

Video summary	Before watching the video	During the video
<p>A short, animated film for secondary schools detailing tectonic plates, their movement and boundaries, and what this means for Earth.</p> <p>It explores the location of tectonic plates across the globe and explores three different types of fault line and what can happen at each.</p> <p>It investigates the features of constructive, destructive and transformational plate boundaries and provides a starting point for students to find out more about each one, relating this back to location knowledge and understanding.</p>	<p>Ask students what they already know about plate tectonics, for example they may previously have learnt about the structure of the Earth in Science.</p> <p>Students could be tasked with creating a list of vocabulary that they associate with plate tectonics.</p> <p>Introduce key terms such as:</p> <p>Tectonic plates: Slabs of crust.</p> <p>Continental crust: The relatively thick, less dense and older parts of the Earth’s crust that forms the continents.</p> <p>Oceanic crust: The thinner, denser and younger crust that forms the seafloor.</p>	<p>You may wish to stop at relevant points during this short film to pose questions and check understanding or wait until the end. Useful questions might include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the four layers of the Earth? • Describe each layer of the Earth. • What are the two types of crust? • What happens at a destructive plate boundary? • What happens at a constructive plate boundary? • What is the Mid-Atlantic Ridge? • What happens at a transform plate boundary? • How slowly do the plates move?
After watching		
<p>Ask students to draw and label the structure of the Earth, identifying each layer and what is composed of. Look at a map of where the tectonic plates are and overlay this with maps of where earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur – what do students notice?</p> <p>Students could also draw the different plate boundaries and identify the different tectonic hazards that occur at each type of plate boundary. Students could also find examples of where these plate boundaries are located. Some were mentioned in the clip, but using a map of plate boundaries will enable students to find further examples.</p>		

Curriculum notes	Where next?	Links
<p><i>This short film is relevant for teaching geography at KS3 in England, Wales and Northern Ireland and 3rd and 4th Level in Scotland.</i></p> <p>This short film helps meet the requirement of the Key Stage 3 national curriculum in geography requirement to develop and understanding of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> physical geography relating to: geological timescales and plate tectonics; rocks, weathering and soils; weather and climate, including the change in climate from the Ice Age to the present; and glaciation, hydrology and coasts. 	<p>There are many theories on how tectonic plates move, some of which are highly contested.</p> <p>Slab pull and ridge push is a widely accepted theory on how tectonic plates move. Students should research this, drawing diagrams of how this process works and how it moves the tectonic plates.</p>	<p>KS3 plate tectonics: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zrcqr2p</p> <p>Plate margins and plate tectonics: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z2vjxsg/revison/1</p>