



Friday 9th July 2021

To be able to understand what a tsunami is and recreate my own

Waiting task:

An introduction to tsunamis



On a piece of paper, write down everything you know about tsunamis



With Mr Morrison

CAW Online Learning Expectations

So that we can learn online:

I will listen when my teacher is talking. *Stay near to your laptop/tablet so that you can hear your teacher.*

I will be on time. *Get your laptop/tablet ready before your session is going to start. Sit at a table and have some paper and a pencil with you. Your teacher will start at the time you have been given.*

I will be respectful. *Take turns to speak or ask questions. Click on the raise hand button and wait for your teacher to give you a turn to speak. If you want to answer 'yes' or 'no' click on these buttons.*

I will be kind. *Think before you send messages. Is this true? helpful? necessary? kind?*

I will be ready for learning. *Wear appropriate clothes and try not to have breaks during the session e.g. having a drink or going to the toilet.*

If possible please can you wear headphones to help prevent distractions during the lessons!



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How to ask/answer questions...

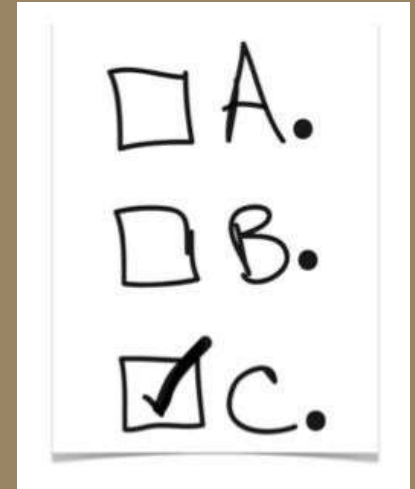
These signs show you how I would like your answers...



You can type
your answer



You can put your hand
up if you would like to
be unmuted to share
your answer



I will give you some
answers and you will
choose the one you
think is correct!

Let's recap...

In Paragon we learn about History...



or



History is the study of past events



What time in history are we learning about? Today we are carrying out a geography lesson.



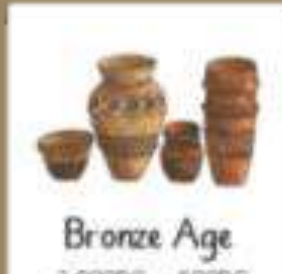
Mesozoic Era

250,000,000
years ago



Stone Age

15,000 BC -
2,500 BC



Bronze Age

3,000 BC -
800 BC



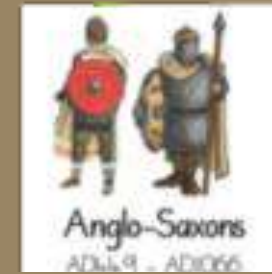
Iron Age

800 BC -
AD43



Romans in Britain

AD43 -
AD410



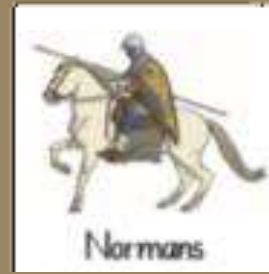
Anglo-Saxons

AD410 -
AD1066



Vikings

AD793 -
AD1066



Normans

AD1066 -
AD154



Middle Ages

AD154 -
AD1485



Tudors

AD1485 -
AD1603



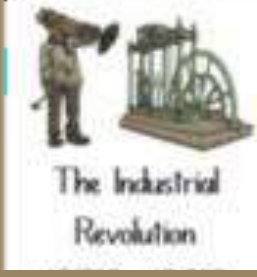
Georgians

AD1714 -
AD1837



Empire and Sea
Power

AD1714 -
AD1837



The Industrial
Revolution

AD1760 -
AD1820



Victorians

AD1837 -
AD1901



World Wars

WW1 - 1914 - 1918
WW2 - 1939 - 1945



Modern Britain

1945 - now

Let's recap...

In Paragon we also learn about Geography ...

Geography is the study of the earth's physical features and its people.

Where are we learning about?

Anywhere where there are
tectonic plates under water.


















or



Let's get warmed up!



Spell Your Own Workout!

