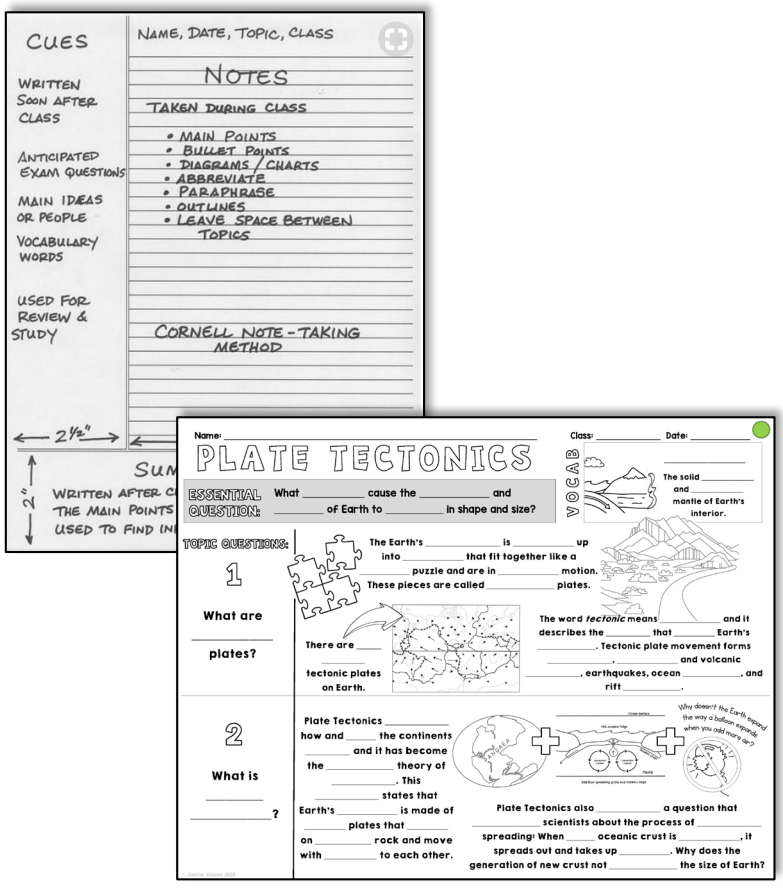
Plate Tectonics

Cornell Doodle Notes TEACHER NOTES

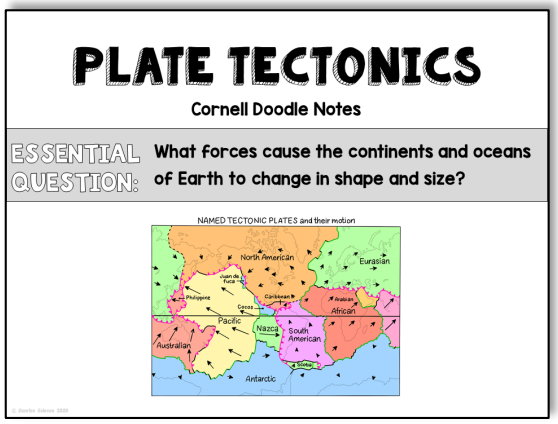
These scaffolded Cornell Doodle Notes combine two effective note-taking strategies and can be used to introduce or review the big ideas of Plate Tectonics. These notes cover tectonic plates, how tectonics plates move due to convection currents in the Earth's mantle, the three types of plate boundaries (transform, divergent and convergent), and how and why the interactions of tectonics plates at plate boundaries create landforms, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. These notes are perfect for a lesson/unit aligned to NGSS MS-ESS2.B (Plate Tectonics and Large-Scale System Interactions).

Cornell Notes are a note-taking strategy in which topic questions are written in a narrow left-hand column and definitions, explanations, and diagrams are filled in in the right-hand column. At the bottom of Cornell Notes, there is typically a section included for reflection on the lesson's main points. See the example to the right.



Doodle Notes are another note-taking strategy for which pictures and graphics activate the visual pathways of the brain, which helps with retention of information when compared to standard note-taking. Your visual learners will really benefit from seeing and coloring in the pictures aside the main points of the notes!

Doodle Notes is a registered trademark used with permission. See DoodleNotes.org for more details.



I created a Powerpoint that goes with these notes. The Powerpoint walks the students through the lesson from the Essential Question and through all of the Topic Questions. There is a "Sum It Up" section at the end of the notes that has a Quick Watch video clip and '$2 summary', along with questions to help students review the content from the notes.

These are the included versions of these Cornell Doodle Notes:

KEY The KEY : All notes and "answers" are included on this version

Green Circle : Use this version for your lower-level students who need more support, take more time, or who are learning English as a second language…they will have to fill in missing words

Blue Square : Use this version for your mainstream students…they will have to write the topic questions and fill in some words throughout

Black Diamond : Use this version for your high-flying students who like to write in their own handwriting … they will have to fill in almost all of the words throughout

Note: the "Sum It Up" practice problems sheet is the same for all student versions.

On the next page are the directions for accessing the Powerpoint and Google Slides presentations for this resource.

Here are some ways that I suggest using this resource:

1) Whole-Group lesson with scaffolding : Decide which students should receive which level of the notes. Hand out the notes to the students. Use the Powerpoint or Google Slides as a presentation and talk aloud through the lesson while the students take notes OR If you have a document camera (an ELMO), you can fill out your own notes and the students can follow along with you as you discuss the concepts aloud! Stop throughout the lesson to have the students pair-share and discuss what they are learning. Allow them to color/doodle further during and at the end of the lesson.

2) Scaffolded Small-Group lesson : Separate your students into groups by learning level. Give each student group sets of the appropriate notes for their level. Make sure each group has a device to view the presentation. Post the Powerpoint or Google Slides to your Google Classroom or other online learning platform, or email the Powerpoint version to one 'student leader' in each group. The students would view the Powerpoint/Slides together on one device and fill in the notes. Encourage them to add color/further notes.

3) Individual Note-Taking or Flipped Classroom : Post the Powerpoint or Google Slides presentation to your Google Classroom or other online learning platform. Hand out the appropriate-level notes to each student. Students can work at their own pace to view the presentation and complete their notes. Encourage them to add color/further notes. Could also be assigned for homework or as a "half & half lab" for which one group of students is taking notes at their desks while another group is performing a lab.

4) Distance Learning Scenario: Create a screencast lecture using one of the presentation options, or you could record audio clips over each slide that your students will play as they view the presentation. Check out the options for student digital note-taking on the next page!

Links to Download the PPT and Google Slides Presentations

Click on this link to access the Powerpoint presentation:
https://bit.ly/39Ptv1b

Click on this link to access the Google Slides presentation:
https://bit.ly/3k6PFRi

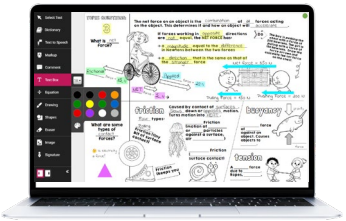
Please Note: Due to clip art licensing agreements and also to protect my work, these notes and presentations are not editable. However, you can always add additional text boxes, as well as insert new slides with images/text/video clips, etc. to customize the lesson for you and your students!

