

Topic: Study of natural disasters in Japan.

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Aim: to study the problem of disasters in Japan.

Objectives:

- 1) to give a definition of natural disasters around the world
- 2) to find out the most dangerous natural disasters in Japan
- 3) to indentify the most frequent disasters in Japan
- 4) to learn why the are so many natural disasters on the territory of Japan
- 5) to learn is it possible to prevent or stop a natural phenomenon
- 6) to find out how the Japan se act during and after emergencies



Introduction: Natural disasters are frequent in Japan I housands of people sufte from them. Let`s explore the cause of the most common natural disasters and find out if thas can be Predicted and pnevented in advance.



The most frequent disasters in Japan are tsunamis and earthquakes.

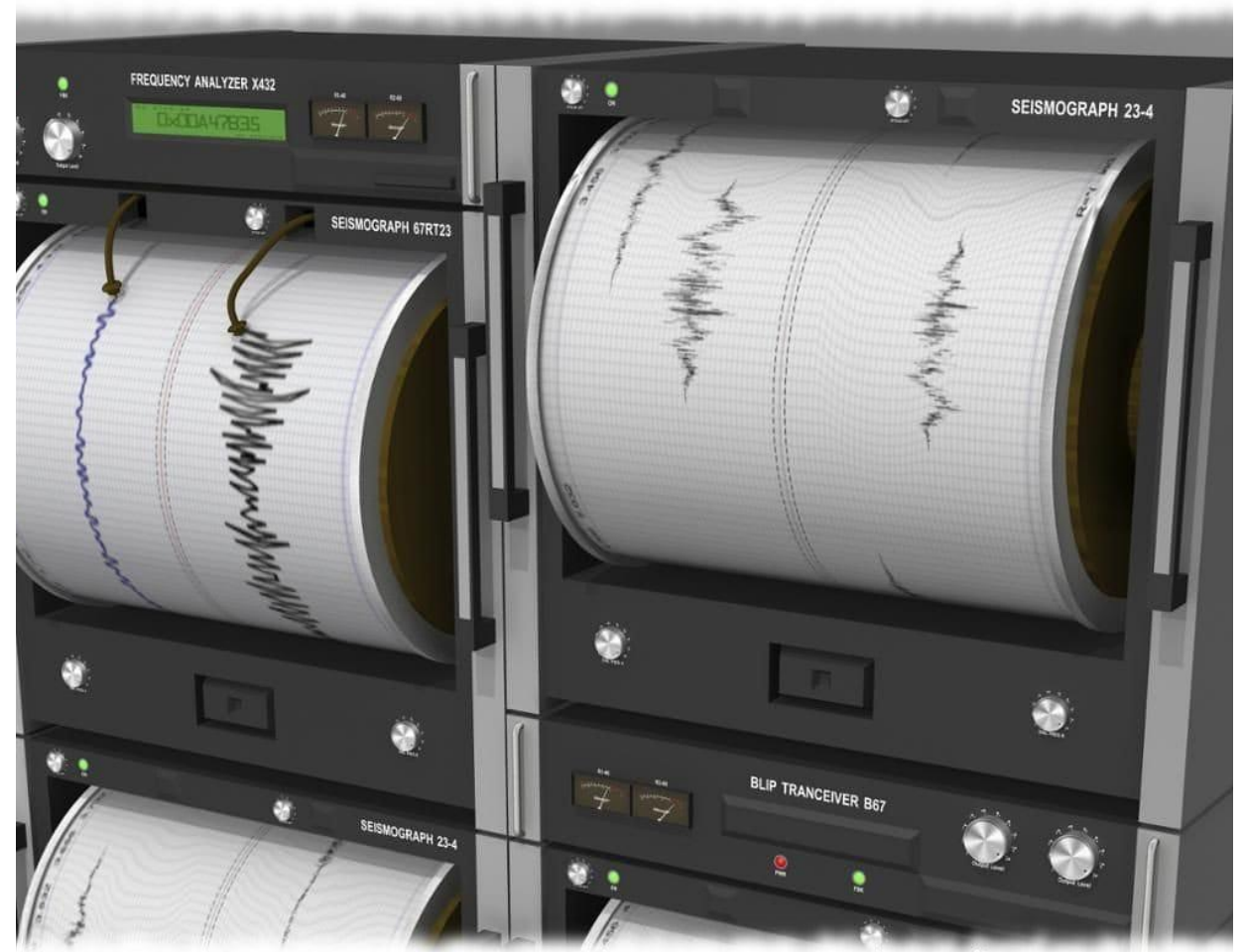
Tsunami is a very powerful disaster. It is a displacement of a large volume of water. The term “tsunami” is borrowed from the Japanese language and literally means “harbour wave”. Tsunami often happen in Japan and one of the most powerful tsunami happened in Japan in 2011. Thousands of people were killed, injured or missing. Tsunami often follows earthquakes.



An earthquake is one more natural disaster. It is a sudden release of energy in the Earth's crust. People know about the earthquakes by shaking or displacement of the ground. Earthquakes, just as all natural disasters, can kill a lot of people and destroy buildings and roads. For example, the Great East Japan Earthquake that caused the tsunami is one of the most powerful earthquakes even happened in the world since 1900.