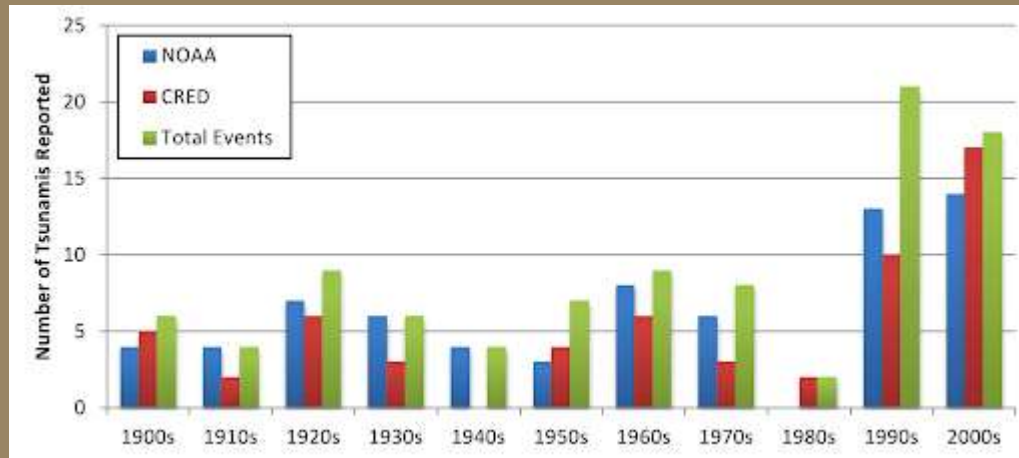
A sit ups  15 times	B burpees  15 times	C press ups  15 times	D lunges  15 times	E squats  15 times	F frog jumps  15 times	G toe touches  15 times
H high knees  15 times	I star jumps  15 times	J jump lunges  15 times	K sofa dips  15 times	L tuck jumps  15 times	M arm circles  15 times	N sprint on spot  15 seconds
O leg lift  15 seconds	P plank  15 seconds	Q bicycle legs  15 seconds	R jumping jacks  15 seconds	S jog on spot  15 seconds	T balance (right)  15 seconds	U jump  15 seconds
V heel flicks  15 seconds	W wall sit  15 seconds	X balance(left leg)  15 seconds	Y tree pose  15 seconds	Z floss  15 seconds	<p>Spell out your name and note down each move you need to do for each letter - this makes your own personal workout!</p> <p>Next, why not try a friend, family member or celebrity's name?</p>	

An introduction to tsunamis!



UPDATE - 5 December 2018

The 28 September 2018 magnitude 7.5 Palu, Indonesia earthquake (0.178°S, 119.840°E, depth 13 km) **occurred** at 1002 UTC. The major earthquake triggered catastrophic liquefaction, landslides, and a near-field **tsunami** that resulted in direct damage, impact, economic loss, and loss of life.