Digital Notetaking Options

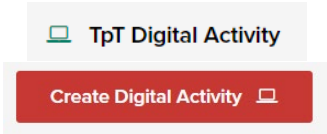
❶ ASSIGN THE GOOGLE SLIDES VERSION TO YOUR STUDENTS

Click on this link to access the Google Slides Notes Version:
https://bit.ly/3gpJohl

❷ ASSIGN ANY SCAFFOLDED VERSION TO YOUR STUDENTS USING THE KAMI APP (see this FREE resource in my store to learn how)

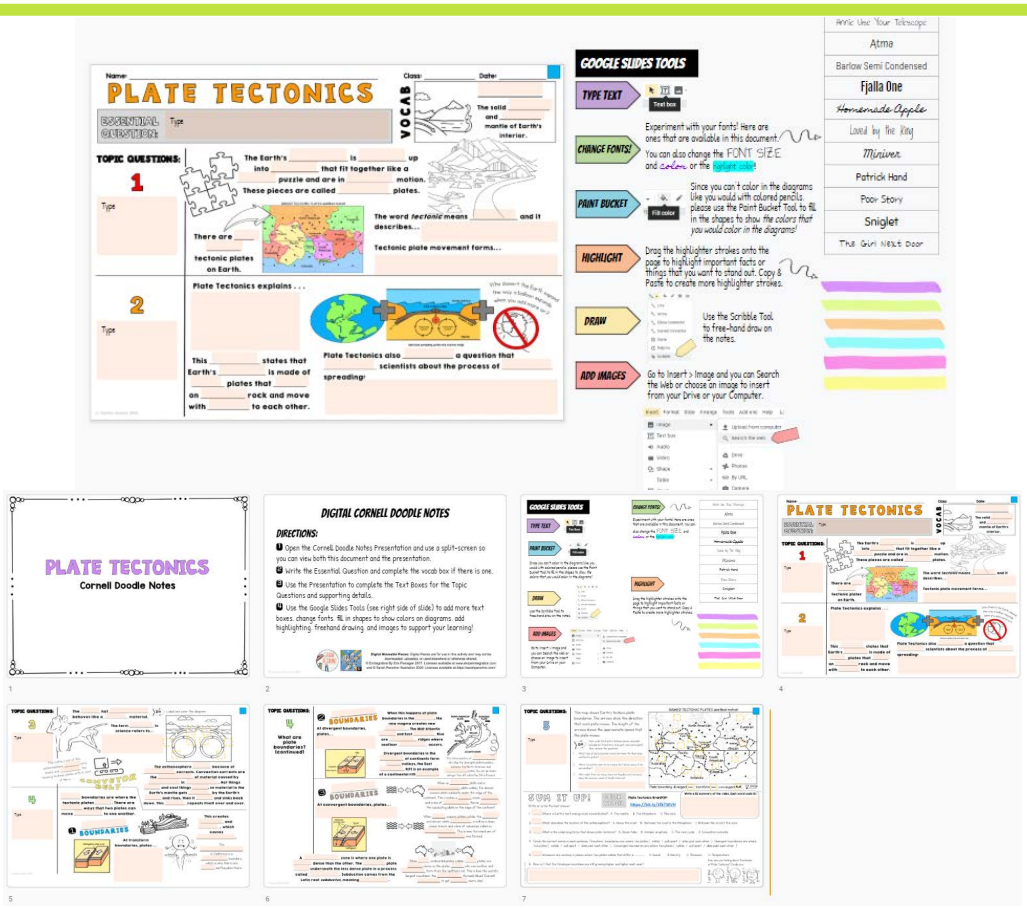


❸ ASSIGN TO YOUR STUDENTS USING TPT's DIGITAL PDF INTERACTIVE LAYER TOOL (click the digital activity button from the resource page on TPT; this version may be more limiting due to available tools in the interface)

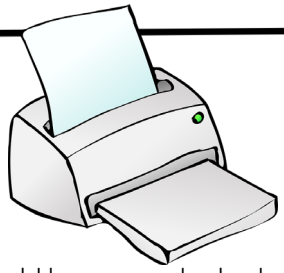


Google Slides Note-taking Option

Click on the link on the previous page to access the Google Slides Version of the Student Notes



1. Share the Google Slides version of the notes with your students via your Google Classroom (select Make a Copy for Each Student while you're creating the Assignment).
2. Also share the Google Slides presentation with them (this will be View Only for them).
3. OTHER IDEAS :
    1. Students can design a relevant digital cover for the notes.
    2. Students can add additional slides to the notes to display relevant diagrams and pictures that they find online. This task will help them to solidify their understanding of the concepts.
    3. Students can design a 'Summary Slide' at the end of the digital doodle notes. They could use text boxes (with fun fonts!), shapes, and images from the internet to create their Summary Slide. Take this a step further and ask them to record an audio explanation on top of their Summary Slide explaining what they chose to include and why. Compile all of the Summary Slides into one presentation to share with the class so that the students can view one another's work.
    4. Students can create an interactive doodle notes notebook for each unit. You could take all of the Google Slides versions for topics in the unit and combine them into one Google Slides document.



Printing Tips!

It depends how you'd like your students to use these notes. They can be printed one-sided and folded up into an interactive notebook, or you can print them double-sided and have students keep them in binders/folders.

If you print them double-sided, this is what I suggest doing:

- In the print settings on Adobe/Reader, keep the "Auto Orientation" button selected
- Click "FLIP ON LONG EDGE" and FIT to page
- Type in the page numbers that you'd like to print and the number of copies
- You can also print the pages one-sided and run them double-sided through your school's copy machine!
- **Either way, I also suggest selecting "Fit to Printable Area" so that the notes take up the maximum amount of paper space!**

Printing the notes this way will avoid your students having to rotate their paper when they go to the next side. Instead, they will flip and the left and right columns will be in the same place!

Example notes printed back-to-back

Thank you to these amazing artists!

Thank you very much for your business! If this product has met your needs, please consider leaving feedback at TeachersPayTeachers.com or feel free to email me at SunriseScienceTPT@gmail.com with any questions or concerns!

You may also be interested in my other Cornell Doodle Notes products! Click on the picture to the right!

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: KEY

PLATE TECTONICS

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: What forces cause the continents and oceans of Earth to change in shape and size?

VOCAB

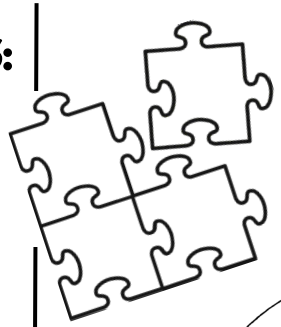
lithosphere

The solid crust and upper mantle of Earth's interior.

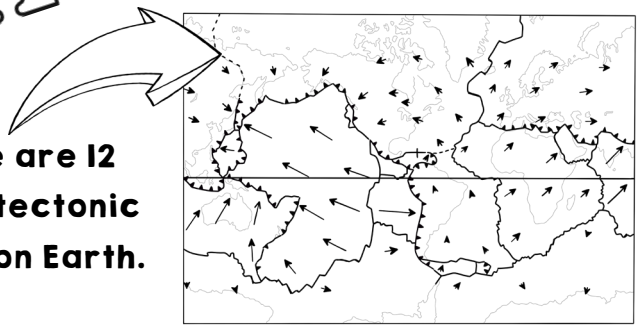
TOPIC QUESTIONS:

1

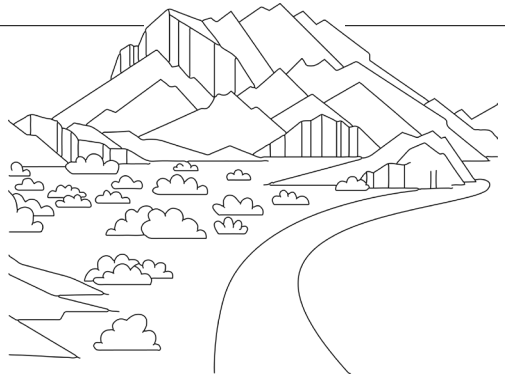
What are tectonic plates?



The Earth's lithosphere is broken up into pieces that fit together like a jigsaw puzzle and are in constant motion. These pieces are called tectonic plates.



There are 12 major tectonic plates on Earth.

