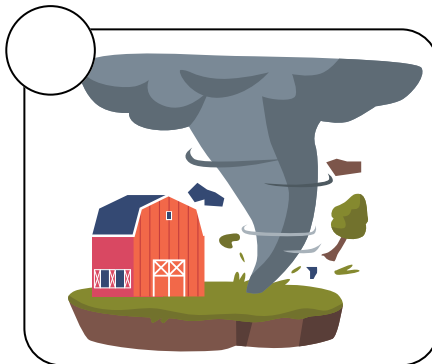
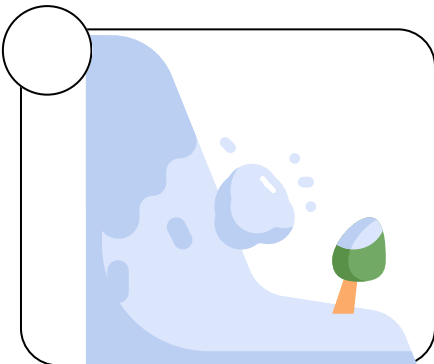
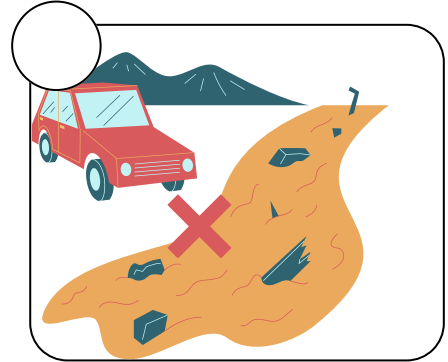
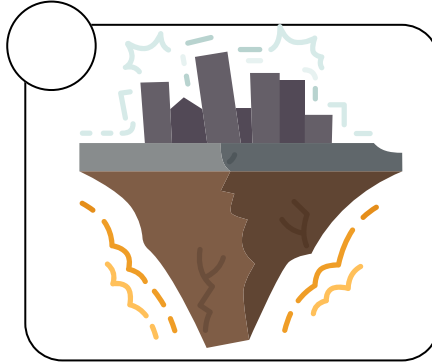
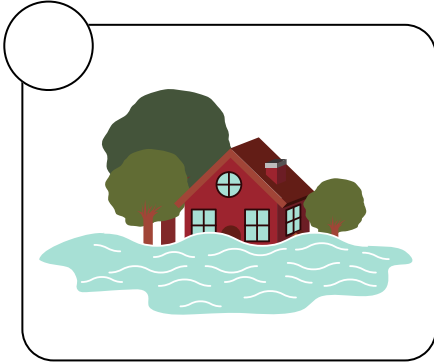


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Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

A. Match the pictures to the names of the natural disasters. Write the number inside the circle.



1 drought

2 volcanic eruption

3 tornado

4 flash flood

5 avalanche

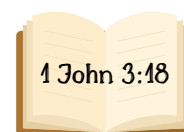
6 earthquake

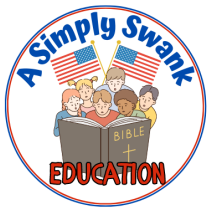
7 wildfire

8 landslide

9 thunderstorm

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Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

Read the questions below and underline the correct answer.

1. What is magma?

- a) A type of drink
- b) A type of rock that comes out of a volcano
- c) Molten rock that is found beneath the Earth's surface

2. What is the difference between magma and lava?

- a) Magma is hotter than lava
- b) Lava is thicker than magma
- c) Magma is found beneath the Earth's surface, while lava is found above ground

3. What is a composite volcano?

- a) A type of volcano that is tall and steep
- b) A type of volcano that is short and wide
- c) A type of volcano that is cone-shaped

4. What is an eruption?

- a) When a volcano becomes inactive
- b) When a volcano releases lava, ash, and gases
- c) When a volcano collapses in on itself

5. What is a shield volcano?

- a) A type of volcano that is tall and steep
- b) A type of volcano that is short and wide
- c) A type of volcano that is cone-shaped

6. What is a volcano?

- a) A type of tree
- b) A type of mountain that spews out hot rocks and ash
- c) A type of animal

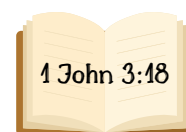
7. What is a cinder cone volcano?

- a) A type of volcano that is tall and steep
- b) A type of volcano that is short and wide
- c) A type of volcano that is cone-shaped

8. What is the most important thing to do if you live near a volcano?

- a) Take a picture
- b) Ignore it
- c) Listen to emergency officials and follow their instructions for evacuation or sheltering in place.

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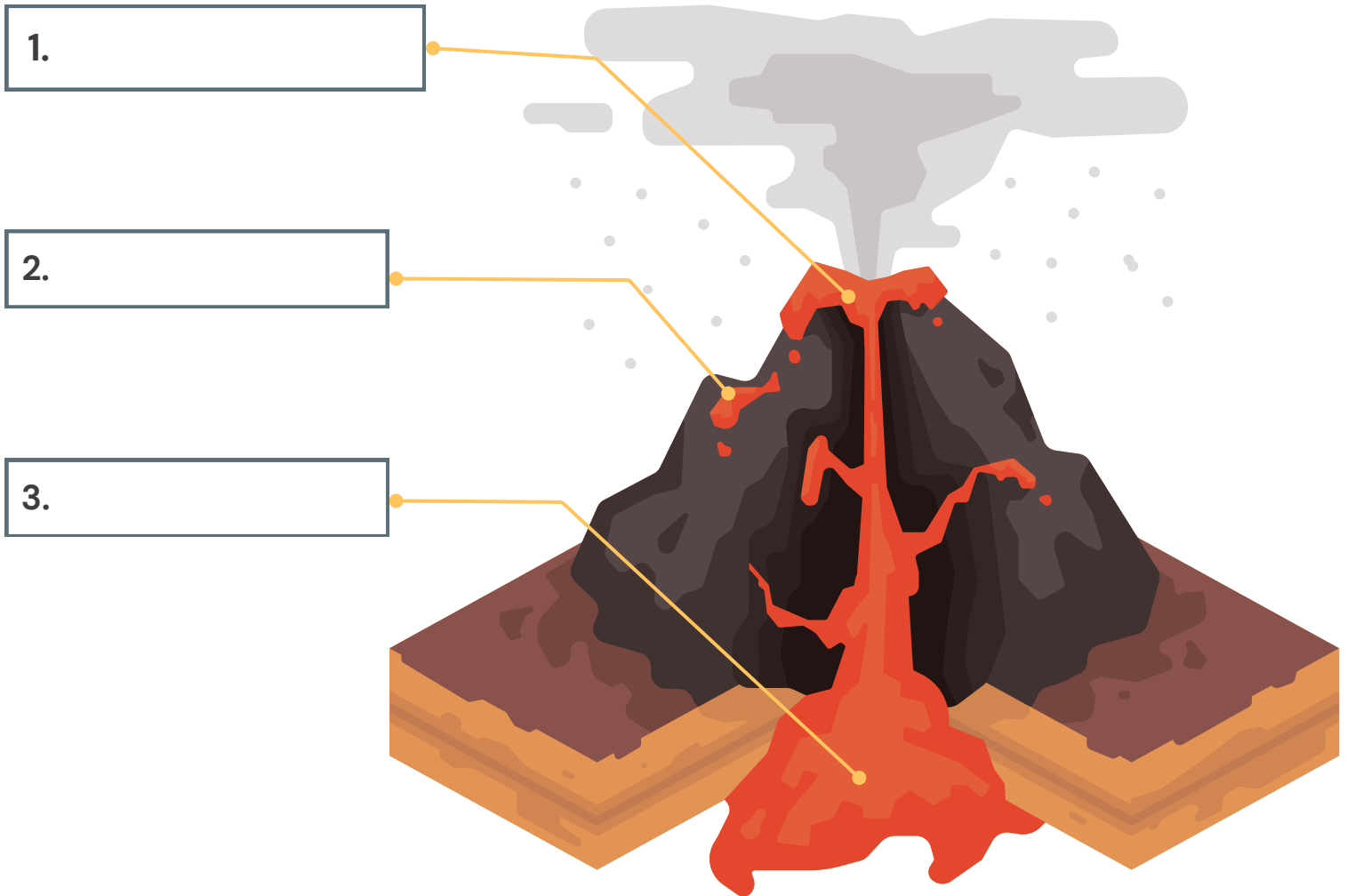


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Geological Events that Change the Earth's Surface

label the diagram of the volcano below:
vent, magma, lava



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