

1. The earth's crust consists of two parts, name them.
2. The upper crust makes up the:
3. The lower crust makes up the:
4. How many feet thick is the crust?
5. Name the zone which separates the crust from the mantle:
6. The crust together with the upper mantle is known as the:
7. Name the zone which separates the core from the mantle:
8. On which zone is the continental plates and the oceanic plate carried about over the earth?
9. What did scientist observe that led to the theory of Plate tectonics?
10. The plates are made up of:
11. What is Plate tectonics?
12. Name the three movements that plate make.
13. Name the three plate margins/boundaries.
14. What is a subduction zone?
15. What activities occur at a convergent boundary/margin?
16. What activities occur at a divergent activities?
17. What activity occur at a transform plate boundary/margin
18. Name examples of a volcanic island arc.
19. Name examples of a trench.
20. Name examples of a fold mountain.
21. What is formed when ocean crust collides with ocean crust?
22. Name an area of the earth where this activity is taken place.
23. What are formed when ocean crust collides with continental crust?
24. Give examples of a transform plate margin.
25. Give the name of three areas of the earth where sea-floor spreading (divergence) is taking place.
26. What is folding?
27. What is faulting?
28. What is an upthrow?
29. What is a down throw?
30. What is a throw?
31. Name the force which causes folding.
32. Name the force which causes faulting.
33. What is a tensional force?
34. What is a compressional force?
35. What is a shearing force?
36. What is a normal fault?
37. What is a reversed fault?
38. What is a transform fault?
39. Name the features produced by faulting.
40. Name the types of folds
41. Name examples of Rift Valleys.
42. Name examples of Block Mountains
43. Another name for a block mountain
44. The sides of a fold are called
45. The top of a fold is called
46. The bottom of a fold is called
47. The upper crust consist chiefly of
48. The lower crust consist chiefly of
49. The crust is about _____ km thick or _____ miles thick.
50. The crust and the upper mantle makes up the _____
51. The Gutenberg Discontinuity separates the _____ from the _____
52. The plates are carried about or floats on the semi-plastic _____
53. Another name for a transform boundary/margin is _____
54. Another name for a convergent boundary is _____
55. Another name for a divergent boundary is _____
56. A collision zone is _____

57. Example of collision zone (where plate collide - name the colliding plates—check plate map)
(note that collision zone is different than subduction zone - check notes)
58. Which plate converge to form the following mountains and in which continent are they to be found:
- (A) Andes Mountains
 - (b) Rocky Mountains
 - (c) The Alps
 - (d) Atlas Mountains
 - (e) Himalayas
59. What term is used to describe each of the following:
- (a) where the edge of two plates meet
 - (b) the zone at which new crust is formed
 - (c) the zone separating the crust from the mantle
 - (d) the area where one plate subduct under the other

Answer true or false

60. Folding and faulting are caused by tectonic movement
61. Two forces acting away from each other is called tension
62. Two forces acting towards each other is called compression
63. Two forces acting parallel to one another is called shear force
64. Two forces produced by tensional force are rift valley and block mountain
65. The three types of faults are (a) normal fault (b) reversed fault
(c) reversed fault
66. Another name for a rift valley is graben
67. A fold is a contorted rock mass
68. The up part of the fold is the anticline
69. The down part of the fold is the syncline
70. A recumbent fold is more contorted than a asymmetrical fold
71. Another name for a overthrust fold is a nappe
72. Materials that are ejected into the crust are called
73. Materials that are poured out onto the crust are called
74. Name the three main materials that a volcano may eject
75. All the solid material that a volcano ejects are known as
76. Name four solid materials that a volcano ejects
77. Lava that contain much silica are called _____ lava
78. Lava that are poor in silica are _____ lava
79. A volcano is a
80. The funnel-shaped depression at the top of the volcano is called
81. The central hole in a volcano through which lava is ejected is called

Answer true or false

82. Fluid lava flow as a thin sheet
83. Viscous lava form dome-shaped masses
84. An intrusion of igneous rock which form between layers of sedimentary rock is called a dyke
85. A vertical wall of igneous rock which cuts across bedding planes of sedimentary rocks is called a
86. The small volcanoes formed at the side of the main volcanic cone are called
87. Volcanoes that have not erupted since historic time are said to be
88. Volcanoes that erupt frequently are said to be
89. A volcano that has been quiet for a long time, but still has signs it may erupt again is said to be
90. A massive intrusion of igneous rock extending over any square km is called a
91. An intrusion of igneous rock that spread along bedding planes forcing up the strata in to a dome is called a
92. An elongated dome of igneous rock formed beneath an anticline and along a syncline
93. A large intrusion which sags downward in the centre forming a saucer-shaped depression is called a
94. Three basic types of volcanic cones are

95. Volcanoes formed from ash and cinder are called
96. Volcanoes formed from acidic lava/silicic lava are called
97. Volcanoes formed from basic lava or basaltic lava are called
98. Volcanoes formed by alternating layers of ash and cinder and lava are called
99. What is a volcanic spine/plug
100. What is a caldera, how is it formed
101. What is a crater lake and how is it formed
102. What is a hot spring and how is it formed
103. What is a geyser and how is it formed
104. What are fumaroles and how are they formed
105. What is a solfatara and how is it formed
106. What are some of the advantages of volcanic eruptions
107. What are some disadvantages of volcanic eruptions
108. Name the volcanically active area in the Caribbean
109. How are volcanic eruptions detected.
110. What is an earthquake?
111. What are seismic waves
112. What is seismology
113. Who is a seismologist
114. What is a seismograph
115. What is a seismogram
116. Where would you find most earthquake zones
117. What is the main cause of earthquakes
118. Name two other causes of earthquakes other than plate movements
119. Define the terms (a) focus, epicenter, fore-shock, after-shock and main shock as they relate to volcano
120. Name the instrument that measures the intensity of an earthquake
121. Name the instrument that measures the magnitude of an earthquake
122. What is the Richter scale
123. What is the Mercalli scale
124. Name two islands in the Caribbean affected by earthquakes
125. Name a region outside the region affected by earthquakes.
126. Name four effects of earthquakes
127. Name the four types of earthquake waves and give difference between them