1. Name the 4 layers of the Earth.

A. crust  
B. mantle  
C. outer core  
D. inner core  

Where is the lithosphere? resting on top of the mantle

2. The _____convection_____ currents move the magma in the mantle.

3. The oceanic crust near the mid-ocean ridge is (older/ younger) than the oceanic crust farther away from the ridge.

4. If an ocean is considered to be shrinking, subduction is occurring faster than new oceanic crust can be created.

5. _____Constructive_____ forces are forces that shape the Earth’s surface by building up mountains.

6. What is the layer of Earth called that is made up of the rocks, granite and basalt? ____crust____

7. As you move down towards the center of the Earth, what is happening to the temperature and the pressure? it increases

8. Place the layers of the Earth (mantle, inner core, crust and outer core) in the correct order starting from the outermost layer. crust, mantle, outer core, inner core

9. The inner core of the Earth is: dense ball of solid metal.

10. Earth’s magnetic field results from the convection currents in the space between outer core & mantle.

11. When a heat source is removed from a hot liquid, the convection currents in the fluid will eventually stop.

12. True or False: Wegener said that continental drift was due to the fact that the continents were once joined into a single landmass.
13. What is Pangaea? A single landmass that once held all of the continents.

14. What were 3 pieces of evidence that Wegener used to support his theory on continental drift? Evidence from landforms, fossils, climate changes, etc.

15. What is the longest chain of mountains in the world called? mid ocean ridge

16. What is the name of the technology that scientists used to map the mid ocean ridge? sonar

17. When the seafloor is spreading, where does the molten material rise from the mantle and erupt? (along what feature on the bottom of the ocean floor).
   Molten rises to the mid ocean ridge.

18. The process by which the ocean floor sinks beneath a deep ocean trench and back into the mantle is known as? subduction

19. Geologists think that the movement of Earth’s plates is caused by convection currents in the mantle.

20. What is the geological theory that states that pieces of Earth’s lithosphere are in constant slow motion? Theory of Plate Tectonics

21. The collision between two pieces of continental crust at a convergent boundary produces a mountain range.

22. A place where two plates slip past each other, moving in opposite directions is a transform boundary.

23. Plate movement that produces stress in rock, which leads to a change in the rock’s shape or volume is called deformation.

24. What is a weak spot in the Earth’s crust where magma comes to the surface of the Earth? volcano

25. Forces that wear down Earth’s surfaces are called destructive forces.

26. The part of Earth that is made up of liquid nickel and iron and contains the convection currents which PRODUCE Earth’s magnetic field is the outer core.

27. Oceanic rock is what type of rock basalt.
28. A continental plate collides with an oceanic plate at what type of boundary? convergent

29. The lithosphere is broken into sections called plates, which float on top of the mantle.

30. When continental plates pull apart at a divergent boundary on land, rift valley forms.

31. True or False: Mid ocean ridges form in areas where plates are PULLING APART.

32. Circle which type of plate movement forms mountains?

33. True or False: The plates and the continents are different.

34. When two oceanic plates are pulling apart, what is most likely to occur?
   a. mountains
   b. subduction
   c. mid ocean ridge

35. Label the following parts on the picture

A. Magma
B. Mid ocean ridge
C. Oceanic plate
D. Continental plate
E. Subduction
F. Deep ocean trench
36. Name the two types of boundaries that are occurring in the picture and their location.
   Convergent- where the oceanic and continental plates touch
   Divergent- where the seafloor is spreading and the two oceanic plates are pulling apart

37. A break in the crust where slabs slip past each other is known as a fault.

38. For each picture, determine what type of boundary it is AND what land feature or event that occurs at that type of boundary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Boundary</th>
<th>Possible Landforms Created</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>divergent boundary</td>
<td>mid-ocean ridges &amp; rift valleys</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convergent boundary with subduction</td>
<td>volcanoes &amp; trenches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convergent boundary</td>
<td>mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transform boundary</td>
<td>earthquakes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

So what should you do to prepare for the test?

1. Use your notes to complete the review and study it. Have a friend or family member quiz you.
2. Get online and look over prezis we viewed in class.
3. Review your quizzes and worksheets.
4. Challenge your friends or family to a game of Kahoots.

For this test, I _________________________ studied __________________________ hours/minutes.
(Your name here) __________________________ (Amt of time)

_____________________________________________
(Signature)