Science 8

Final Exam Review (4 of 4)

Name:
Date:
Block:

Geology

1. List and explain the 5 pieces of evidence that support Continental Drift Theory.

Evidence	Explanation
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

2. Name the four layers of the Earth, in order from the inside out:

3. What important process occurs in the mantle? Draw a labeled sketch of this process.

4. How does this contribute to plate movement?

5. What geological feature is formed at subduction zones?

6. Fill in the following table:

Plate Boundary	**How the plates interact**	**Diagram**	**Example**

7. There are three types of convergent boundaries. List and describe each. In your answer, identify which creates a subduction zone.

8. Fill in the following table regarding seismic waves:

Seismic wave	Abbreviation	Description	Diagram
Primary			
	S		
		Moves only along the surface	

9. Complete the following table:

Type of Volcano	Structure	Where they occur	Example
	Cone-shaped		
Shield			
			Mid-Atlantic Ridge

10. Identify **two** ways in which a tsunami is different from a regular ocean wave.

11. Match the term with the descriptor. Each descriptor can only be used once.

Term	**Descriptor**
_____ Continental drift theory	A. Hot fluid below or within the Earth's crust
_____Plate tectonic theory	B. The most outer layer of the Earth
_____ Magma	C. The theory that the crust is broken up into large plates that move and then rejoin
_____ Mid-Atlantic Ridge	D. The region where magma breaks through Earth's surface, continually forcing apart old rock and forming sea floor
_____ Sea floor spreading	E. The most inner layer of the Earth
_____ Convergent plate boundary	F. A compression wave that travels through solids, liquids and gases
_____ Divergent plate boundary	G. An area where tectonic plates slide past one another
_____ Transform plate boundary	H. A rupture in the crust where hot lava, ash and gas escape from a magma chamber below the surface
_____ Crust	I. The location inside Earth where an earthquake starts
_____ Mantle	J. A long mountain range running north to south down the length of the Atlantic Ocean
_____ Inner Core	K. The point on the Earth's surface directly above the focus
_____ Outer Core	L. A series of water waves that is generated when the sea floor deforms and abruptly moves the water
_____ Tectonic plates	M. A wave that travels along the Earth's surface
_____ Earthquake	N. A measurement of an earthquake
_____ Focus	O. An area where tectonic plates collide
_____ Epicentre	P. The large slabs or rock that form Earth's surface and move over a layer of partly molten rock
_____ Seismic waves	Q. The theory that the continents have not always been in their present locations but have moved over millions of years.
_____ P wave	R. An area where tectonic plates are spreading apart
_____ S wave	S. A transverse wave that does not travel through the liquid mantle
_____ L wave	T. Vibrating energy released by an earthquake
_____ Richter magnitude scale	U. The layer of the Earth where convection currents occur
_____ Tsunami	W. The second most inner layer of the Earth
_____ Volcano	V. A massive release of energy that shakes the crust