

11/13 SLOT New section

1) Earthquake vibrators are detected, measured, and recorded by: Seismometers

2) The Richter scale measures what type of Earth quake activity? Magnitude - Energy of the largest seismic waves

11/17 SLOT

1) If an ~~oceanic~~ Oceanic Lithospheric Plate collides with a continental lithospheric plate, why does the oceanic lithospheric plate get subducted?

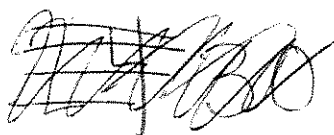
C) Reason:

Y) Oceanic crust is denser than the continental crust

a) ~~Lithosphere~~ - rigid layer about 100 km thick, made of the crust and a part of the upper mantle.

(denser) (less dense)

b) ~~subducted~~ - When the oceanic / continental plate collide and the denser oceanic plate sinks down.



SLOT

3rd hr
Mahasen

11/19

1) In the diagram above, many Earthquakes occur when an Oceanic Plate collides or converges with a continental Plate. What causes all of the Earthquakes to occur in this area?

b) Path of the subducting, denser oceanic Plate.

2) How are Volcanoes characterized?

a) size and shape.

11/24

SLOT

1) Take out your Lithospheric Plate map - so Mrs. Gled can check in homework completion.

2) What characteristic changes the speed that seismic waves travel through earth's layers?

~~density~~ a) density

~~11/25~~ 12/2 SLOT

1) When there is a string of volcanoes around the ring of fire this means:

a) plate boundaries

2) Where do earthquakes occur and why?

b) Edges of tectonic plates - When massive crustal rocks collide/crash together.

12/4 Slot

- Primary seismic waves - P-waves
b) are faster than secondary waves (S-waves)

12/5 Slot

- 1) How is the very, deep Part of Earth's Interior mapped?
b) Seismic waves

- 2) How is the speed of a seismic wave travelling through earth's layers change?
c) density

12/8 Slot

- 1) On your Plate boundaries map -
A string/lots of volcanoes in a row occurs where?
b) plate tectonic boundaries

- 2) Which is younger, thinner, and Denser?
b) Oceanic crust

Notes:

Sea floor spreading:

- The place on earth, on the ocean floor, where brand new (young ocean floor) is created.
- A "mid ocean" ridge is actually a long ~~ocean~~ chain, or underwater volcanic mountains that erupt (underwater)

Converge - come together
↓
diverge opposite

3rd hr en
mahasen

- At a Mid ocean ridge, the ocean to ocean plate is divergent - Spreading / moving apart
- At the mid atlantic ocean ridge, new / young ocean floor is created (born) - but, the ocean floor is not getting bigger, because old ocean floor is subducted, and recycled back into the mantle. (old ocean floor is not destroyed, its recycled)

12/9

SLOT

1) How is heat deep inside earth transferred (make its way up to) the crust?

a) convection currents inside the mantle

2) How is the very deep interior of earth mapped?

c) seismic waves

3) What instrument detects, measures, and records earthquakes?

d) seismograph

12/10

SLOT

1) What does the Richter scale measure?

a) magnitude

2) When there is movement of Earth and destruction, what event has occurred?

c) earthquake

3) along the mid ocean ridge, what causes new crust or new sea floor to be created?

c) sea floor spreading

12/11

SLOT

1) After a volcano erupts, is the air quality... (which is full of ash)

b) negatively effected (not so good air)

2) What is the name of the chain of underwater volcanoes that is surrounded by the Pacific plate?

ring of fire

3) Does a rift valley form when 2 tectonic plates converge or collide?

no

*rift valley occurs when continental plates pull apart.

ns

3rd hr
Mahasen

12/12

SLOT

- 1) At a subduction zone is rock?
b) recycled

- 2) as an oceanic plate crust is subducted into the mantle - does the rest of the plate get pulled along with it?
b) ~~yes~~ yes

12/15

SLOT

- 1) When a volcano erupts, how is the climate on earth changed?
c) ash can block the sun rays — causing temperatures to drop