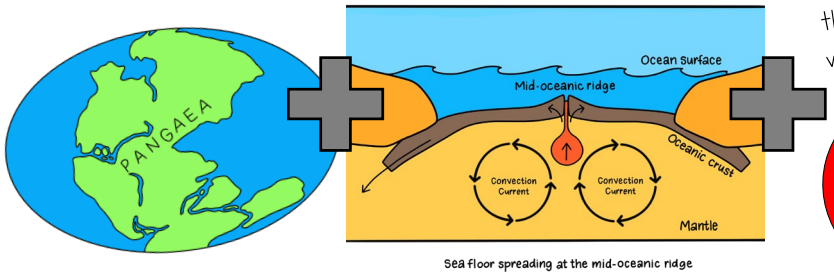


The word *tectonic* means ***builder*** and it describes the forces that shape Earth's surface. Tectonic plate movement forms mountains, volcanoes and volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, ocean trenches, and rift valleys.

2

What is Plate Tectonics?

Plate Tectonics explains how and why the continents move and it has become the unifying theory of geology. This theory states that Earth's surface is made of rigid plates that float on molten rock and move with respect to each other.



Sea floor spreading at the mid-oceanic ridge

Why doesn't the Earth expand the way a balloon expands when you add more air?

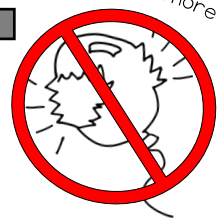


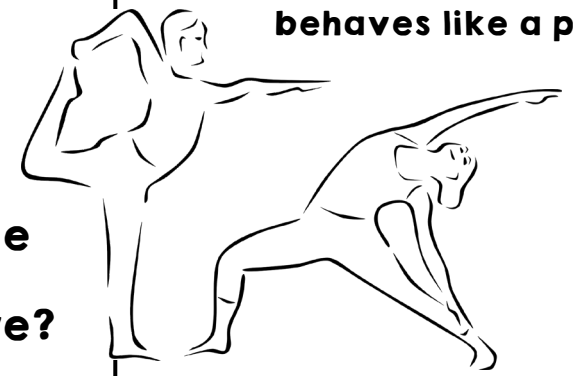
Plate Tectonics also answers a question that puzzled scientists about the process of seafloor spreading: When new oceanic crust is created, it spreads out and takes up space. Why does the generation of new crust not increase the size of Earth?

KEY

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

3

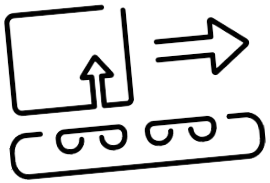
Why do the tectonic plates move?



The super hot asthenosphere behaves like a plastic material.

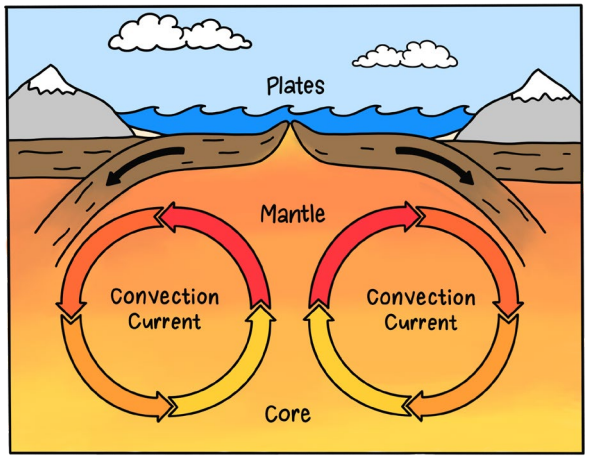
The term plastic in science refers to something that can be easily molded or changed in shape without breaking.

The molten rock of the asthenosphere flows very slowly and carries the floating tectonic plates with it, sort of like a . . .



CONVEYOR BELT

Do Label and color the diagram.



The asthenosphere flows because of convection currents. Convection currents are the circulation of material caused by differences in temperature. Hot things rise and cool things sink, so material in the Earth's mantle gets heated by the Earth's core and rises, then it cools and sinks back down. This cycle repeats itself over and over.

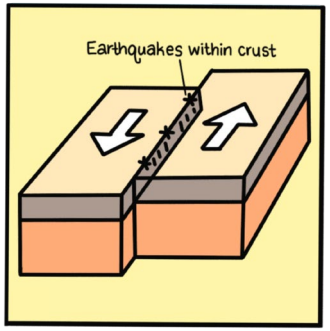
4

What are plate boundaries?

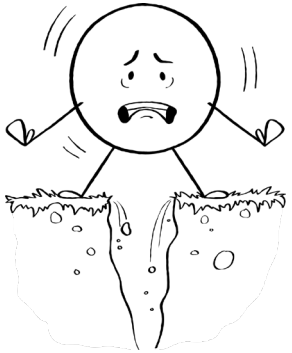
Plate boundaries are where the tectonic plates meet. There are three ways that two plates can move relative to one another.

1 TRANSFORM BOUNDARIES

This creates friction and stress, which causes earthquakes.



At transform boundaries, plates slide past each other and lithosphere is neither created nor destroyed.



The San Andreas Fault in California is a transform boundary, which is why there are many earthquakes there.

KEY

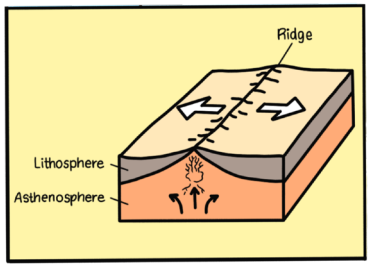
TOPIC QUESTIONS:

4

What are plate boundaries? (continued)

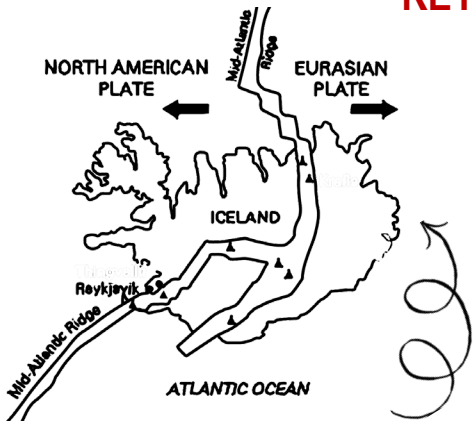
2 DIVERGENT BOUNDARIES

At divergent boundaries, plates move away from one another. Magma from within the Earth fills in the gap.



When this happens at plate boundaries in the ocean, the new magma creates new seafloor. The Mid-Atlantic Ridge and East Pacific Rise are mid-ocean ridges where seafloor spreading occurs.

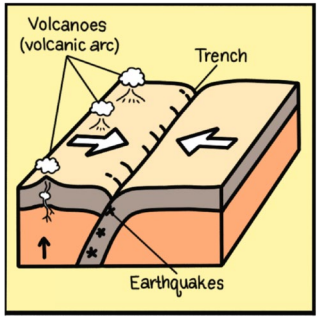
Divergent boundaries in the middle of continents form rift valleys; the East African Rift is an example of a continental rift valley.



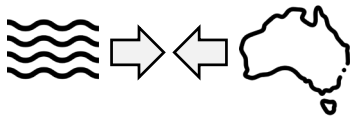
The island country of Iceland sits atop the divergent plate boundary between the North American and Eurasian plates. You can go scuba diving in the rift called the Silfra Fissure!

3 CONVERGENT BOUNDARIES

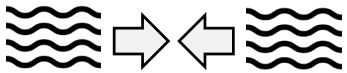
At convergent boundaries, plates move towards each other and collide.



A subduction zone is where one plate is more dense than the other. The denser plate sinks underneath the less dense plate in a process called subduction. Subduction comes from the Latin root *subductus*, meaning removal.



When an oceanic plate and a continental plate collide, the denser oceanic plate subducts under the edge of the continent. This creates a deep ocean trench and a line of volcanoes forms above the subducting plate on the edge of the continent.



When two oceanic plates collide, the older and denser plate subducts, creating a deep ocean trench and a line of volcanoes called an island arc. This is how the island arc of Japan was formed.

