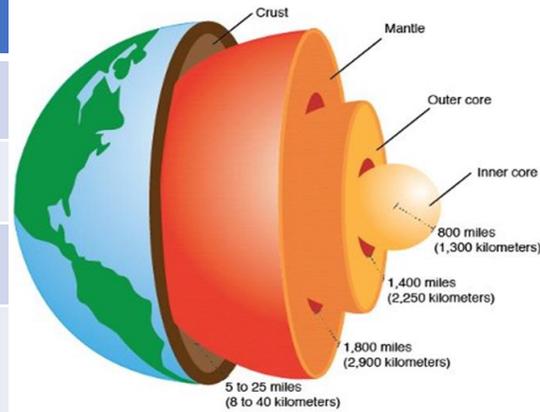


Year 8 Knowledge organiser - The Restless Earth

Section 1:

Key term	Definition
Crust	the outer layer of the Earth, above the mantle, which is up to 80km deep.
Mantle	is the part of the earth under the crust. It is about 2,900 km thick and made up of magma and rock.
Outer Core	The outer core of the Earth is a liquid layer about 2,260 km thick. It is made of iron and nickel.
Inner Core	The Earth's innermost part. It is primarily a solid ball with a radius of about 1,220 km. It is composed of an iron–nickel alloy and some other elements.
Oceanic crust	Oceanic crust, is found under the oceans and is about 6 km thick.
Continental crust	The continental crust is the layer of granitic, sedimentary and metamorphic rocks which form the continents.



As you go deeper into the earth, the pressure and heat increase.

Section 2:

Key term	Definition
Constructive	occurs when plates move apart. Volcanoes are formed as magma wells up to fill the gap, and eventually new crust is formed.
Destructive	occurs when oceanic and continental plates move together. The oceanic plate is forced under the lighter continental plate. Friction causes melting of the oceanic plate and may trigger earthquakes. Magma rises up through cracks and erupts onto the surface.
Collison	Collision zones form when two continental plates collide. Neither plate is forced under the other, and so both are forced up and form fold mountains.
Conservative	occurs where plates slide past each other in opposite directions, or in the same direction but at different speeds. Friction is eventually overcome and the plates slip past in a sudden movement. The shockwaves created produce an earthquake .
Tsunami	a long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.
Earthquake	a sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action

Section 3:

Key term	Definition
Focus	The location where the earthquake begins. The ground ruptures at this spot, then seismic waves radiate outward in all directions.
Epicentre	The point on the Earth's surface located directly above the focus of an earthquake.
Mercalli Scale	This scale measures earthquakes based on observations on a scale of 1-12.
Richter Scale	This scale measures the seismic waves on a scale from 1-10.
Seismic waves	are waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers
Primary	are those that occur immediately as the earthquake happens.
Secondary	are the subsequent effects of the quake, and can be even more devastating than the primary ones