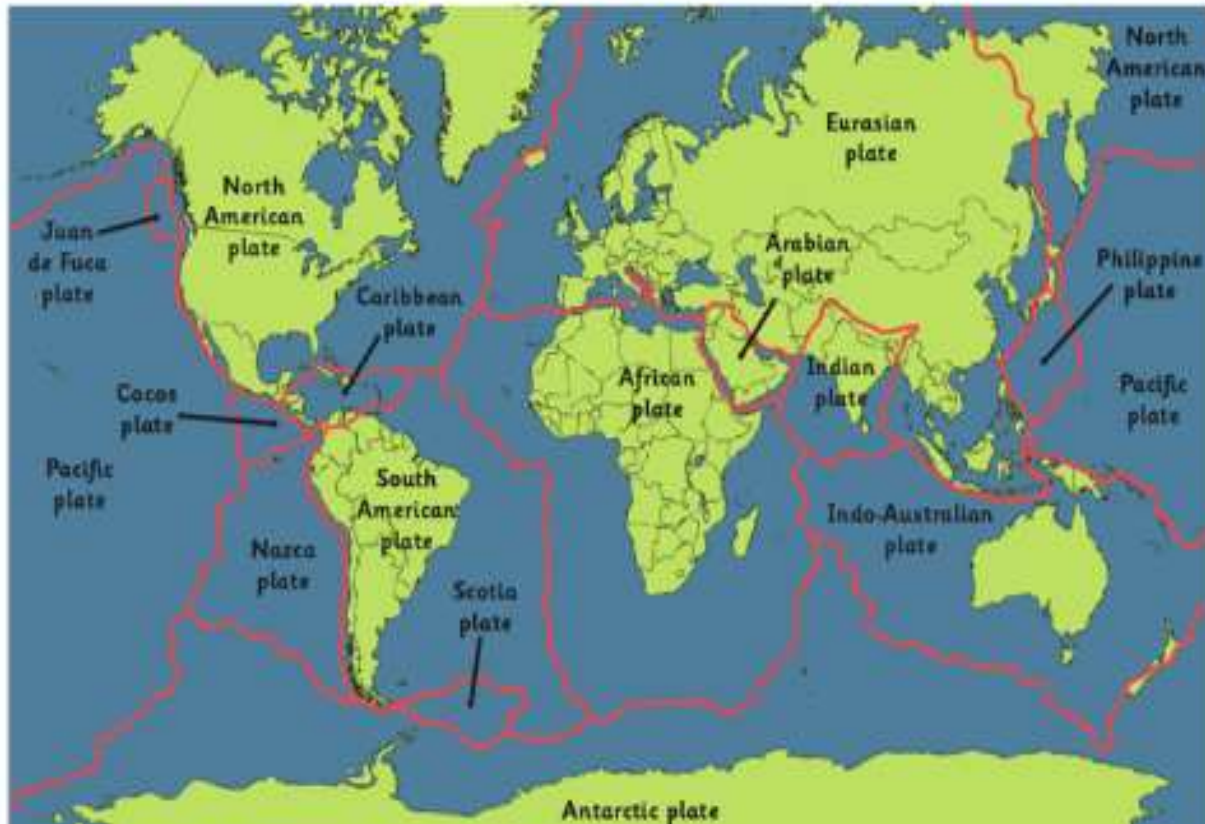
Comparing Earthquakes

Mercalli Intensity	Effect
I	Felt by no-one.
II	Felt by very few people. Hanging objects may swing.
III	Felt by many but they don't realise it is an earthquake.
IV	Felt indoors by most people. Vibrations similar to a lorry hitting a building.
V	Felt by nearly everyone. Sleeping people may be woken. Trees and telegraph poles sway.
VI	Felt by all. People run outside. Furniture moves. Slight damage to property.
VII	Felt by all. People run outside. Moderate damage to buildings
VIII	Specially designed buildings damaged, others collapse.
IX	All buildings damaged. Cracks appear in ground.
X	Many buildings destroyed. Ground is badly cracked.
XI	Almost all buildings destroyed. Wide cracks in the ground. Water, gas and electric out of action.
XII	Total destruction. Waves seen on the ground.

