

Geography Knowledge Organiser AP2:

Tectonics – Yr7

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A	What the four layers of the Earth?	Crust, Mantle, outer core and inner core
	What are the two types of crust?	Continental and oceanic
	Name three features of the types of crust	Oceanic – Thinner, denser, younger and can be destroyed Continental – Thicker, very old and cannot sink or be destroyed
B	What is tectonic plate theory?	The Earth's crust is divided into several plates
	How many tectonic plates are there?	14 tectonic plates
	What is a plate margin?	When two or more tectonic plates meet.
C	What is the distribution of tectonic hazards?	They are mainly located on or near the edge of plate margins
	What is the process that causes the tectonic plates to move?	Convection currents (hot magma rising from the inner core, cooling and spreading near the surface and sinking back towards the core)
	What was the name of the supercontinent?	Pangea
D	How do convection currents work?	Convection currents (hot magma rising from the inner core, cooling and spreading near the surface and sinking back towards the core)
	What is the movement at constructive plate margins?	They move away from each other
	Name an example of country located on a constructive plate margin	Iceland
E	What advantages does Iceland have?	Hot springs (the blue lagoon), geothermal energy (renewable energy created by heat from the earth), volcanic mud, tourism opportunities (the bridge between continents)
	What disadvantages does Iceland have?	Volcanic eruptions can cause damage and destruction, the hot lava can cause ice to melt (flooding). E15 caused Europe to stop all aviation

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F	What is the movement at a destructive plate margin?	They move towards each other
	What is subduction?	When the oceanic plate sinks under the continental
	What hazards occur at a destructive plate margin?	Volcanoes, earthquakes and tsunamis
G	What are the features of a shield volcano?	Gentle slopes, frequent eruptions, gentle eruptions, runny lava
	What are the features of a composite volcano?	Steep slopes, violent eruptions, made of layers of lava and ash, explosive
	Why do people live near volcanoes?	Fertile land, tourism, hot springs, rare minerals, volcanic mud, economic opportunities
H	What is the volcanic eruption case study?	Mount Merapi, Indonesia
	Why was Merapi densely populated?	Volcanic rock, tourism, geothermal energy, rare minerals
	Key facts of the volcanic eruption	Eruption started on the 25 th October 2010 and continued to the 30 th November
I	What was the cause behind the eruption?	The Indo Australian plate subducted underneath the Eurasian plate
	What were some of the physical impacts?	Volcanic bombs, heat clouds, pyroclastic flows, ash clouds, sulfur dioxide
	What were some of the social impacts?	Roads closed, homes destroyed, people killed or injured, schools were closed in the region
J	What were some of the economic impacts?	Disruption to air travel, vegetable prices increased, 350,000 people lost their homes
	What were some of the long-term impacts?	The ash made the soil more fertile, new data was provided, 350 people killed, evacuation centers became overcrowded, many people made homeless
	How did Indonesia respond?	2600 people were relocated to new permanent housing, the government helped farmers recover, a new exclusion zone was set up to move people away from the volcano