Plate tectonics introduction worksheet answers

Learning and teaching resources are provided on the basics of tectonic plate and earthquake basics in this section. The treatment of tectonic plates emphasizes how to interpret the distribution and properties of plates and movements in different types of plate boundaries for earthquake and volcanic patterns on a global scale. The topics of the introduction of earthquakes are the nature of seismic waves, the geographical distribution, depth and magnitude of earthquakes, and the interaction between the forces, malfunctions and frictions that represent the location and when earthquakes occur. To learn efficiently about tectonic plate and earthquakes using the TOTLE website and locate teaching resources on the subject, start with powerPoint presentations. We recommend that users for the first time download and view presentations to understand the logical sequence of notes and concepts. These offers are files so large that downloading may require tens of seconds or even minutes. The first presentation you should be viewing is a PowerPoint tectonic panel display that provides every introduction to the tectonic layer and links to teaching resources designed specifically for the middle school audience. You should view the Earthquake PowerPoint view that provides basic information and links to teaching resources on the basics of earthquakes. A PDF guide to tectonic plate and earthquakes is also available. This guide is a blueprint for tectonic plates and earthquakes and earthquakes powerpoint offers. The guide contains links to totle introduction to tectonic plate, earthquakes teaching resources and a table of teaching resource contents on the subject. This PowerPoint presentation can be used in conjunction with earthquake site activity. Use slideshow mode to step by step by illustration: (1) Determining the arrival times of P and S seismic waves at GLA station (Yuma, Arizona); (1) determining the arrival times of P and S seismic waves at GLA station (Yuma, Arizona); (2) determining the arrival times of the Seismic Waves P and S at the distance (2) of the distance of the Gla seismic waves (2) from the calculation of the distance of the p and S seismic stations GLA station; (3) Determine the epicenter using the earthquake distance from gla station and the other three seismic stations. This activity was developed by Ann Ortiz and Tammy Baldwin and is presented through science education solutions. Many Earth science textbooks describe the earthquake site by triangulation from three seismic stations. The earthquake distance of each seismic station is determined using the time difference between the arrival of primary waves (P) and secondary (S) of the earthquake. Earthquake machine is a simple model of the earthquake process using wood block, sand paper, and rubber bands. This model shows how forces, malfunctions, and friction react as flexible energy is slowly stored as the rubber stretches back and then released quickly as mass tremors in an earthquake. Although this physical model is much simpler than the interaction between forces, error, and friction on a real geological error, the model does not Unpredictable nature on earthquakes. This class activity was developed by Bonnie Majura (Jackson Middle School, Portland, OR) and Chris Heyden (Oregon City High School, Oregon City, or). The map was drawn up by Scott Walker (Digital Mapping Specialist, Harvard College Library). Graphics and tectonic overlay by Jenda Johnson (volcano video and graphics). This PDF explains the global tectonic mapping activity and includes a map of world plates in three pieces that can be printed on paper of legal size. This map of the world's paintings can be used as part of the world's mapping charts. The map dimensions are 24 x 14 so printing requires a highly coordinated printer. Two more copies of the world's map are available: (1) World Map - Small map legal-sized map (8.5 inches x 14); (1) global mapping - a small map is a legal-sized map (8.5 inches x 14); and (1) world mapping - A small map is a legal-sized map (8.5 inches x 14); (2) global mapping (small map) and (2) world map activity plates is a file of instructions that also contains a world map in three pieces of can be printed on a legal-sized paper. This global map of tectonic plates is a two-page PDF that is suitable for printing on legal-sized paper (8.5 inches x 14 inches). The first page is a world map of tectonic plates with the boundaries of the named and named plate. Page two is a global digital elevation model that shows terrain without borders of a plate or marked plates. The second page can be used to study how the earth's surface terrain itself is used in the hills and ocean trenches as well as continental mountain networks associated with the tectonic boundaries of the panels. This Word file contains questions for students to address while exploring the world map of tectonic plates. As students work through simple questions on this activity sheet, they are able to begin to build their understanding of the patterns and processes that make up the basic principles of plate tectonics. It is important to help students understand how to control the shape of a solid earth through tectonic plate processes. Learn about earthquake size concepts by breaking different-sized packs of spaghetti