When two continental plates collide, both plates are equally dense so the plates slam into one another and mountains form from the uplifted rock. This is how the world's largest mountains, the Himalayas, formed. Mount Everest continues to get taller every day!

KEY

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

5

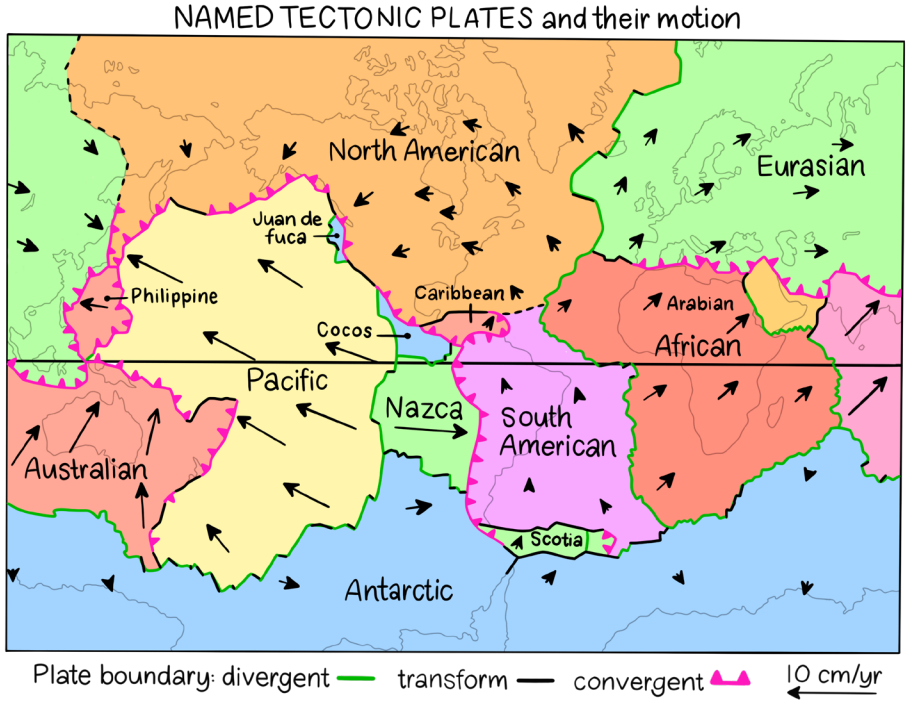
How does Plate Tectonics change the Earth at slow and fast time intervals?

This map shows Earth's tectonic plate boundaries. The arrows show the direction that each plate moves. The length of the arrows shows the approximate speed that the plate moves.

DO Color code the Earth's tectonic plates and plate boundaries (transform, divergent, and convergent). Then, answer the questions.

1. What type of plate boundary exists between the Australian and Pacific plates? A convergent boundary.
2. Which two plates seem to be moving the fastest away from one another? The Pacific and Nazca plates.
3. Why might there be many, many earthquakes and volcanoes along the western coast of South America?

The oceanic Nazca plate is converging very fast into the South American plate. It is subducting and creating active volcanoes along the edge of the continent.



SUM IT UP!

QUICK WATCH **Plate Tectonics BrainPOP:** https://bit.ly/3f6YWVH

Write a $2 summary of the video. Each word costs 10¢

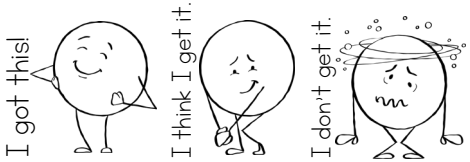
Answers will vary.

Write or circle the best answer:

1. **C** Where is Earth's heat energy most concentrated? A. The mantle B. The lithosphere C. The core
2. **C** Which describes the location of the asthenosphere? A. Above the crust B. Between the crust & the lithosphere C. Between the crust & the core
3. **D** What is the underlying force that drives plate tectonics? A. Ocean tides B. Volcanic eruptions C. The rock cycle D. Convection currents
4. Circle the correct words in each sentence: Transform boundaries are where two plates (collide / pull apart / **slide past each other**). Divergent boundaries are where two plates (collide / **pull apart** / slide past each other). Convergent boundaries are where two plates (**collide** / pull apart / slide past each other).
5. **B** Volcanoes are common in places where two plates collide that differ in _____ . A. Speed B. Density C. Thickness D. Temperature
6. How is it that the Himalayan mountains are still growing higher and higher each year?

The Himalayan mountains are a result of the convergence of two continental tectonic plates. These two plates are of equal density, so rather than one plate subducting under the other, the plates are continually smashing into one another and the mountain range is getting lifted higher and higher as this happens.

How are you feeling about the basics of Plate Tectonics? Circle one:



Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

PLATE TECTONICS

ESSENTIAL QUESTION: What _____ cause the _____ and _____ of Earth to _____ in shape and size?

VOCAB

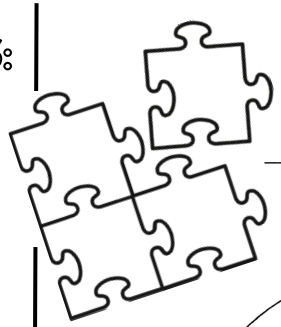
_____

The solid _____ and _____ mantle of Earth's interior.

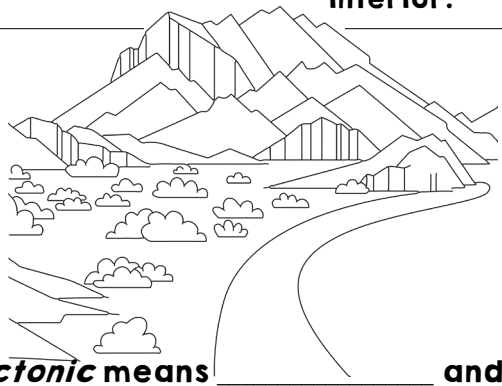
TOPIC QUESTIONS:

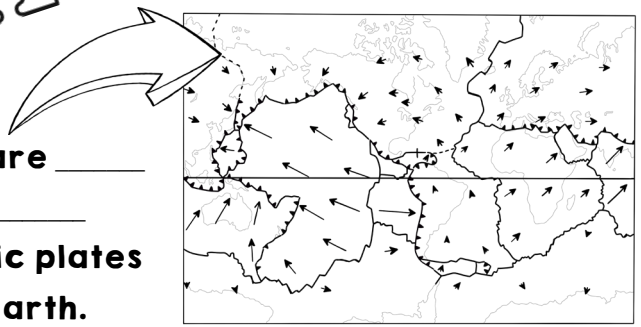
1

What are _____ plates?



The Earth's _____ is _____ up into _____ that fit together like a _____ puzzle and are in _____ motion. These pieces are called _____ plates.





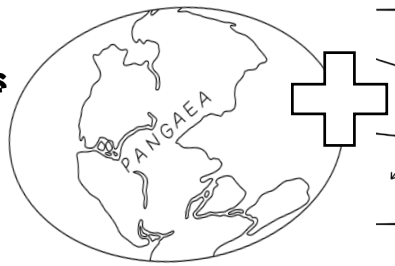
There are _____ _____ tectonic plates on Earth.

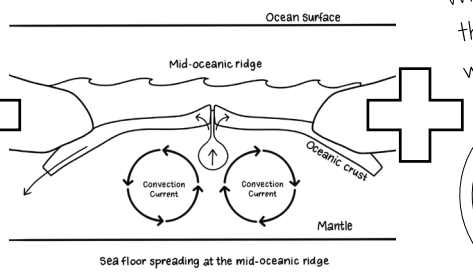
The word *tectonic* means _____ and it describes the _____ that _____ Earth's _____. Tectonic plate movement forms _____, _____ and volcanic _____, earthquakes, ocean _____, and rift _____.

2

What is _____ _____?

Plate Tectonics _____ how and _____ the continents _____ and it has become the _____ theory of _____. This _____ states that Earth's _____ is made of _____ plates that _____ on _____ rock and move with _____ to each other.





