

Key

A. Chapter 4

1. Oceanic plates are denser than continental plates. Therefore, if the two meet at a converging plate boundary,

the oceanic plate is subducted beneath the continental plate

2. Convection currents flow in this region of the earth's interior:

mantle; asthenosphere

Typo - 3. Convection currents is the way in which the heat from the core is transferred.

4. The force that drives the movement of the Earth's tectonic plates is

convection

5. Wegener hypothesized that all the continents were once

joined in one landmass, Pangaea

6. Where would older oceanic crust be located in relation to the mid-Atlantic Ridge?

away from the mid-Atlantic Ridge

7. Why? (for #6) new material emerges at mid-Att. Ridge & is moved away

8. How does seafloor spreading provide evidence of the movement of crustal plates?

1) rocks are younger at ridges & older away from ridges  
2) rocks record magnetic reversal patterns that are mirror

9. Which way do plates move at divergent boundaries?

away from one another

images on opposite sides of a ridge  
Both are indicators of movement of ocean floor away from a ridge  
in opposite directions over time

Typo - 10. What geologic activity results from convergent boundaries?

1) Volcanic activity 2) Mountain building

11. Fossil evidence on the coasts of S. America and Africa provides evidence that these two continents were once:

joined together

12. The collision of what two types of plates causes a deep-ocean trench at a subduction zone?

oceanic w/ continental

13. How do the Hawaiian Islands provide evidence that the Pacific plate is moving northwest?

older islands that formed at the single hot spot have moved away from the hot spot, carried by the plate that they

14. The alternating bands on either side of the mid-ocean ridge seen on page 71 (textbook) are recordings of earth's

magnetic field reversals

are on in a NW direction

Typo - 15. In Iceland, the North American plate and the Eurasian plate are separating

which causes the island to expand

B. Chapter 5

1. What geologic activity occurs along transform fault boundaries?

earthquakes

2. Any change in the volume or shape of earth's crust is called

deformation

C. Chapters 2 & 6

1. The location from where an earthquake originates is called the

epicenter

2. The point directly below the epicenter (the point beneath earth's surface where the crust breaks and triggers an earthquake) is called the focus

3. The name of the instrument that records movements during an earthquake is

seismograph

4. Studies of seismic wave speed changes reveals that the density of the crust is

smaller / less dense / less than the core and mantle.

5. The crust is largely made up of these two specific types of rocks:

granite & basalt

6. State the layers of the earth from most interior to most superficial:

inner core, outer core, mantle, crust

7. Differentiate among the inner and outer cores as far as state of matter.

inner core = solid, outer core = liquid

8. Differentiate among P, S & Surface waves as far as arrival at a seismograph station:

P gets there first, S gets there second, surface gets there third

D. Chapter 3

1. What does 1:24,000 mean on a topographic map?

That 1 inch = 24,000 inches or 2,000 feet

2. What is an area's topography? (In other words, what is meant by the term topography?)

What the landforms look like in three dimension

3. How do you find out the contour interval of a topographic map?

sometimes it is written / if not then figure out by subtraction

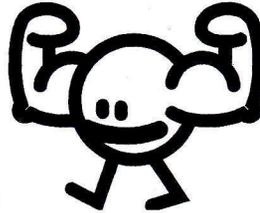
4. How do you determine the elevation of something in between contour lines?

estimate; it will be a number

one line is value from the line above it

E. Extended Response Practice

in between the two contours



Practice your strong science writing skills!!!!

Use a separate sheet(s) of notebook paper.

Write about these topics:

- Plate Tectonics (Causes of, Effects of, Results of, Evidence of)
- Pangaea (Evidence that supports it)
- Sea-floor Spreading (Cause of, Evidence of, How it works)
- Convection (How it works, The role it plays in plate movement)