

Name: _____ Period _____ Date: _____

Earth Science Review for Test

1. The equation for density is? _____
2. If a rock had a volume of 35cm^3 and a mass of 80 g, what is the density of the rock? _____
3. What is the volume of a box with $L = 8\text{cm}$ $W = 4\text{cm}$ and $H = 3\text{cm}$? _____
4. In water, $1\text{g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}}$
5. When you find the volume of an object by putting it in water and seeing the change, this is called _____
6. In a clear drinking straw, salt water is added so that the saltier water is over the water that is not as salty, What happens?
7. Why does a rock sink in water and a piece of wood float? (details please)
8. When I shake my bag of popcorn, what happens to the seeds, and why?
9. Put the following objects in order from least dense to most dense. Iron aluminum air water wood
10. Why do things float higher in the Dead Sea than in the regular ocean? (be specific)
11. Who had to figure out if the crown maker had cheated the king? _____
12. How did he figure out that the crown maker had cheated the king?
13. What is the buoyant force?
14. Who first came up with the idea that the continents had looked different in the far past than they do now? _____
15. Give four pieces of evidence that he used to support his theory.
16. Why does hot air rise?
17. When you have movement of air in a pattern around a room because of hot and cold air, this is called...
18. What heats the mantle inside the Earth and causes movement? _____
19. The movement inside the Earth is called... _____
20. _____ is the upper mantle and crust that is broken into pieces called plates
21. Soft layer of earth that has convection currents and causes plates to move is the _____
22. Large landmass or supercontinent is called _____
23. New ocean floor is created at the _____ boundary
24. The type of boundary in which plates move apart is called a _____ boundary.
25. The type of Boundary in which plates collide is called a _____ boundary.
26. The type of boundary that produces only earthquakes is a _____ boundary.

27. The boundary that produces rift valleys and mid ocean ridges is the _____ boundary.
28. The boundary in which two plates scrape past each other is the _____ boundary.
29. Two types of crust are _____ and _____
30. The boundary involved in sea-floor spreading is a _____ boundary.
31. Where are volcanoes are produced?

32. The area in which one plate sinks underneath another is called _____
33. The _____ crust is denser (heavier) than the _____ crust
34. The _____ crust supports the ocean
35. The _____ crust supports the continents
36. The main driving force that moves the plates are the _____ currents that are located in the _____.
37. This type of crust is dense, thin, made out of basalt, and can be subducted. _____
38. If the continents were put together, they would fit like a _____.
39. Rocks closer to the mid-ocean ridge are (younger or older) than rocks farther from the mid-ocean ridge.
40. Subduction occurs only at _____ boundaries
41. Which type of boundary created the San Andreas Fault? _____
42. An area in the middle of a plate that produces volcanoes. _____
43. The Hawaiian Islands were formed at a _____
44. Area in which two plates interact _____
45. What is the "Ring of Fire"?

46. What releases pressure between the plates? _____
47. What happens when two pieces of continental crust (lithosphere) collide?
48. What is a hotspot?

49. When plates move apart under water and leave a gap that is filled with magma, this is called
50. When a string of islands are formed because of plates that are thin in areas where it is easy for magma to come through, these areas are called _____
51. Molten rock is called _____ before it erupts and is called _____ afterwards.
52. If a volcano is not active, it can be either dormant or _____.
53. Earthquakes are caused by _____
54. The magnitude of an earthquake is measure using the _____ scale.
55. The place on the surface above the focus of an earthquake is called the _____.
56. Earthquakes produce waves that travel through the earth. _____ waves are fastest.
57. The earthquake waves that are most destructive are _____.
58. The youngest rocks on the ocean floor are located _____.
59. _____ is the force that squeezes rocks together and _____ is the force that pulls them apart.
60. _____ faults are caused by tensional forces.