ACTIVITY

VOLCANOES AND EARTHQUAKES:

Instructions:
• Record your own newscast.
• New cast should last between one minute and two minutes.
• New cast will be recorded in groups of two.
• You must start introducing yourself.

Topic:
• Choose between earthquakes and volcanoes.
• You can be creative and invent an earthquake and volcano disaster.
• Although you can be creative in your bulletin you have to mention the next contents:
  o Volcanoes:
    ▪ What is a volcano?
      A volcano is a mountain that opens downward to a pool of molten rock below the surface of the earth. When pressure builds up, eruptions occur. Gases and rock shoot up through the opening and spill over or fill the air with lava fragments. Eruptions can cause lateral blasts, lava flows, hot ash flows, mudslides, avalanches, falling ash and floods. Volcano eruptions have been known to knock down entire forests. An erupting volcano can trigger tsunamis, flash floods, earthquakes, mudflows and rockfalls.
    ▪ What are the different stages of volcanoes?
      Scientists have categorized volcanoes into three main categories: active, dormant, and extinct. An active volcano is one which has recently erupted and there is a possibility that it may erupt soon. A dormant volcano is one which has not erupted in a long time but there is a possibility it can erupt in the future. An extinct volcano is one which has erupted thousands of years ago and there’s no possibility of eruption.
    ▪ Mention some volcano part:
      ![Volcano Diagram]
      - Crater: Created after eruption when the top is blown off the volcano.
      - Secondary vent: Smaller outlets through which magma escapes.
      - Magma chamber: Collection of magma inside the Earth below the volcano.
    ▪ Finally, you can speak about damages produced by the volcano.
Earthquakes:

- **What is an earthquake?**
  They are sudden movements of the tectonic plates that fracture. They can also occur owing to volcanic eruptions.

- **Where has been located the hypocentre and Epicentre?**
  They have destructive seismic waves that expand the movement and their origin are really located at two points:

- **What has been the intensity?**
  - The intensity of the earthquakes is known thanks to the seismographs, which base on the Richter Magnitude Scale.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Magnitude</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Earthquake effects</th>
<th>Frequency of occurrence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 2.0</td>
<td>Micro</td>
<td>Micro earthquakes, not felt.</td>
<td>Continual</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.0-2.9</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Gently felt, but recorded.</td>
<td>1,000 per year (on average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.0-3.9</td>
<td>Minor</td>
<td>Often felt, but rarely causes damage.</td>
<td>130,000 per year (on average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.0-4.9</td>
<td>Light</td>
<td>Noticeable shaking of indoor items, rattling noises. Significant damage unlikely.</td>
<td>1,510 per year (on average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.0-5.9</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>Can cause major damage to poorly constructed buildings, some small damage to well-designed buildings.</td>
<td>1,519 per year (on average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.0-6.9</td>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Can cause serious damage in areas up to 100 km wide.</td>
<td>134 per year</td>
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<tr>
<td>7.0-7.9</td>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Can cause serious damage in areas up to several hundred kilometres wide.</td>
<td>15 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.0-8.9</td>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Can cause serious damage in areas up to several thousand kilometres wide.</td>
<td>1 per year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.0-9.9</td>
<td>Great</td>
<td>Devastating in areas several tens of thousands of kilometres wide.</td>
<td>1 per 10 years (on average)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.0+</td>
<td>Massive</td>
<td>Never recorded, widespread devastation across very large areas.</td>
<td>Extremely rare (Unknown: May not be possible)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Finally, you can give some advises in which you tell people how they have to act in this situations.