

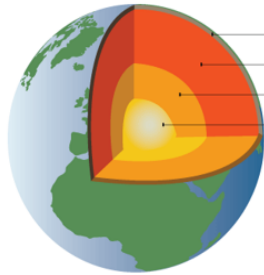


Year 7 Geography: Tectonics

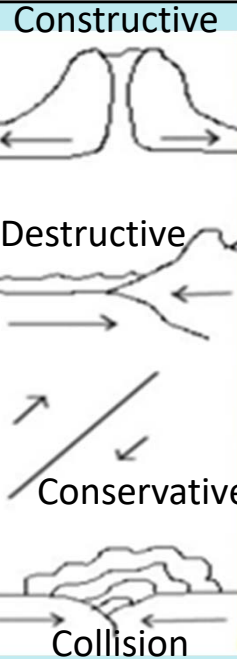
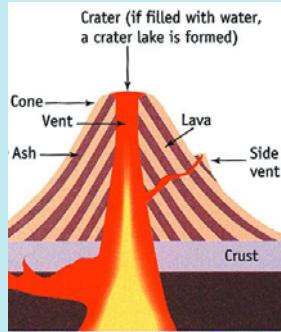
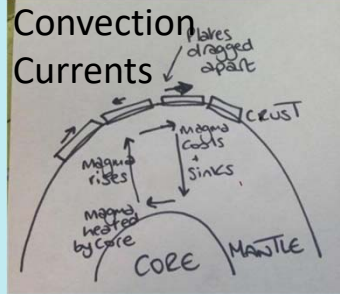
The **Inner Core** is the **centre** and is the **hottest part of the Earth**. It is **solid** and made up of **iron and nickel** with temperatures of up to **5,500°C**.

The **mantle** is has a thickness of approximately **2,900 km**. The mantle is made up of rock called **magma**. In the upper parts of the mantle the rock is hard, but lower down the rock is soft and beginning to melt.

The **outer core** is the layer **surrounding the inner core**. It is a **liquid** layer, also made up of **iron and nickel**. It is still extremely hot.



crust is the **outer layer** of the earth. It is a thin layer between **0-60 km thick**. The crust is the **solid** rock layer upon which we live.



Volcanic Eruption Case Studies

Earthquake Case Studies

Iceland

- * March-April 2010
- * Large amounts of ash emitted
- * Flights were cancelled – 100,000 people affected
- * 500 farmers evacuated
- * British Airways lost US\$30 million per day.

Montserrat

- * July 1995-97
- * 19 people killed by eruptions
- * People evacuated from the south of the island
- * Capital city, Plymouth, covered in ash and mud.
- * Farmland buried and the airport was destroyed.

Christchurch, NZ

- * 21st Feb 2011
- * 6.3 magnitude
- * 181 killed
- * 2,000 injured
- * 50% of buildings in the city damaged
- * Cathedral was damaged

Nepal

- * 25th April 2015
- * 7.8 magnitude
- * 8,000 killed
- * 22,000 injured
- * 1 million made homeless
- * Avalanche triggered on Mt. Everest

Key Vocabulary

Asthenosphere	The upper part of the mantle that is more viscous.
Collision Plate Boundary	Where two continental plates move towards each other. This creates fold mountains
Conservative Plate Boundary	Where two plates slide past each other. Friction can build & earthquakes are common.
Constructive Plate Boundary	Where two plates move apart and magma rises to fill the gap creating volcanoes.
Destructive Plate Boundary	Where two plates meet. The oceanic plate is forced under (subducted) creating volcanoes and causing earthquakes.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface above the focus of an earthquake.
Focus	The point in the earths crust where the rock fractures & the earthquake starts.
Lithosphere	The Earth's crust that is split into tectonic plates.
Magma Chamber	The pool of molten rock (magma) inside a volcano.
Pyroclastic Flow	A fast moving flow of hot gas, rock and ash that comes from a volcanic eruption.