Dynamic Planet Unit Test Study Guide

Rocks and the Rock Cycle

Complete the table:

Rock Type	How it is formed	Characteristics
	formed from cooling magma/lava	
		-layers -contains fossils
metamorphic		

Explain the difference between intrusive and extrusive igneous rocks.

Explain the difference between magma and lava.

Describe the processes that break down rocks and produce sediment.

Metamorphic Rocks form from _____ & _____.

Explain how an igneous could become a sedimentary rock through the rock cycle.

Draw out the rock cycle using your notes!

Earth's Interior:

- The outermost layer of the Earth is the _____. It is thickest under the _____ and thinnest under the _____.
- What is the mantle made of?
- The plates of the lithosphere move on the _____, which is very hot and _____.
- What does the word "malleable" mean?
- The outer core is the only _____ layer of the Earth.
- The outer core is made up primarily of what two substances?
- The inner core is extremely hot and _____. Like the outer core it is primarily made up of _____ and _____.

Plate Tectonics:

- The Earth's continents are constantly moving due to the motions of the _____.
- How does continental crust differ from oceanic crust?
- The border between two tectonic plates is called a _____.
- List the three types of plate boundaries and describe the motions of the plates at each.

- Where do most divergent plate boundaries occur, in the interiors of continents or in the oceans?

- What kind of plate boundary occurs between the Australian Plate and the Eurasian Plate?

- In California, there is a transform boundary between the North American Plate and what other plate?

- What are 2 pieces of evidence that supported continental drift, **AND** how do they support this theory? *(4pts)*

  1)

  2)

Earthquakes:

Seismograph, s-waves, surface waves, Richter scale, epicenter, p-waves, focus

1. The fastest of the seismic waves are called _____.
2. _____ can only travel through solids, not liquids.
3. _____ cause most of the damage to buildings.
4. The _____is used to rate the strength of earthquakes.
5. The origin of the earthquake is known as the _____.
6. The location on the Earth's surface which is above the origin of the earthquake is known as the _____.
7. A _____is a machine that is used to measure seismic waves.