pasta. Classroom activity 5 - 10 minutes for grades 4 and above. Guide the teacher to use slinky to prove suggestions produced by different types of seismic waves. This guide was developed by Professor Larry Brill (University of Bordeaux). This guide can be used along with computer animations of slinky earthquake waves and videos of slinky waves posted under the introduction of tectonic plate and earthquakes, and a more complete guide animation for slinky use of seismic wave model and the general characteristics of seismic waves can be found in larry brill's url. students braile/edumod/slinky/slinky.htm investigate global earthquakes and volcanic eruptions using a seismic program. Earthquakes and volcanic eruptions from 1960 to the present are moving at a user-controlled rate and the entire earth or for specific areas. Earthquakes can be chosen by size and volcanic eruptions can be chosen by volcanic eruption In this way, large earthquakes and large explosions can be chosen to emphasize how different types of plate boundaries are distinguished by different amounts of earthquakes (for example, large or large earthquakes do not occur on scattered sea hills). Students study how seismic waves travel through the earth's inner layers and bounce and bend at the inner boundary between the mantle, the outer core, and the inner core. The Sumatra earthquake on December 26, 2004 was chosen as the source of seismic waves but this lesson can be adapted to dozens of other large earthquakes. This lesson plan was developed by Roger Groom, Mount Tabor Middle School, Portland Oregon. Seismic Waves program is free developed by Alan Jones. The software works on any computer (no MAC) and can be downloaded from 7Eajones/#Seismic%20Waves teacher's manual to use foam models to prove the principles of different types of errors. This guide is a slight modification of the original teacher's manual developed by Professor Larry Brill of The University of Bordeaux. 3D visualization is sometimes challenging for students. The use of 3D foam models to represent blocks of the Earth's crust can allow students to visualize how crusty masses are across different types of malfunctions. It is important to emphasize that lumps of crust often move in tremors rather than slide smoothly and firmly. This student's worksheet was developed by Chris Hedeen, Oregon City High School. This activity allows students to explore how earth's crust masses move across different types (slip, normal, reverse) of malfunctions. Draw the geometry of errors and build paper models to enhance concepts and visualize errors. Connections to specific errors are made in different areas of Oregon. This student worksheet was developed by Chris Heyden at Oregon City High School. This activity allows students to explore how earth's crust masses move across different types of malfunctions. Emphasizes the relationship between rift and earthquakes. Activity is shorter than the types of errors #2. It does not require building 3D models. The required 3D visualization skills may make this activity more relevant to high school students. Marine Science: Introduction to The Tectonic PlateGo to: Tectonic Plate: How many earthquakes occur each year around the world? More than 2000 earthquakes occur every year. 2: What is tectonic theory? Explain.The theory of tectonic plates says that the earth's surface is not fixed, but it always moves, changes the shapes, sizes and locations of continents, creates and destroys them, and creates mountains and volcanoes.3 Where do tectonic forces arise? Under crust 4: What are the 3 main earth layers? CMC, core, mantle, and veneer. 5: Where is tectonic activity concentrated? near the surface, in the upper mantle and mainly the crust. 6: What is a rock cover? Is it there? In the Earth, the rock cover includes the crust and the upper mantle, which forms the earth's solid and rigid outer layer.7 What is the atmosphere? Why is it important for tectonic plates? It is above the atmosphere, it is important that the tectonic plate because the heat from the core makes it move, causing the plates to move, albeit very slowly, and since there are no open spaces in the earth, they interact with each other. This is what causes tectonic plates.8: How quickly the plates move (average?) they move on average... As fast as we have nails, or 36 mm a year. 9: What are 3 types of plate borders? They are divergent and converging, shifting borders. 10: What happens at different boundaries? Where do these mostly fall? The plates pull away, forming narrow rift valleys, including lava spikes and hot water surge syysers. A new crust is formed from the coming hot magma and hardening11: What kind of rock is the oceanic crust made of? The oceanic crust consists mainly of basalt species. 12: What happens at close borders? What often consists of? Two plates collide at these limits. Often, one or all of the buckle panels around the edges and mountains are formed chains13: What is granite? Where did you find it? Granite is a type of hard rock that is usually formed by magma. Found in the continental crust. 14: What happens in border shifting? What is special about border shifting? A type of border that moves the relative horizontally in either the right or the left. They are very special because, as the plates are hit against each other, earthquakes are formed. Formed.