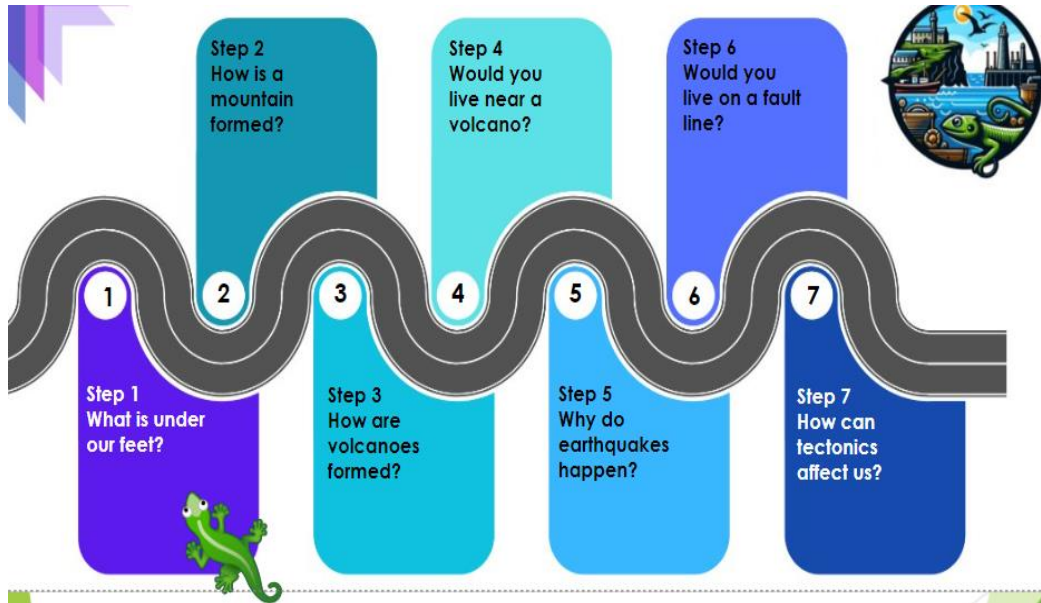


# How can tectonics affect us?



## Key knowledge

1. To recognise that there is rock under all surfaces.
2. To identify the layers that make up the Earth.
3. To know the crust is made of many tectonic plates.
4. To know that tectonic places move.
5. To identify plate boundaries.
6. To know which plate boundaries form a mountain.
7. To know which plate boundaries form volcanoes.
8. To know there are positives and negatives to living near a volcano.
9. To know which plate boundaries cause an earthquake/tsunamis
10. To know there is positives and negatives to living near a fault line.

## Key vocabulary

**Crust-** the outer layer of the Earth.

**Mantle-** is the mostly solid bulk of Earth's interior

**Outer Core-** is the layer surrounding the inner core of the earth.

**Inner Core-** is the deepest and hottest layer of our planet.

**Tectonic plate**

**Molten-** heated to a very high temperature so that it becomes liquid.

**Magma-** is molten, or hot liquefied, rock located deep below the Earth's surface.

**Friction-** is a force between two surfaces that are sliding, or trying to slide, across each other.

**Composite-** made up of distinct parts or elements.

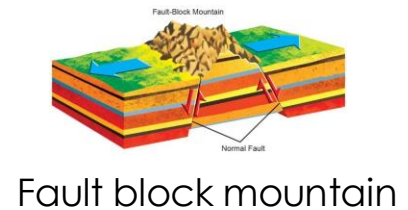
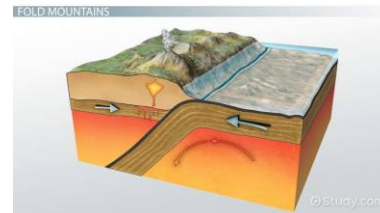
**Fault line-** the edge of the tectonic plates and occur when different plates grind against each other

**Seismic waves-** energy waves that result from earthquakes, explosions, or volcanoes.

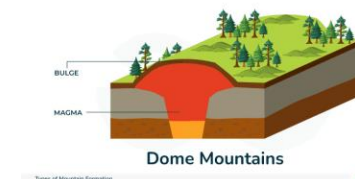
**Richter Scale-** is a measurement system used when measuring the magnitude of an earthquake.

**Epicentre-** the part of the earth's surface directly above the starting point of an earthquake.

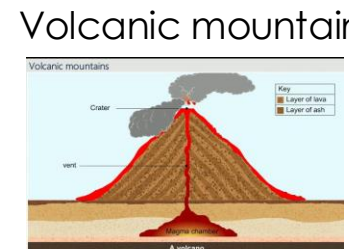
Fold mountain



Fault block mountain



Dome mountain



Volcanic mountain