

# Knowledge Organiser – Plate Tectonics – Year 7

**Context:** We will be studying the impact of plate tectonics on both physical and human geography, building on pupils' prior knowledge of volcanoes.

**THREE TYPES OF PLATE BOUNDARY**

Divergent plate boundary

Transform plate boundary

Convergent plate boundary

**Geographical Skills**

- Accurate drawing and labelling of diagrams
- Locating countries, cities and features on a map
- Interpreting contour lines on a map
- Drawing conclusions from landscape evidence
- Understanding how physical geography interacts with human geography

Key Vocabulary and Definitions	
Inner Core	The innermost geologic layer of the earth
Outer Core	A fluid layer about 2,400 km thick and composed of mostly iron and nickel
Mantle	The thickest section of the earth which is made up of semi-molten rock called magma
Crust	The outer layer of the earth made up of a variety of rock types.
Plate Tectonics	The theory that explains how large pieces of the lithosphere, called plates, move and change shape
Lithosphere	The solid, outer layer of Earth that consists of the crust and the rigid upper part of the mantle
Continental Drift	The hypothesis that states that the continents once formed a single landmass, broke up, and drifted to their present locations
Pangaea	The supercontinent that formed 300 million years ago and that began to break up 250 million years ago
Convergent Boundary	The plate boundary between tectonic plates that are colliding
Divergent Boundary	The boundary between two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other
Transform Boundary	The boundary between tectonic plates that are sliding past each other horizontally