**Vocabulary: Earthquake-Proof Homes**



**Vocabulary**



**House with a base isolation foundation**

* Base isolation – a type of foundation designed to keep a building from shaking in an earthquake.
	+ A base isolation foundation has three parts.
		- The bottom layer shakes with the ground.
		- The top layer and building do not shake.
		- The two layers are connected by rubber pads, springs, or sliders that allow the top and bottom layers to move separately.
* Bedrock – solid rock underneath soil.
* Earthquake – a sudden shaking of the ground.
* Large earthquakes can damage buildings, roads, and bridges.
* Fault – a crack between two sections of bedrock.
	+ Earthquakes happen when the bedrock on either side of a fault moves.
* Foundation – the base of a building.
* Foundation clips – metal brackets that attach the house to the foundation.
* Frame – the “skeleton” that supports a house.
* Landfill – a wetland that people fill with soil to make dry land.
* Many parts of San Francisco are built on landfill.
* Liquify – act like a liquid.
* During an earthquake, landfill areas may liquify. Houses in these areas may fall down or sink into the ground.
* Natural disaster – a natural event that causes major destruction or death.
	+ Examples of natural disasters include earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and fires.
	+ Natural disasters are not caused by people.
* Reinforced door – a door that is made stronger by using materials like steel.
* Shatterproof glass – glass that is made more flexible by adding layers of plastic.
* Wetland – an area where shallow water covers the ground, such as a swamp or marsh.