Let's recap! Tectonic Plates



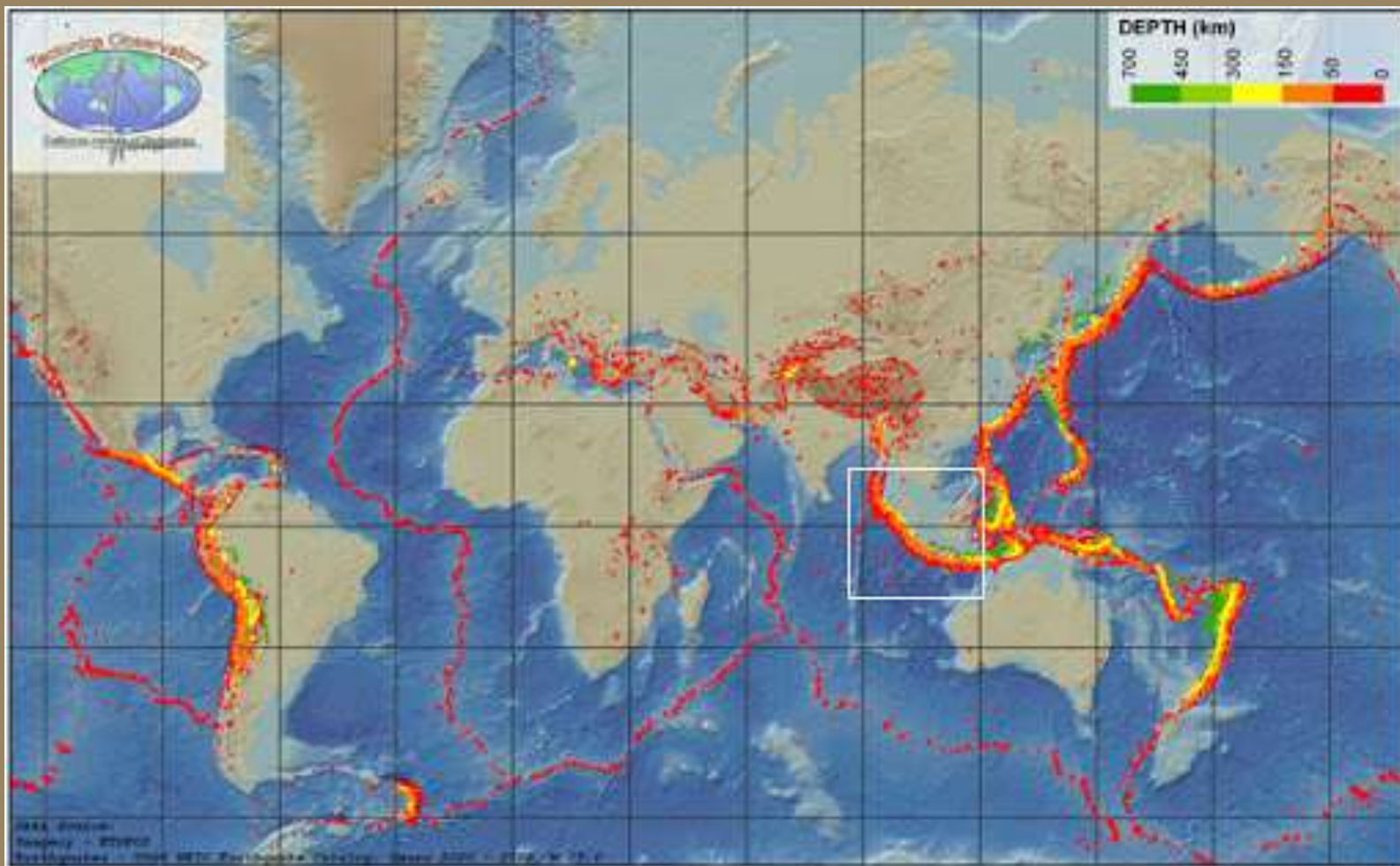
The Earth's crust isn't one solid layer. It is broken up into huge areas called tectonic plates that float on top of the mantle.



First, grab two pieces of paper.

Next, push them, slides them and rub them into one another.

Last, what happens?



Tsunamis

Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning 'harbour wave'. One of the most common causes of a tsunami is an earthquake on the tectonic plates under the ocean. The earthquake causes a large amount of water to be displaced rapidly, triggering a series of waves to move through deep water. The waves increase in size once they reach the shallow water near the shore. A tsunami can move quickly once on land and can have the strength to fell buildings and carry with it everything in its wake. The waves can pick up debris such as trees, pieces of buildings and vehicles, which can add to the devastation.



Some warning signs that a tsunami might be coming include a sudden rise in sea level, the sea retreating from the beach or unusual noises coming from the sea (a loud rumbling sound). Alongside these natural signals, many areas susceptible to tsunamis have official warning systems. These may include signage near the coast, sirens and media announcements. It is important to know the process to follow during a tsunami in your area. Having access to emergency supplies and getting to higher ground are the usual recommended actions. Some areas have evacuation maps telling you where you need to go. If you cannot escape a tsunami, get as high up as possible in a tree or building or try to hold onto something buoyant until help arrives.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MfsugkikLJI>

Tsunami of 2004



230,000 people
Nearly 230,000 **people died in the 2004 Indian Ocean earthquake and tsunami**, making it
one of the deadliest disasters in modern history. 26 Dec 2019



Learning Task

Instructions



1 Place crumpled newspaper into half of a long container.



2 Place mud onto the newspaper and compress it to form slope.



3 Place cardboard houses onto the mud.



4 Pour water into the end of the container.



5 Thrust a piece of cardboard through the water.



You are going to be re-enacting the movement of a tsunami. Find a cooking tray and scrunch some newspaper onto one end. *Mud is optional, but if you can grab any from outside, all the better!* Place Lego / cardboard houses on top of the newspaper and *mud*. Pour water into the other side of the tray and then give it a good shake or thrust the water with a piece of cardboard. It is likely that the houses will be destroyed, re-enacting a tsunami. Remember to take pictures! Follow the instructions below carefully.



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Ways to keep in touch and take part in learning:



- Please see the CAW Live Lessons tab on the school website to access this PowerPoint and your Learning Task.
- Remember you can email any home learning work to:
cawhomelearning@gmail.com
- Don't forget you can still use Purple Mash to stay in touch with your friends and teachers!



Any questions?



or

