

Revision Questions

01. What are the names of the layers of the Earth?
02. What are the names of the layers of the atmosphere?
03. What is broken into 14 plates?
04. What are the three (3) possible ways in which the plates 'touch' one another?
05. What consists of a chamber, a main vent and a crater? Define each of these parts.
06. What may cause a cloud of thick ash that may kill most life?
07. What are the three states of a volcano? Explain their differences.
Ac....., D....., Ex.....
08. What is the name of the borders of the Pacific Plate? R..... of F.....
What happens very frequently there and why?
09. What is the difference between a tsunami wave and the waves of rough seas?
10. Why do scientists install warning buoys in the ocean?
11. What are the three types of rock?
Ig....., Se....., Me.....
12. How is each type formed?
13. What are the four layers of the atmosphere?
Tr....., Str....., Mes....., Ex.....
14. Why do we call the atmosphere the 'blanket' of the earth?
15. Why do we call the atmosphere the 'suntan lotion' of the earth?

apart push float molten crust against

The Earth's..... is broken into large pieces called plates. These plates are floating on hot..... rock beneath. There are 14 main plates.

The plates move (drift) as the hot fluid rock on which they..... moves around.

What happens when the plates touch one another? There are three (3) possible answers: 1) They together 2) They slide..... each other, or 3) They pull.....

flows out surrounding chambers destruction concentrations

The crust of the Earth floats on the 'liquid' mantle. At some points where the crust might be weaker there are..... of magma. The magma is liquid rock. These concentrations of magma form underground chambers. As the magma keeps concentrating in the.....pressure builds up. When too much pressure is built up an eruption occurs. That is the crust 'cracks' and the concentrated magma spews out. Gases and liquid rock shoot up through the opening (the 'crack') and cause massiveon the surface. The magma that flows out of a volcano is called lava.

The eruption ejects molten rock and clouds of thick ash high into the atmosphere. Eventually the ash falls back on the surface covering a massive area around the volcano killing most life in the..... area. As the lavaof the volcano it becomes solid and the volcano gets bigger and bigger. Two of the world's largest volcanoes are Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea in Hawaii. They are even taller than Mount Everest.

erupt frequent coastal occur
vibration shore buoys

There are active, dormant and extinct volcanoes. The active volcanoes have recently erupted and they erupt again soon. The dormant volcanoes have erupted a long time ago but it is not impossible to..... again in the future. The extinct volcanoes have erupted thousands of years ago and there is no possibility of erupting again.

The Pacific Ring of Fire is an area of..... earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. It is defined by the borders of the Pacific Tectonic Plate. The Ring of Fire has 452 volcanoes and is home to over 50% of the world's active and dormant volcanoes. 90% of the world's earthquakes and 80% of the world's largest earthquakes..... along the Ring of Fire.

When an earthquake happens in the ocean it can cause a tsunami. According to the magnitude of the shaking a is caused. The vibration is energy released in the bottom of the ocean. This energy is transmitted in waves all the way across the water and if it is strong enough it reaches the surface.

On the surface it shapes a massive wave that moves with tremendous force towards the coast. This wave is called tsunami. The tsunami is nothing like a stormy sea. It's a single wave that pushes forward with formidable power. When it reaches the..... it continues its way into the land wreaking complete damage to its passage.

There is no way of predicting an earthquake and therefore an ensuing tsunami. Scientists have installed early warning..... in the ocean that can radio information about any unusual waves. Thus they may offer an early warning to..... population.

The Earth is a rocky planet. We can classify all the rocks on Earth into three main groups according to their origin: a) igneous rock b) sedimentary rock c) metamorphic rock The surface of the Earth is in a process of continuous recycling.

