Name: _____ Date: _____

Geology test #1 pt. 1

1. Thin outer layer rocky shell of earth

2. Thicker less dense outer shell

3. Thinner more dense outer shell

4. Hot solid that flows over time

5. Metallic liquid (iron)

6. Metallic solid

7. rigid/brittle outer shell of earth, composed of crust & upper mantle. Tectonic plates

8. Plastic capable of "float" hot mantle wells upward lifting lithosphere. Drives plate tectonics

9. Study of earths materials, changes on the surface and interior of the earth, and the forces causing those changes.

10. convergent plate boundary where plates move towards each other. Oceanic plates is denser & sinks into mantle.

11. Convergent plate boundary more dense. Oceanic plate older, cooler sink into mantle

12. Convergent plate boundary where plates are buoyant, neither plate subduct. Plates buckle & deform w vertical uplift

13. heat from sun, controls weathering of rocks (rock cycle)

14. Heat moving from hot interior to cooler exterior. Geospheric Phenomena (volcanism)

15. An ocean - ocean convergent plate boundary

16. Plates move apart, magma rises, cools and forms new oceanic crust. Expressed as mid-oceanic ridges

17. Plates slide past each other, fault zones, earthquakes mark boundary. ex: san Andreas fault

18. Tentative explanation or solution consistent with observed data

A. Theory

B. Unconformity

C. Physical Geology

D. Oceanic Crust

E. External heat engine

F. Divergent plate boundary

G. Volcanic Island Arcs

H. Ocean - ocean

I. Superposition

J. Lithosphere

K. Numerical geo. time

L. Relative geo. time

M. Lateral continuity

N. Mantle

O. Continent - continent

P. Outer core

Q. Crust

R. Uniformitarianism

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19. Hypothesis that passes rigorous testing, regarded as having excellent chance of being true.

20. Older events or objects, from first (oldest) to last(youngest)

21. Age of events or objects expressed as a number or numbers.

22. beds of sediment deposited in water are initially formed as horizontal or nearly horizontal layers

23. w/in an undisturbed sequence of sedimentary or volcanic rocks, layers get younger from bottom to top.

24. Original horizontal layer extends laterally until it tapers or thins edges

25. A surface (or contact) that represents a gap in the geologic record (erosion)

26. Some processes operating in the past are operating at present

S. Transform plate boundary

T. Oceanic - Continental

U. Asthenosphere

V. Hypothesis

W. Continental Crust

X. Original horizontality

Y. Inner core

Z. Internal Heat engine

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