

SCHEME OF WORK - GEOGRAPHY**SSS 3 - FIRST TERM**

| WEEKS | TOPICS |
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| 1 | Revision of last terms work/earthquakes |
| 2 | Earthquakes (contd.) |
| 3 | Volcanicity |
| 4 | Karst(Limestone)Topography |
| 5 | Denudational Processes |
| 6 | Weathering |
| 7 | Mass movement |
| 8 | Climatic change |
| 9 | ECOWAS |
| 10 | Trade (World) |
| 11 | Revision |
| 12 | Examination |
| 13 | Examination |

WEEK ONE

Revision of last term's work/Earthquakes

TOPIC: EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake is a violent tremor in the earth crust which send out a series of vibrating waves in all directions.

These are sudden movement or vibrations of in the earth crust. They occur as a result of disturbances within and below the earth crust

CAUSES OF EARTHQUAKES

Most earthquakes one caused by sudden movement within the earth crust particularly where there are fractures of faults, stress is built up within the earth crust when a certain point of tension or intensity is reached, cracked or ships occurs within the earth crust. This produce the shock effect that sands but vibrations.

The point at which the shock originates is caved in a nut shell earthquakes are caused by the development of faults or cracks in the crust which results from the collision between the tectonic plains.

The movement of molten rock below or within crust or the sudden release or stress which are slowly built up along the plain. The point at which the shuck originates is called Origin or Focus and the point on the earth surface directly above the focus or where the shock waves first meet the surface with Intensity of earthquake is called seismograph. This instrument...