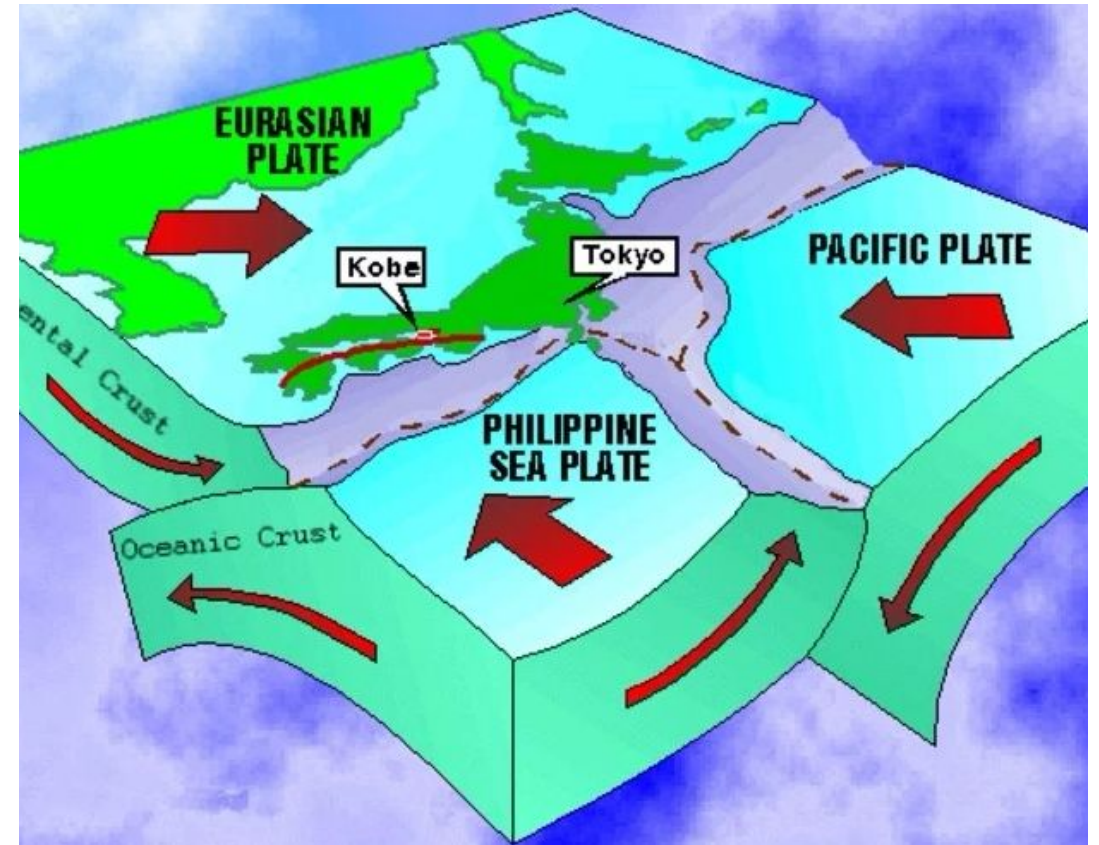
An earthquake in Japan is a common phenomenon. The country has an early warning system that combines about 1,000 modern seismographs. The processed information from them is broadcast on radio, television, mobile phones, and other means. So it was this time. Residents of the capital of Japan, located 373 km from the epicenter of the Great earthquake, 60 seconds before the shock in Tokyo received an alert about the impending disaster. In this country, even children know what to do after receiving an alarm signal. It was the notification that saved the lives of thousands and thousands of residents of the metropolis. This 9.0–9.1 magnitude earthquake occurred at 05: 46: 43 world time (local time is 9 hours ahead of world time) on March 11, 2011 in northeastern Japan. A seismic event of this magnitude in Japan occurs once every 600 years. This earthquake occupies one of the first places in the history of seismic observations in the world in terms of its energy.



Earthquakes are dangerous and not always predictable phenomena. Japan is a country where seismic activity is considered commonplace. Although its history remembers many earthquakes, tsunamis and volcanic eruptions, which were a real tragedy for this incredible country. Causes of earthquakes in Japan the Island state of Japan, by coincidence, is located at the junction of tectonic sections of the earth. Under Japan, the following lithospheric plates join and move:

- Eurasian;
- Pacific;
- Philippine;
- North American.

While the Eurasian and North American plates are relatively at rest, the Pacific and Philippine plates are active enough to cause major shifts. Their structure changes too quickly, causing large landslides and seismic tremors. Due to this geographical circumstance, earthquakes of varying strength occur regularly in Japan. And then the wave of destruction reaches a gigantic scale.



Another reason for earthquakes is the activity of volcanoes in the land of the Rising Sun. More than 40 active volcanoes, as well as about 160 dormant volcanoes are scattered throughout Japan. Near active volcanoes, small towns and entire villages are often destroyed by earthquakes. Another reason for frequent earthquakes in Japan lies in the waters of the Pacific ocean. This ocean washes almost all of Japan, and in its depths, various displacements of the earth's layers are not uncommon. Some future shifts of the earth scientists can predict, while others are a complete surprise to everyone. Japan's population density is incredibly high. Even in this country, industry is developing at a rapid pace. Therefore, when another large-scale earthquake occurs, a lot of people die. Long-suffering Japan accounts for 68% of all earth's earthquakes. Every piece of land in Japan is used and exploited to the maximum. And when a disaster occurs, it is difficult for people to avoid its consequences by simply moving away.



Conclusion: Japan is very poorly located geographically. Natural disasters and catastrophes cannot be completely excluded. But they do their best to minimize the consequences.