Why doesn't the Earth expand the way a balloon expands when you add more air?

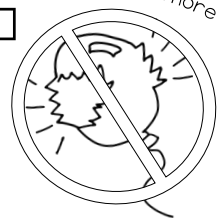
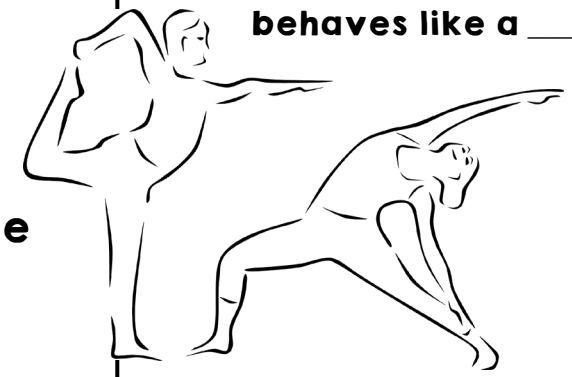


Plate Tectonics also _____ a question that _____ scientists about the process of _____ spreading: When _____ oceanic crust is _____, it spreads out and takes up _____. Why does the generation of new crust not _____ the size of Earth?

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

3

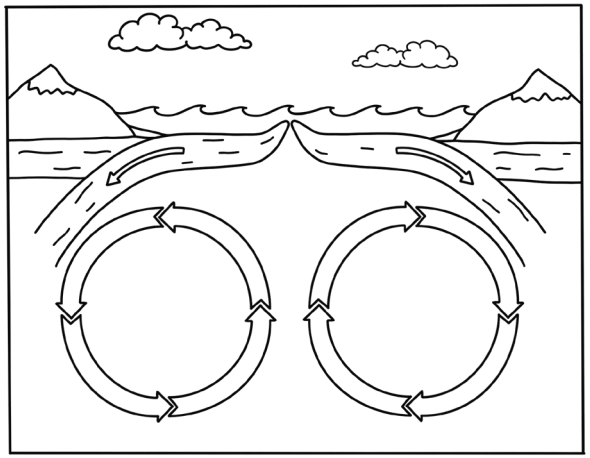
Why do the tectonic plates _____?



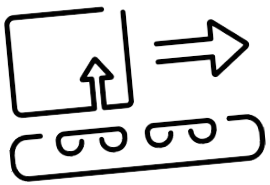
The _____ hot _____ behaves like a _____ material.

The term _____ in science refers to something that can be easily _____ or changed in _____ without _____.

Do Label and color the diagram.



The molten rock of the asthenosphere _____ very slowly and _____ the floating tectonic plates with it, sort of like a . . .



CONVEYOR BELT

The asthenosphere _____ because of _____ currents. Convection currents are the _____ of material caused by _____ in _____. Hot things _____ and cool things _____, so material in the Earth's mantle gets _____ by the Earth's _____ and rises, then it _____ and sinks back down. This _____ repeats itself over and over.

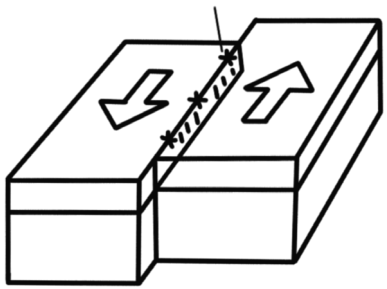
4

What are _____ _____?

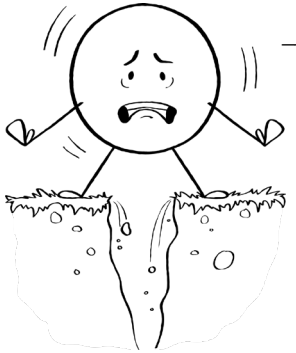
_____ boundaries are where the tectonic plates _____. There are _____ ways that two plates can move _____ to one another.

This creates _____ and _____, which causes _____.

1 BOUNDARIES



At transform boundaries, plates _____ past each other and lithosphere is _____ created _____ destroyed.



The _____ in California is a _____ boundary, which is why there are _____ earthquakes there.

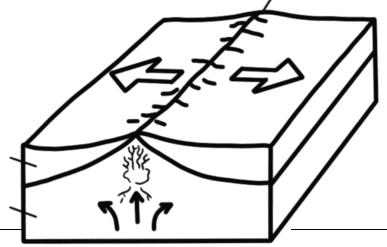
TOPIC QUESTIONS:

4

What are plate boundaries? (continued)

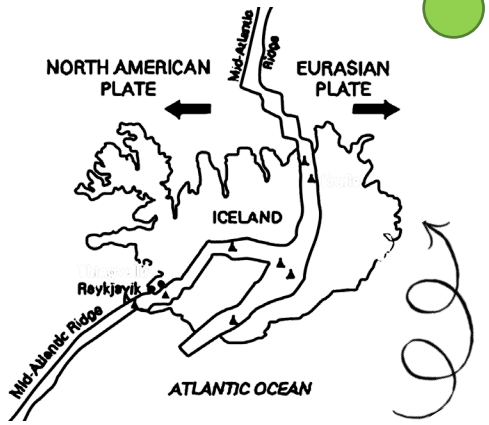
2 BOUNDARIES

At divergent boundaries, plates _____ _____from one another. _____ from within the Earth _____ in the _____.



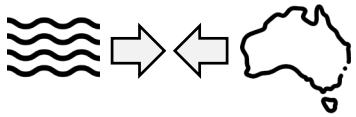
When this happens at plate boundaries in the _____, the new magma creates new _____. The Mid-Atlantic _____ and East _____ Rise are _____ ridges where seafloor _____ occurs.

Divergent boundaries in the _____ of continents form _____ valleys; the East _____ Rift is an example of a continental rift _____.

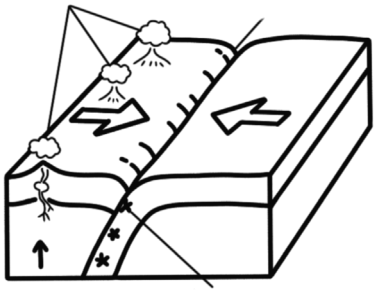


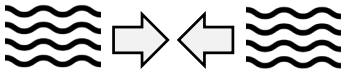
The island country of _____ sits atop the divergent plate boundary between the North American and _____ plates. You can go scuba diving in the rift called the Silfra Fissure!

3 BOUNDARIES



At convergent boundaries, plates move _____ each other and _____.





When an _____ plate and a _____ plate collide, the denser oceanic plate subducts under the edge of the continent. This creates a _____ ocean _____ and a line of _____ forms _____ the subducting plate on the edge of the continent.

When _____ oceanic plates collide, the _____ and denser plate _____, creating a deep ocean trench and a line of volcanoes called an _____. This is how the island arc of _____ was formed.

A _____ zone is where one plate is _____ dense than the other. The _____ plate _____ underneath the less dense plate in a process called _____. Subduction comes from the Latin root *subductus*, meaning _____.

When _____ continental plates collide, _____ plates are _____ dense so the plates _____ into one another and _____ form from the uplifted rock. This is how the world's largest mountains, the _____, formed. Mount Everest _____ to get _____ every day!

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

5

How does

_____

Tectonics change the Earth at _____ and _____ time intervals?

This map shows Earth's tectonic plate boundaries. The arrows show the direction that each plate moves. The length of the arrows shows the approximate speed that the plate moves.

DO Color code the Earth's tectonic plates and plate boundaries (transform, divergent, and convergent). Then, answer the questions.

