

Comprehensive Vocabulary

Test on October 20th

These are the vocabulary words that will be on that test.

Layers of the Earth Vocabulary

Word	Definition
1. Crust	the top layer of earth made of a thin layer of cool rock
2. Mantle	earth's thickest layer between the outer core and crust made of magma.
3. Outer Core	liquid layer of metal that surrounds the inner core
4. Inner Core	a ball of hot solid metal at the center of the earth
5. Asthenosphere	the layer in earth's upper mantle directly under the lithosphere in which rock is soft and weak because it is close to melting
6. Lithosphere	the layer of earth made of the crust and the rigid rock of the upper mantle which is broken into tectonic plates
7. