

Tectonic Forces Study Sheet

Study content from Chapters 1 – 9 in your text, but especially:

Earth's structure (3)

Types of faults (5-10)

Types of plate movements (5-10)

Plate boundaries (5-10)

Sea floor spreading (5)

Synclines and anticlines (10)

Tension and compression (10)

Types of rocks (11-12)

The rock cycle (12)

Hotsprings and geysers (13)

Earthquakes

Seismic waves (15)

Focus (14)

Epicenter (14)

Focal depth (14)

Causes of earthquakes (14)

Earthquake hazards (16)

Shock waves generated by earthquakes (15)

Types of volcanoes / volcanic activity (21-23)

Fissure eruptions

Shield volcanoes

Cinder cone volcanoes

Composite volcanoes

Hotspots

Important features generated by intrusive and extrusive volcanic activity (24-25)

Benefits of volcanoes (25)

Review vocabulary on pages 28 – 30, your focus questions, and sample multiple choice questions on pages 355 – 360.

Unit 1: Earth's Surface & Tectonic Processes

Topic: Terminology

Name _____

Choose the correct term from the box below to fill in the blanks.

isostasy	asthenosphere	tear fault	sima
lithification	focus	liquefaction	sill
pyroclastics	caldera	Richter scale	syncline
Benioff zone	hot spot	lahar	magnitude
horst	sial	shield	laccolith
nuées ardentes	outer core	seismograph	epicentre
anthracite	island arcs	compression wave	moho
fold mountains	basalt	andesite	geysers
magma	travertine terrace	lava	tension
shear wave	dike	graben	anticline

1. The _____ is the boundary between the lithosphere and the mantle.
2. The area of frequent earthquakes at a subducting plate margin is known as the _____.
3. Refers to a large volcanic crater. _____
4. Formed when igneous rock intrudes between rock layers. _____
5. _____ refers to any materials ejected from a volcano.
6. The location at which rock fractures in an earthquake is known as the _____.
7. This feature is the result of two ocean plates converging. _____
8. A superheated plume of magma in the upper mantle is referred to as a _____.
9. An earthquake wave that travels in a side-to-side motion is called a _____.
10. Igneous rock below the earth's surface is called _____.
11. Currents flowing in this area of the earth are believed to create the magnetic field of the earth.

12. Calcium mineral deposits often found around hot springs and geysers. _____
13. Created by continent-to-continent collision. _____
14. A hot volcanic mudflow is known as a _____.
15. A pooling of magma between rock layers is referred to as a _____.
16. This area is part of the mantle and contains convection currents. _____
17. Igneous rock with small crystals mostly found in oceanic crust. _____
18. Continental crust is called _____.
19. _____ refers to the strength of an earthquake.
20. Also known as a block mountain. _____

Unit 1: Earth's Surface & Tectonic Processes

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Name _____

21. Ocean crust is called _____.
22. The upfold in folded rock layers created by compressional forces. _____.
23. Also known as a rift valley. _____.
24. Igneous rock that extrudes onto the surface. _____.
25. _____ are hot, denser-than-air gases, expelled from volcanoes.
26. The downfold in folded rock layers created by compressional forces is a _____.
27. Creates continental volcanoes. _____.
28. Instrument used to detect earthquakes. _____.
29. The up or down movement of continental masses depending on if weight is added or removed as by glaciation is _____.
30. A fossil fuel with extremely high carbon content. _____.
31. Refers to the conversion of sediment into solid rock. _____.
32. Used to measure the severity of earthquakes. Each number is 10X larger than the previous.
_____.
33. Spot on the earth's surface directly above the point at which rock fractured in the lithosphere and caused an earthquake. _____.
34. The primary earthquake wave that travels the fastest. _____.
35. Water features often seen in volcanically active regions such as Yellowstone National Park.
_____.
36. Created by fluid basaltic lava, this type of volcano has gentle slopes, and is found predominantly on ocean floors. _____.
37. An earthquake hazard in areas that are compacted sediment, such as dry lake beds and river deltas.
_____.
38. Lithosphere movement occurs in a horizontal direction at this boundary. _____.
39. Force that stretches and pulls rock apart. _____.
40. Intrusive volcanic feature formed as magma intrudes through rock layers. _____.