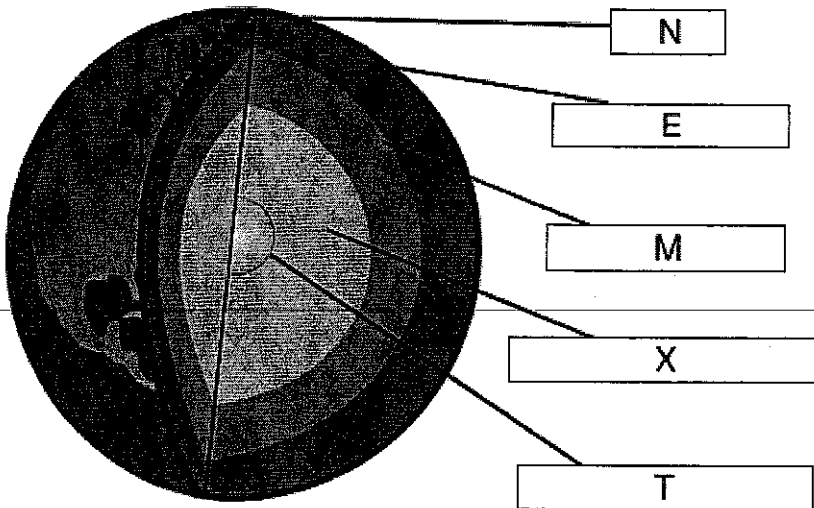


key

Unit 2: Geosphere Part 1 – Review Sheet

1. Label the parts of the Earth using the following terms. Inner core, Outer core, Crust, asthenosphere, lithosphere.



N:	Crust
E:	Lithosphere
M:	Asthenosphere
X:	outer core (liquid)
T:	inner core (solid)

2. Compare and contrast continental versus oceanic crust.

	Continental Crust	Oceanic Crust
Age	Older	Younger
More/less Dense	less dense	more dense
Thick/thin	thicker	thinner.
Composition (made up of)	Granite	Basalt.

3. What is the name of the scientist who is responsible for the theory of continental drift/plate tectonics? Alfred Wegener. This theory states that the continents were connected together as one supercontinent called Pangaea.

What are four pieces of evidence to support the theory of plate tectonics? Explain each one.

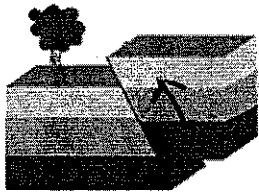
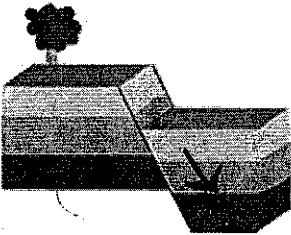
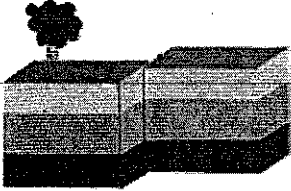
- Fossils found on different continents
- Puzzle pieces - coastlines fit together
- Climate - glaciers in warm places
- Mountain Ranges connect on different continents

4. Fill out the chart on the types of plate boundaries.

	Divergent Boundary	Convergent Boundary	Transform Boundary
How do the plates Move?	apart ← →	together → ←	slide past ↔

	D	C	T
What type of landforms does this movement create?	- seafloor ridge - continental rift	- Mountain. - Trench. - volcano	* Faults - Earthquakes.
What is an example of this plate boundary on the Earth?	African Rift Valley.	* Himalyan Mountains.	* San Andreas Fault

5. Label each of these types of faults & describe each one.



a. Strike-slip.

b. Normal

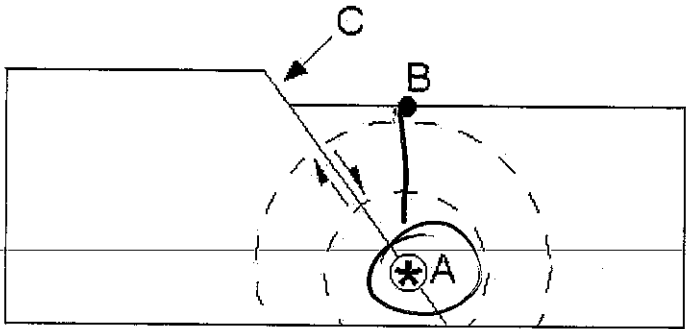
c. Reverse.

6. Fill out the chart on seismic waves.

	P waves	S waves	Surface Waves
Name of wave	primary transverse.	secondary shear.	*
Does it arrive (1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> )?	1st	2nd	3rd.
How do the waves move?	push-pull 	side-side 	all directions 
Where in the Earth can it pass through?	liquids & solid.	solids.	* surface.

7. What machine is used to detect an earthquake? Seismograph  
 How many of these machines are required to determine the location of an earthquake's epicenter? 3

8. Label the diagram with the following terms: Focus, Epicenter, Fault.



A. Focus  
 B. Epicenter  
 C. Fault

9. Questions about tsunamis?

- a. What is a tsunami? surge of high waves hitting the coastline
- b. What causes a tsunami? Oceanic Earthquakes
- c. Where on Earth do most tsunamis occur? Why there?  
Around the Ring of Fire in the Pacific Ocean.
- d. How can people determine if a tsunami is heading for shore?  
A few minutes before it hits the ocean retreats &

10. Fill out the chart on types of Volcanoes.

(warming system)

	Composite Volcano	Cinder Cone Volcano	Shield Volcano
Volcano shape & size	 large	 small	 large (largest)
Type of eruption	violent	violent	slow lava & non-violent
Volcano materials	- layers of solid rock & lava	- no layers mostly loose debris	- lots of fluid lava vents

11. Answer the questions about volcanoes.

- a. What is a hot spot? Hot upwelling from the mantle to a lithosphere plate producing volcanic activity.
- b. How was the chain of islands (Hawaiian Islands) in the Pacific Ocean created?  
The Islands of Hawaii are formed by a hotspot.

