

District Assessment One Study Guide

The volcanoes on the West Coast of the USA are formed as a result of subduction of oceanic under continental crust.

Scientists use the arrival times of seismic waves to calculate the distance to the epicenter, and three seismic stations are needed to triangulate an epicenter.

The youngest rock on a mid-ocean ridge is found closest to where magma reaches the surface of Earth.

The shape of the continents provides evidence to support the theory that Earth's continents were once connected.

The Sierra Nevada mountain range was formed by the convergence of two tectonic plates of equal density, causing the plates to bend, fold, and lift.

Volcanoes are located in areas where magma is forced upward through Earth's surface.

The mantle consists of hot, convecting material.

The Andes mountains were formed by subduction when two plates collided.

Both earthquakes and volcanoes are caused by plate movement.

The formation of new crust at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge will push N. America and Eurasia apart.

The best evidence for energy inside Earth is seismic waves.

Newly formed oceanic crust cools and spreads apart along mid-ocean ridges.

At the San Andreas fault, plates are sliding past each other.

The best evidence for the interior of the Earth is the seismic data.

The form of heat transfer where atoms are touching is called conduction.

Scientists believe that gravity and convection currents in the mantle are responsible for Earth's plate movements.

Heat moves through fluids by convection, creating a flow of matter.