

This case study of the Indian Ocean 2004 tsunami covers the causes and effects of the disaster.

There is an annotated map as well as photos and news reports. There is a series of facts to explain that some pupils may find difficult, so the **basics** 'Your turn' questions on the OxBor CD-ROM may help them.

Difficult vocabulary

tsunami, Richter, pressure, jolts, epicentre, exposing, recedes, corpses

Suggestions for helping your pupils

Show pupils pages 130 and 131 in **geog.1**.

- Explain that the red writing on the map is showing the time since the earthquake happened.
- Show pupils that boxes 1 and 2 are the causes and the rest are effects.
- To explain how an earthquake can lead to a tsunami, ask pupils to imagine a bath full of water and then a large brick being dropped into it. Ripples will come from where the brick was dropped. Although an earthquake happens underneath the water not from above, the result is the same.

basics 'Your turn' questions



Versions of questions 1 and 2 in **geog.1**, specially written for lower-ability pupils.

If the targeted pupils complete these questions, you could direct them to 'Your turn' question 3 in **geog.1**.

Skills practised:

- Geography skills: using a map
- PLTS effective participators: engaging with issues of global concern
- Thinking skills: matching cause and effect

Answers:

1 A tsunami is a large wave caused by an earthquake underneath the sea.

2 The matched pairs are:

- The tsunami reached lots of countries because it happened in the Indian Ocean, which has lots of countries around it.
- The tsunami reached places at different times because of the time it took to travel through the water.
- Lots of people died in Indonesia because there wasn't time to escape and the wave was really big there.
- Out at sea the wave couldn't be felt because it was only about a meter high there.
- The Philippines was safe from the wave because it was sheltered behind other islands.

basics worksheet



The worksheet **Spot the difference** requires pupils to compare photos of Kalutara in Sri Lanka before and after a tsunami to identify the damage done.

It could be used as a pair activity for a starter, taking about 5 minutes.

Skills practised:

- Thinking skills: comparing

Answers: The main differences are:

- The water has gone further inland.
- The buildings are flattened.
- There is more bare mud.
- You can't see the sandy beach any more.
- Trees have gone.
- The water looks churned up.