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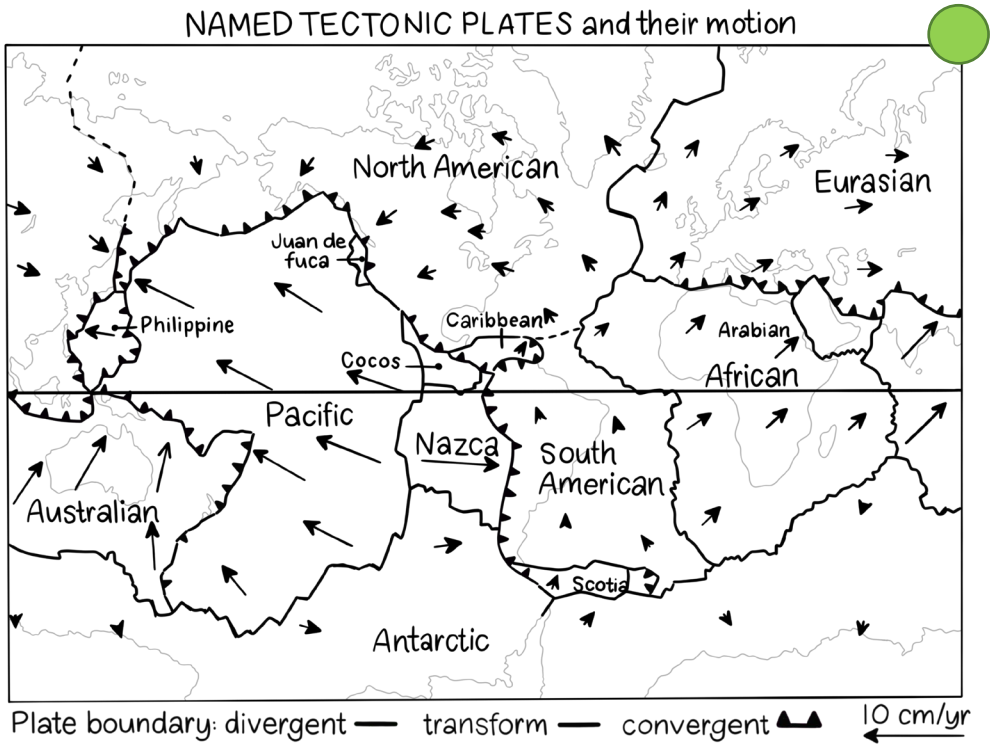

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https://bit.ly/3f6YWVH

Write a $2 summary of the video. Each word costs 10¢

Write or circle the best answer:

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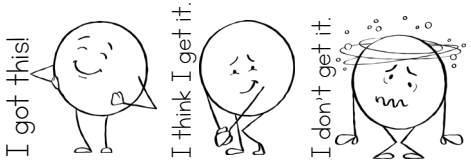


Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

PLATE TECTONICS

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

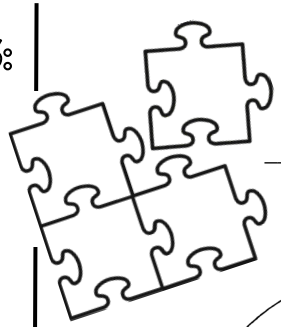
VOCAB

_____

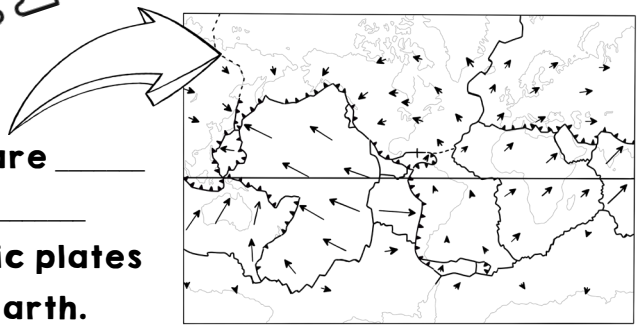
The solid _____ and _____ mantle of Earth's interior.

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

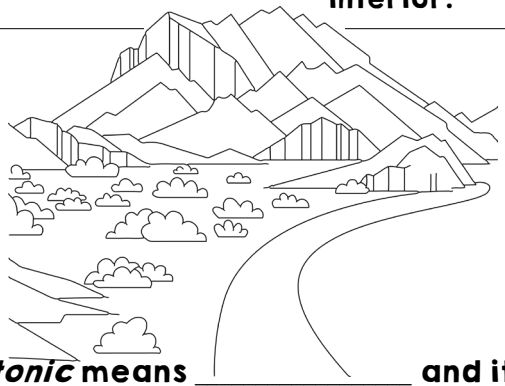
1



The Earth's _____ is _____ up into _____ that fit together like a _____ puzzle and are in _____ motion. These pieces are called _____ plates.



There are _____ _____ tectonic plates on Earth.

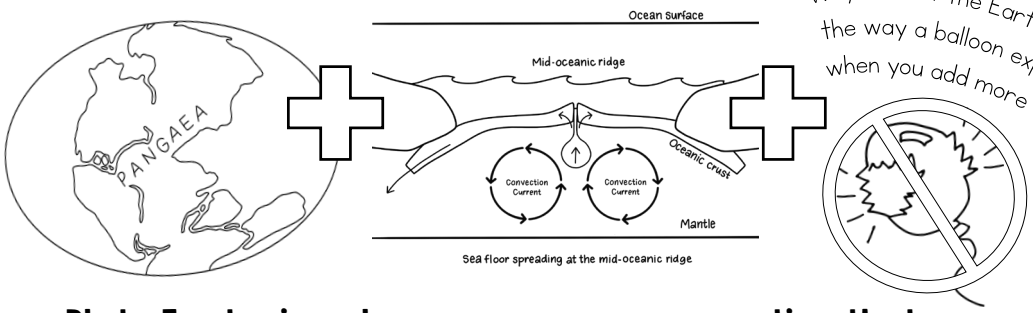


The word ***tectonic*** means _____ and it describes...

Tectonic plate movement forms...

2

Plate Tectonics explains . . .

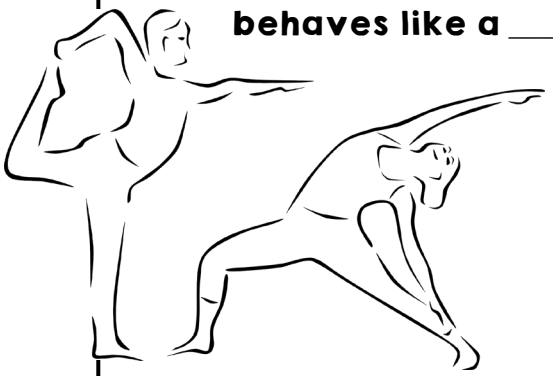


This _____ states that Earth's _____ is made of _____ plates that _____ on _____ rock and move with _____ to each other.

Plate Tectonics also _____ a question that _____ scientists about the process of _____ spreading:

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

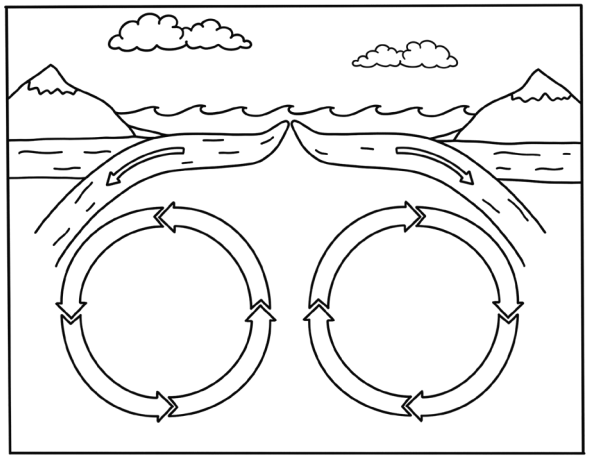
3



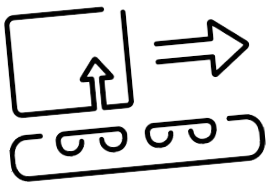
The _____ hot _____ behaves like a _____ material.

The term _____ in science refers to...

Do Label and color the diagram.



The molten rock of the asthenosphere _____ very slowly and _____ the floating tectonic plates with it, sort of like a . . .



