




# Kemnal Keys: Geography — Can we ever know enough about tectonics?

What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p><b>Plate Tectonic theory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The founders of plate tectonic theory</li> <li>The use of technology to expand our knowledge of what is beneath our feet</li> <li>Tectonic activity mainly, but not only, happens at tectonic plate boundaries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> what plate tectonic theory is</li> <li>⇒ <b>Explain</b> the differences between theory, evidence, research and hypothesis</li> <li>⇒ <b>Explain</b> how Wegener, Tharp and Heezen used maps and technology to find evidence for plate tectonic theory</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> the global distribution of major earthquakes, volcanoes, ocean ridges and mountain ranges</li> </ul>
<p><b>The structure of the Earth</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The layers of the Earth</li> <li>The increasing use of evidence to understand how the Earth has changed over geological time</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Accurately <b>draw</b> and <b>label</b> a cross section through the Earth</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> the properties and characteristics of the different layers of the Earth</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> how the geological time scale works</li> <li>⇒ <b>Explain</b> how we use fossil evidence to prove geological time scale</li> </ul>
<p><b>Plate boundaries</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continental plates—older, less dense plates</li> <li>Oceanic plates—younger, denser plates</li> <li>Divergent—where two oceanic plates are moving away from each other (constructive)</li> <li>Convergent—where oceanic and continental plates are moving towards each other (destructive)</li> <li>Conservative—where two plates are sliding past each (transform)</li> <li>Collision—where two continental plates are moving towards each other</li> <li>Earthquakes, volcanoes, fold mountains, ocean ridges, sea-floor spreading</li> <li>Slab pull and ridge push</li> <li>Sea-floor spreading</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ Accurately <b>identify, draw</b> and <b>label</b> the different major plate boundaries</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> the characteristics, direction of movement, major landforms and tectonic activity of the major plate boundaries</li> <li>⇒ Identify the names of major plate boundaries</li> <li>⇒ <b>Explain</b> the causes of plate movement</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> the theory of slab pull and ridge push plate movement</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> sea-floor spreading and how it is linked to plate tectonic theory</li> </ul>
<p><b>Case Study of an earthquake: Nepal, 2015</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>STEEP data of Nepal</li> <li>Tectonic landscape of Nepal</li> <li>USGS data of the earthquake</li> <li>Causes of the earthquake</li> <li>Primary and Secondary impacts of the earthquake</li> <li>Global responses to the earthquake</li> </ul>	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> and <b>explain</b> the causes of an earthquake in a developing or emerging country</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> and <b>explain</b> the primary and secondary impacts of an earthquake in a developing or emerging country</li> <li>⇒ <b>Assess</b> in what ways a country's development level affects the impacts from an earthquake</li> </ul>
<p><b>How to predict, plan and prepare for an earthquake and a volcano</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prediction—using technology to 'guess' when an earthquake may happen</li> <li>Plan—know what to do when an earthquake happens</li> <li>Prepare—emergency packs</li> <li>Dregg's model and the Risk Equation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> how maps, past histories and technology can be used to predict earthquakes</li> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> how people can plan and prepare for an earthquake</li> <li>⇒ Use the Risk Equation to <b>explain</b> why some people are more vulnerable and have a lower capacity to cope with the impacts of an earthquake</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tsunami</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes and primary and secondary impacts of a tsunami</li> <li>Prediction, planning and preparation for a tsunami</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> the major causes of a tsunami and the primary and secondary impacts</li> <li>⇒ <b>Explain</b> how to protect people and property from a tsunami</li> </ul>
<p><b>What happens when a volcano erupts?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different types of volcanoes are formed at different types of plate boundaries</li> <li>Why people live near volcanoes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>⇒ <b>Describe</b> the characteristics of different types of volcano</li> <li>⇒ <b>Assess</b> the advantages and disadvantages of living near volcanoes</li> </ul>



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1. Describe how Marie Tharp was able to prove Alfred Wegener's theory 'nearly' correct

2. Draw and accurately label a cross-section of the Earth

3. Draw diagrams of the 4 major types of plate boundary. Include arrows and labels to show how and why they move.

4. Write a short Instagram post about the experience of a geography student living in Nepal when the earthquake struck and what happened afterwards.

5. Make a list of the things you would pack in an emergency kit for you and your family if you lived in an earthquake risk area.

6. Draw a series of diagrams to show what happens when an undersea earthquake causes a tsunami.