

## Earthquakes (potresi)

Učenci pozdravljeni! Danes začenjamo s temo o potresih. Prepričana sem, da o potresih veste že veliko, v tem tednu pa se boste o tej temi poučili še v angleščini.

### 1. **Odpi učbenik na strani 62.**

Preberi vprašanja pri **nalogi 1** in **USTNO** odgovori na njih.

2. **Pri nalogi 2 je 15 vprašanj**, na katera bo potrebno odgovoriti. Odgovore boš poiskal v besedilu na straneh 62 in 63. Najprej se prepričaj, ali razumeš vsa vprašanja. Pomoč poišči v slovarčku (**Glossary**) na strani 63 – prevode besed si zapiši kar v učbenik nad besedo.



3. **Sedaj besedilo 2x poslušaj** – klikni na [Earthquakes.mp3](#). Med poslušanjem kar v učbeniku podčrtaj odgovore v besedilu; podčrtane odgovore označi z ustreznimi števkami – glej primer:

Example: *Earthquake* is a shaking of the ground, and it happens when the earth rocky's outer shell suddenly breaks and shifts. Earthquakes are among the most powerful events on earth, and their results can be terrifying. They can damage buildings, bridges, dams, and other structures, 1. ← Ta enka pomeni, da je podčrtana poved odgovor na 1. vprašanje. as well as many natural features. Rock movements during an earthquake can make

Ti je uspelo poiskati odgovore na vsa vprašanja?

**Preveri v rešitvah na koncu tega dokumenta.**



4. Danes si spoznal veliko novega besedišča. **Še enkrat preberi slovarček (Glossary) na strani 63.** **Sedaj v zvezek napiši naslov Earthquakes (potresi) – U str. 62, 63.** V besedilu v rumenem okvirju (na 2. strani tega dokumenta) imaš po točkah obnovljeno besedilo o potresih. Te točke so poleg tega tudi odgovori na 15 vprašanj iz učbenika. V besedilu manjkajo določene besede, ki pa jih imaš po slovensko napisane v oklepajih. Tvoja naloga je, da s pomočjo slovarčka v učbeniku prevedeš besede v angleščino. **V zvezek napiši le rešitve ter pripiši slovenske besede iz oklepajev. Če imaš možnost, besedilo natisni, dopolni in ga prilepi v zvezek.**

## Earthquake is a shaking of the ground.

1. **Earthquakes** can **damage** \_\_\_\_\_ (zgradbe), \_\_\_\_\_ (mostovi), \_\_\_\_\_ (jezovi) and other structures.
  2. **Earthquakes** can **make** \_\_\_\_\_ (reke) **change** their \_\_\_\_\_ (tok).
  3. They can **trigger** \_\_\_\_\_ (zemeljski plazovi) that cause great \_\_\_\_\_ (škoda) and loss of \_\_\_\_\_ (izguba življenja).
  4. Huge \_\_\_\_\_ (valovi) called \_\_\_\_\_ (cunamiji) **flood** \_\_\_\_\_ (obale) for many miles.
  5. During earthquakes, many **people die** because buildings, bridges, etc. fall or \_\_\_\_\_ (zrušiti se).
  6. **Fires break out** when electric \_\_\_\_\_ (žice) break and gas pipelines \_\_\_\_\_ (eksplozirati).
  7. The \_\_\_\_\_ (plošče) move \_\_\_\_\_ (počasi) all the time.
  8. The movement of these plates produces \_\_\_\_\_ (prelomnice/razpoke).
  9. Most earthquakes \_\_\_\_\_ (zgoditi se) **along a fault**.
  10. Most earthquakes usually **begin** \_\_\_\_\_ (globoko) in the ground.
  11. **The point in the earth** where the rocks first break is called the \_\_\_\_\_ (žarišče) or the **hypocentre**.
  12. The focus of most earthquakes lies less than 70 km \_\_\_\_\_ (pod) the \_\_\_\_\_ (površje).
  13. **The point on the surface** of the earth directly above the focus is called the \_\_\_\_\_ (središče potresa).
  14. If you are **indoors**, you should **stand under** the \_\_\_\_\_ (podboj vrat) or **crouch under the table**. You should **stay away** from \_\_\_\_\_ (okna) and \_\_\_\_\_ (zidovi). Don't try to leave the building until the shaking has stopped.
  15. If you are **outdoors**, you should **move away** from tall trees, \_\_\_\_\_ (strma pobočja), buildings and \_\_\_\_\_ (električni vodi).
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## REŠITVE:

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### **EARTHQUAKES**

*Earthquake* is a shaking of the ground, and it happens when the earth's rocky outer shell suddenly breaks and shifts. Earthquakes are among the most powerful events on earth, and their results can be terrifying. They can damage buildings, bridges, dams, and other structures. **1.** as well as many natural features. Rock movements during an earthquake can make **2.** rivers change their course. Earthquakes can trigger landslides that cause great damage and **3.** loss of life. Large earthquakes beneath the ocean can create a series of huge waves called tsunamis that flood coasts for many miles. **4.** Earthquakes almost never kill people directly. Instead, many people die because buildings, **5.** bridges, and other structures fall or collapse. Fires are another major danger during a quake. They can break out as electric wires break, and **6.** gas pipelines explode.

There is a theory, called *plate tectonics*, that

explains why most earthquakes occur. According to this theory, the earth's outer shell consists of a number of large plates. The plates move slowly and continuously. **7.** As they move, they collide, move apart, or slide past one **8.** another. The movement of the plates produces **8.** faults, i.e. fractures in the earth's rocky outer **8.** shell. Most earthquakes occur along a fault **9.** Most faults lie beneath the surface of the earth, but some, like the San Andreas Fault in California, are visible on the surface.

Earthquakes usually begin deep in the ground **10.** The point in the earth where the rocks first break is called the focus, also known as the **11.** hypocentre, of the quake. The focus of most **11.** earthquakes lies less than 70 kilometres **12.** beneath the surface. The point on the surface of **12.** the earth directly above the focus is known as **12.** the epicentre of the quake **13.**

What to do during an earthquake to protect

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yourself? Stand under a doorframe or crouch **14.** under a table or chair until the shaking stops. **14.** You should not go outdoors until the shaking **14.** 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, **14.** windows, and damaged structures, which could **14.** crash in an aftershock.

People who are outdoors when an earthquake hits should quickly move away from tall trees, **15.** steep slopes, buildings, and power lines. **15.**