CONVEYOR BELT

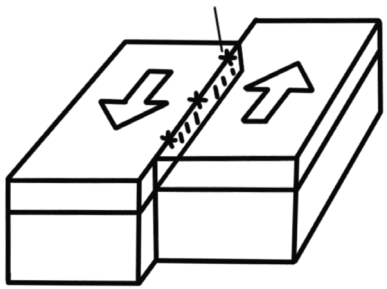
The asthenosphere _____ because of _____ currents. Convection currents are the _____ of material caused by _____ in _____. Hot things _____ and cool things _____, so material in the Earth's mantle gets _____ by the Earth's _____ and rises, then it _____ and sinks back down. This _____ repeats itself over and over.

4

_____ boundaries are where the tectonic plates _____. There are _____ ways that two plates can move _____ to one another.

1 BOUNDARIES

This creates _____ and _____, which causes _____.



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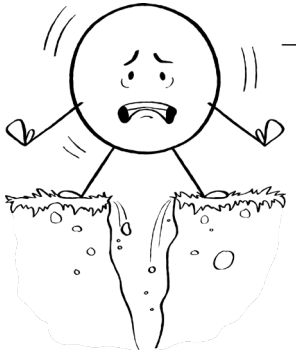


The _____ in California is a _____ boundary, which is why there are _____ earthquakes there.

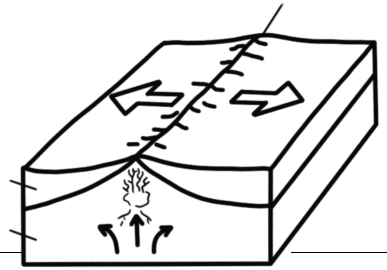
TOPIC QUESTIONS:

4

What are plate boundaries? (continued)

2 BOUNDARIES

At divergent boundaries, plates...



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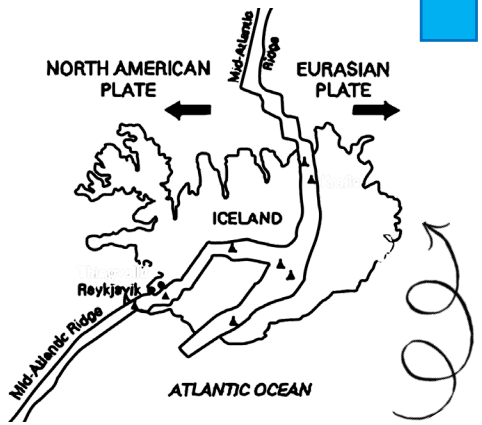

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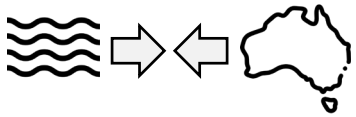
3 BOUNDARIES

At convergent boundaries, plates...



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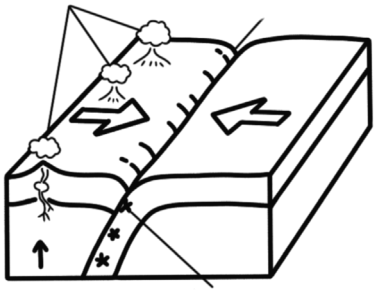

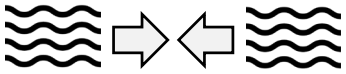

When _____ oceanic plates collide, the _____ and denser plate _____, creating a deep ocean trench and a line of volcanoes called an _____. This is how the island arc of _____ was formed.

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5

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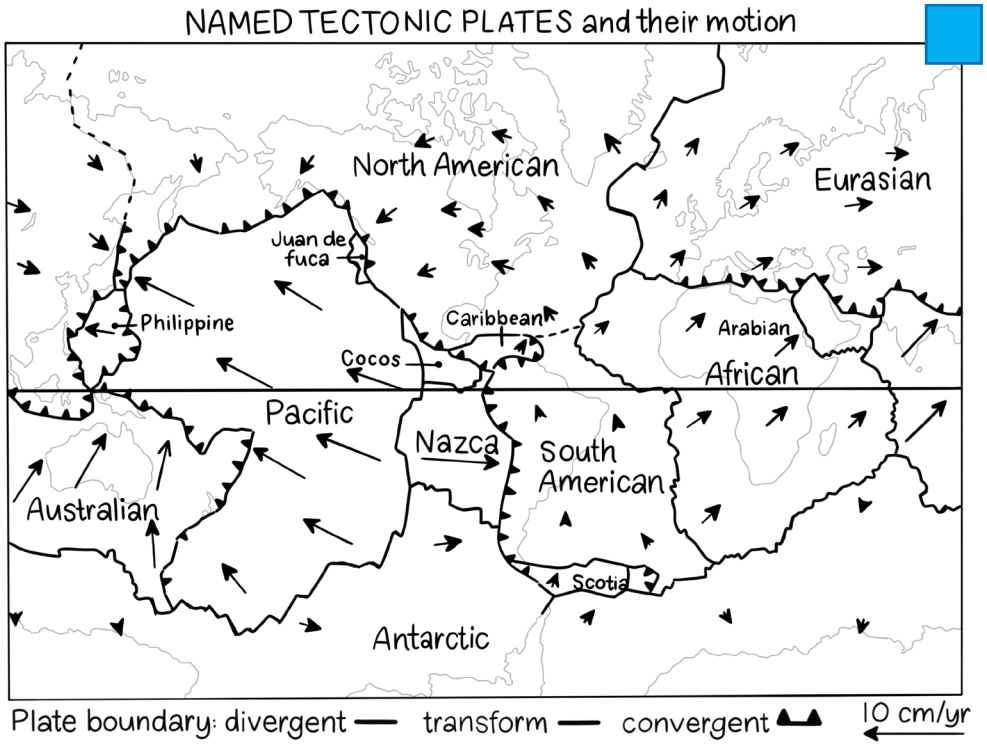

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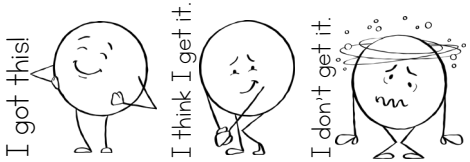
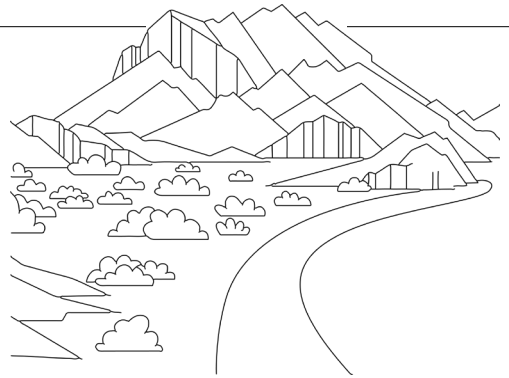


Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

PLATE TECTONICS

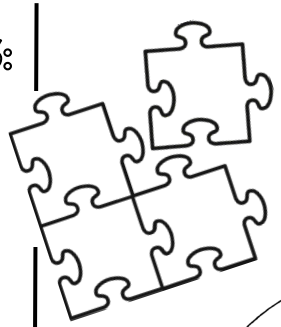
ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

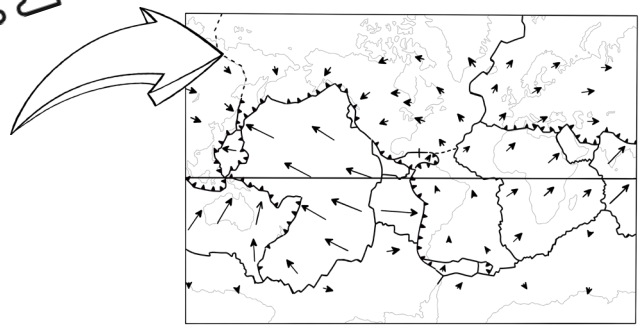
VOCAB



TOPIC QUESTIONS:

