EARTHQUAKES

V ZVEZEK NAPIŠI NOVI NASLOV IN ODGOVORI NA VPRAŠANJA – KOLIKO VEŠ.

Piši kratke odgovore, kjer je to mogoče.

April 14, 1895, a big earthquake hit Ljubljana. The earthquake damaged buildings throughout the city. 7 to 12 people died.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW ABOUT EARTHQUAKES?

A lot of countries have earthquakes. Can you name some?

Why do these countries have earthquakes?

Why do scientists study earthquakes?

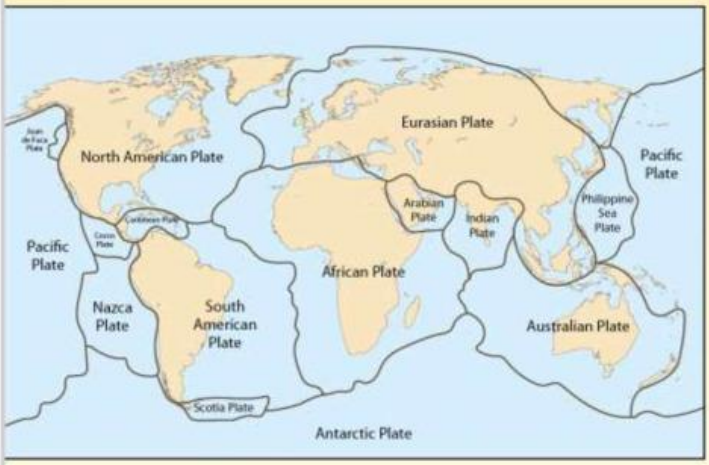
Is your school/house earthquake-resistant?

Do you know what you should do during an earthquake?

Earthquakes bring terrible problems. What are some of the problems?

SEDAJ PREBERI SPODNJE BESEDILO IN/ALI POSLUŠAJ BESEDILO – TUKAJ.

If you look at a map of the world, you'll see oceans and continents. Their shapes and positions look permanent, but they aren't. Look closely at the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa. They have a very similar shape. This is because 250 million years ago they were part of the same 'super-continent', known as Pangaea. Over time, the continents broke away. And they are still moving. The Mediterranean will probably disappear as the northern part of Africa joins Europe.



There is a theory, called *plate tectonics*, that explains why most earthquakes occur. The continents are part of the Earth's crust. This is a thin hard layer of rock 5–50 kilometres thick. It consists of large plates. These plates float on the hot, soft magma below. The heat in the magma makes the plates move. The plates move slowly and continuously. As they move, they slide up and down, past one another, collide or move apart. The movement of the plates produces faults, i.e. fractures in the Earth's rocky crust. Most earthquakes occur along a fault. Most faults lie beneath the surface of the Earth, but some, like the San Andreas Fault in California, are visible on the surface. So, the Earth looks like a cracked eggshell.

Earthquakes are among the most powerful events on Earth, and their results can be terrifying. They can damage buildings, bridges, dams, and other structures, as well as many natural features. Rock movements during an earthquake can make rivers change their course. Earthquakes can trigger landslides that cause great damage and loss of life. Large earthquakes beneath the ocean can create a series of huge waves called *tsunamis* that flood coasts for many miles.

Earthquakes almost never kill people directly. Instead, many people die because buildings, bridges, and other structures fall or collapse. Fires are another major danger during a quake. They can break out as electric wires break, and gas lines explode.

Earthquakes usually begin deep in the ground. The point in the Earth where the rocks first break is called the focus of the quake, also known as the hypocentre. The focus of most earthquakes lies less than 70 kilometres beneath the surface. The point on the surface of the Earth directly above the focus is known as the epicentre of the quake.

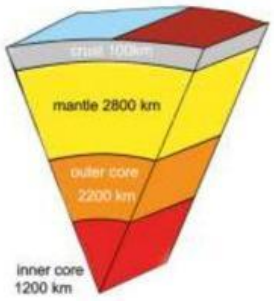
What to do during an earthquake to protect yourself? Stand under a doorframe or crouch under a table or chair until the shaking stops. You should not go outdoors until the shaking has stopped completely. Even then, you should be extremely careful. A large earthquake may be followed by many smaller quakes, called aftershocks. You should stay clear of walls, windows, and damaged structures, which could crash in an aftershock. People who are outdoors when an earthquake hits should quickly move away from tall trees, steep slopes, buildings, and power lines.

On 18 April, 1906, a terrible earthquake hit San Francisco. More than 3,000 people died and over 80% of the city was destroyed. What will happen to San Francisco in the future? Perhaps the plates will slide again and cause another terrible earthquake. Who knows?

