

## Earthquakes

The earth's surface is made up of large, flat pieces of \_\_\_\_\_ that fit together like a giant 3D jigsaw puzzle. They are called \_\_\_\_\_ plates. The place where these plates meet is called a \_\_\_\_\_. These plates move very slowly and sometimes they rub against each other or collide. When this happens, a wave of energy is forced to the \_\_\_\_\_, causing tremors and \_\_\_\_\_.

Earthquakes are very \_\_\_\_\_. They can leave large cracks in the \_\_\_\_\_, make buildings collapse, or set off avalanches of snow or landslides of mud and rocks.

If an earthquake happens at the bottom of the ocean, waves of \_\_\_\_\_ can be forced upwards. This forms into a huge wave called a \_\_\_\_\_. When a tsunami reaches \_\_\_\_\_, the force of the water can topple buildings and sweep away cars and trees. In December 2004, a massive 9.0 \_\_\_\_\_ earthquake occurred in the Indian Ocean. The resulting tsunamis crashed into several \_\_\_\_\_, including Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand. 300,000 people died.

If an earthquake occurs, it is safer to stay inside and take cover under a \_\_\_\_\_. If there are no \_\_\_\_\_, crouch by an inside wall with your arms covering your head and \_\_\_\_\_. Stay away from bookcases, windows and light fittings. Hold tight to something \_\_\_\_\_ until the \_\_\_\_\_ stops.

Many major cities are built on fault \_\_\_\_\_, such as Tokyo and Los Angeles. Their buildings are designed to cope with the \_\_\_\_\_ movement and people are given \_\_\_\_\_ on what to do if an earthquake occurs.

Problems occurring after an earthquake include: \_\_\_\_\_, a need for food, water and medical supplies and the risk of \_\_\_\_\_ spreading through temporary shelters due to poor sanitation.

tsunami	shakes	tables	surface	tectonic	table	lessons	shaking	countries	dangerous	face
ground	rock	land	solid	disease	aftershocks	magnitude	water	fault	lines	tectonic

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## Earthquakes

The earth's surface is made up of large, flat pieces of **rock** that fit together like a giant 3D jigsaw puzzle. They are called **tectonic** plates. The place where these plates meet is called a **fault**. These plates move very slowly and sometimes they rub against each other or collide. When this happens, a wave of energy is forced to the **surface**, causing tremors and **shakes**.

Earthquakes are very **dangerous**. They can leave large cracks in the **ground**, make buildings collapse, or set off avalanches of snow or landslides of mud and rocks.

If an earthquake happens at the bottom of the ocean, waves of **water** can be forced upwards. This forms into a huge wave called a **tsunami**. When a tsunami reaches **land**, the force of the water can topple buildings and sweep away cars and trees. In December 2004, a massive 9.0 **magnitude** earthquake occurred in the Indian Ocean. The resulting tsunamis crashed into several **countries**, including Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India and Thailand. 300,000 people died.

If an earthquake occurs, it is safer to stay inside and take cover under a **table**. If there are no **tables**, crouch by an inside wall with your arms covering your head and **face**. Stay away from bookcases, windows and light fittings. Hold tight to something **solid** until the **shaking** stops.

Many major cities are built on fault **lines**, such as Tokyo and Los Angeles. Their buildings are designed to cope with the **tectonic** movement and people are given **lessons** on what to do if an earthquake occurs.

Problems occurring after an earthquake include: **aftershocks**, a need for food, water and medical supplies and the risk of **disease** spreading through temporary shelters due to poor sanitation.

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