1





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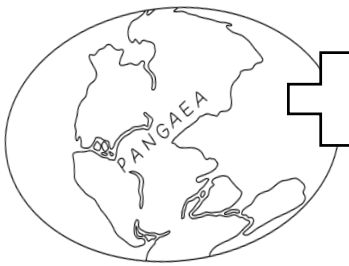
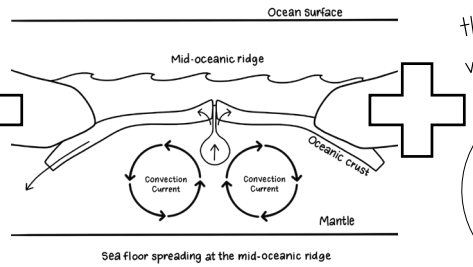
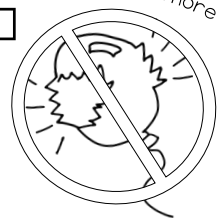


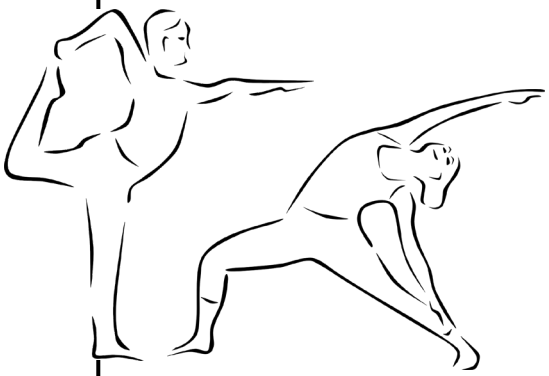


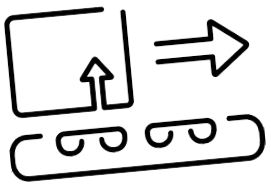
Why doesn't the Earth expand the way a balloon expands when you add more air?



TOPIC QUESTIONS:

3





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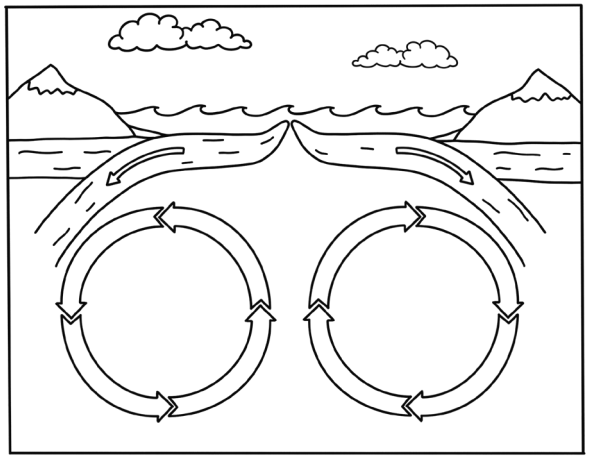
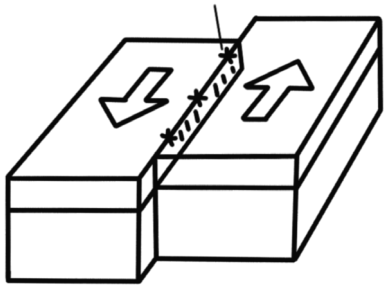


4

1

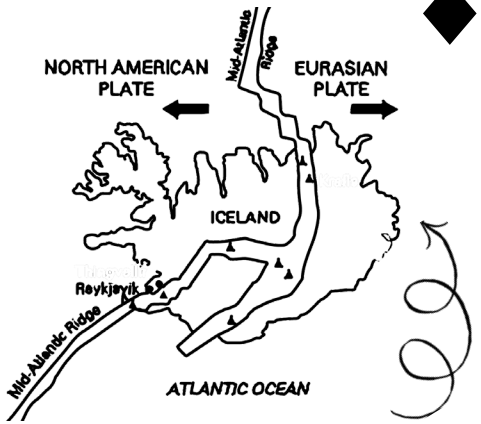


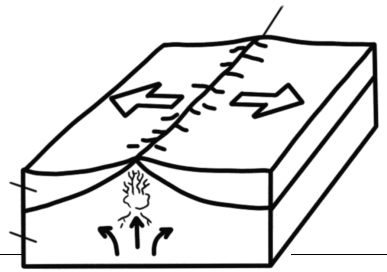
TOPIC QUESTIONS:

4

What are plate boundaries? (continued)

2





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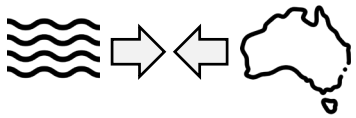

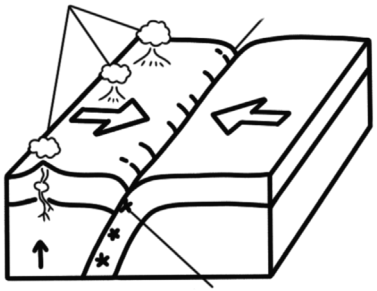

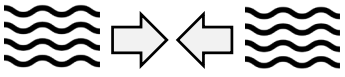

TOPIC QUESTIONS:

5

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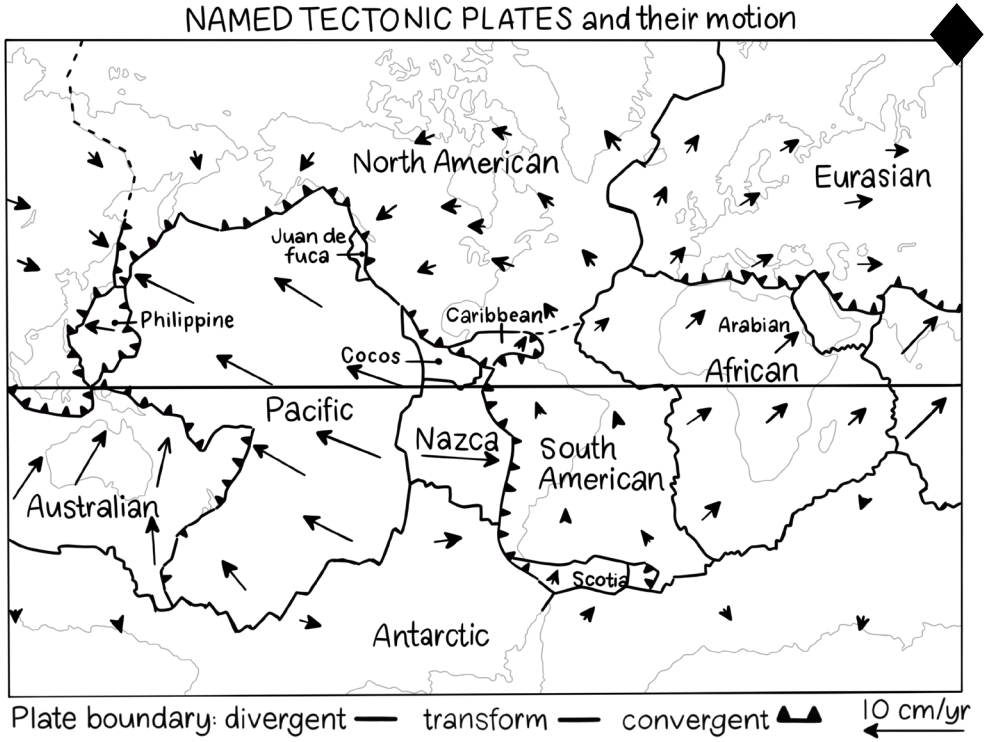

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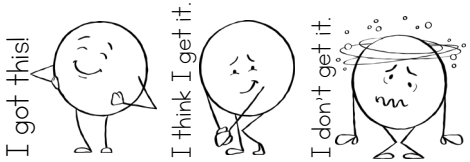

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