

**chapter 7, lesson 1**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The process of \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when a dense ocean plate slide under another plate.
- a. plate tectonics
  - b. sea-floor spreading
  - c. subduction
  - d. continental drift
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. When rocks form in flat, level layers it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. transform faults
  - b. sea-floor spreading
  - c. crust
  - d. original horizontality
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Earth's solid surface is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. crust
  - b. mantle
  - c. plate
  - d. asthenosphere
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hot, molten rock beneath the sea floor is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. crust
  - b. magma
  - c. magnetic particles
  - d. mid-ocean ridges
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. The theory that ridges on the floor of the ocean have new crust forming at them and pushing apart the floor of the ocean is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. original horizontality
  - b. transform faults
  - c. sea-floor spreading
  - d. continental drift

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The theory of \_\_\_\_\_ states that a supercontinent split into pieces and then the pieces moved away from each other.
- plate tectonics
  - subduction
  - sea-floor spreading
  - continental drift
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The model that explains the movement of continents and the sea floor is \_\_\_\_\_.
- subduction
  - plate tectonics
  - original horizontality
  - sea-floor spreading
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The layer beneath Earth's crust is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- asthenosphere
  - trench
  - ocean floor
  - mantle
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The boundaries where plates slide past each other are \_\_\_\_\_.
- plate tectonics
  - transform faults
  - island arcs
  - convection currents

**Short Answer**

10. What fuels does Earth's crust provide?
11. How does Earth's magnetic field affect magma?
12. What causes Earth's plates to move?
13. What forms if there is a continent on each side of convergent boundaries?

**chapter 7, lesson 2**

**Multiple Choice**

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_ 1. \_\_\_ are additional shaking after an earthquake.
- a. Faults
  - b. Aftershocks
  - c. Tsunamis
  - d. Seismic waves
- \_\_\_ 2. The point underground where an earthquake begins is the \_\_\_.
- a. epicenter
  - b. focus
  - c. magnitude
  - d. fault
- \_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_ are the earthquake vibrations that travel through Earth's crust.
- a. Aftershocks
  - b. Faults
  - c. Seismic waves
  - d. Seismographs
- \_\_\_ 4. A(n) \_\_\_ is a huge crack in Earth's crust.
- a. fault
  - b. focus
  - c. epicenter
  - d. tsunami
- \_\_\_ 5. A huge ocean wave caused by an earthquake is a(n) \_\_\_.
- a. Richter scale
  - b. focus
  - c. aftershock
  - d. tsunami

- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an instrument that measures the shaking of Earth's crust.
- seismic wave
  - magnitude
  - telegraph
  - seismograph
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. The amount of energy released by an earthquake is its \_\_\_\_\_.
- focus
  - magnitude
  - seismograph
  - epicenter
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the point directly above the focus where the earthquake is first felt.
- surface wave
  - normal fault
  - magnitude
  - epicenter
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The measure of the energy of earthquakes from 1 to 10 is the \_\_\_\_\_.
- Mercalli scale
  - magnitude
  - Richter scale
  - Fahrenheit scale

**Short Answer**

- What are the fastest seismic waves called?
- What is the Mercalli scale?
- Why are earthquakes less likely to happen at the centers of Earth's plates?

### chapter 7, lesson 3

#### Multiple Choice

*Identify the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. A steep-sided shape formed by hot rocks is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. shield volcano
  - b. batholith
  - c. composite volcano
  - d. cinder-cone volcano
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a central opening in a volcano where the magma rises to the surface and erupts.
- a. geothermal
  - b. vent
  - c. crater
  - d. geyser
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Magma is called \_\_\_\_\_ when it flows outside the volcano.
- a. lava
  - b. hot spot
  - c. magma chamber
  - d. lacolith
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. A cuplike hollow at the top of a volcano around the opening is a \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. batholith
  - b. lacolith
  - c. cinder cone
  - d. crater
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a wide, flat mound which forms from lava flows.
- a. batholith
  - b. composite volcano
  - c. lacolith
  - d. shield volcano

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

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- \_\_\_ 6. A \_\_\_ is the deepest and largest of all underground formations.
- geothermal energy
  - lacolith
  - batholith
  - magma chamber
- \_\_\_ 7. A very hot part of the mantle is a \_\_\_\_.
- magma chamber
  - hot spot
  - vent
  - geyser
- \_\_\_ 8. Lava may flow with periods alternating from explosive to quiet. This may produce a \_\_\_\_.
- hot spot
  - composite volcano
  - cinder cone volcano
  - dome mountain
- \_\_\_ 9. Heat from below Earth's surface is \_\_\_\_.
- magma
  - lava
  - geothermal energy
  - electricity

**Short Answer**

- Why do volcanos erupt?
- What is the difference between a dormant volcano and an extinct volcano?
- How does a geyser work?