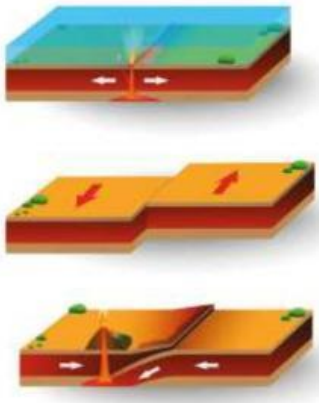
EARTHQUAKES

Glossary

permanent = trajen, stalen
to break away = odtrgati se, ločiti se
a plate = plošča
tectonics = tektonika (nauk o legi in sestavi zemeljskih plasti)
to occur = zgoditi se
the Earth's crust = zemeljska skorja
a layer of rock = plast/sloj kamenja
to float = plavati, lebdeti
magma = magma (žareča tekoča snov v zemeljski notranjosti)
continuously = nenehno, stalno
as they move = medtem ko se premikajo
to slide up and down = drseti gor in dol
to slide past one another = polzeti/drseti ena mimo druge
to collide = trčiti
to move apart = pomikati se narazen
a movement = gibanje, premik
a fault = prelomnica, razpoka
a fracture = lom, prelom
rocky = kamnit, skalnat
beneath the surface = pod površino/površjem
visible = viden, opazen
a cracked eggshell = počena jačna lupina
powerful = mogočen
terrifying = strašen, strahovit
damage = poškodovati; škoda
a dam = jez, nasip
natural features = naravne značilnosti
rock movements = premikanje skal
a course = tok (*reke*)
to trigger a landslide = sprožiti/povzročiti zemeljski plaz/udor
to cause great damage = povzročiti veliko škodo
loss of life = izguba življenja; žrtve
a series of huge waves = niz/vrsta velikanskih valov
to flood = poplaviti, preplaviti
to collapse = zrušiti se
another major danger = druga večja nevarnost
to break out = izbruhniti (požar)
electric wires = električne žice
gas lines = plinski vod/napeljava
deep in the ground = globoko v zemeljski notranjosti
a focus = žarišče
a hypocentre = hipocenter (žarišče potresa)
an epicentre = epicenter (mesto na površju točno nad žariščem potresa)
a doorframe = (vratni) podboj
to crouch = počeniti, skloniti se, splaziti se
an aftershock = popotresni sunek
to stay clear of = izogibati se, ogniti se, držati se stran od
damaged structures = poškodovane zgradbe
to crash = zrušiti se
steep slopes = strma pobočja
power lines = električni vodi



the Earth's rocky crust

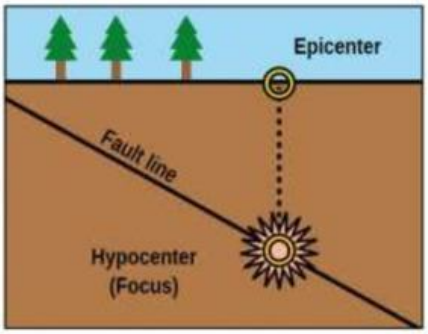

The plates slide up and down, past one another, collide or move apart.


a landslide


Buildings, bridges, and other structures collapse.


electric wires


gas lines




crouch under a table

SEDAJ POGLEJ TVOJE ODGOVORE V PRVI NALOGI. BI JIH SEDAJ ZNAL DOPOLNITI?

EARTHQUAKES

POVEŽI VPRAŠANJA IN ODGOVORE!

1Why is the east coast of South America similar in shape to the west coast of Africa?

2 How thick is the Earth's crust?

3 The Earth's crust consists of large plates. Upon what do the plates float?

4 How do these plates cause earthquakes? What do the plates do?

5 What does the movement of the plates cause in the Earth's crust?

6 Where do most earthquakes occur?

7 In California you can see a fault (i.e. a line between two big plates). What's it called? Which city is on this fault?

8 What can earthquakes damage?

9 What does the text say about the course of rivers?

10 What happens if earthquakes trigger landslides?

11 What do huge waves - called tsunamis - cause?

12 Why do many people die during earthquakes?

13 Why can fires break out during earthquakes?

14 Where do most earthquakes usually begin?

15 What do you have to do during an earthquake if you are indoors?

16 What do you have to do during an earthquake?

A Most earthquakes occur along a fault.

B Stand under a doorframe or crouch under a table or chair until the shaking stops.

C Because millions of years ago they were part of the same 'super-continent'. Over time, the continents broke away.

D Because buildings, bridges, and other structures fall or collapse.

E They float on the hot, soft magma below.

F Move away from tall trees, steep slopes, buildings, and power lines.

G It's between 5 and 50 kilometres thick.

H They cause faults.

I They flood coasts for many miles.

J The plates move slowly and continuously. As they move, they slide up and down, past one another, collide or move apart.

K They can damage buildings, bridges, dams, and other structures, as well as many natural features.

L They usually begin deep in the ground.

M An earthquake can make rivers change their course.

N It's called the San Andreas Fault. San Francisco lies on this fault.

O They can break out as electric wires break, and gas pipelines explode.

P It causes great damage and loss of life.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16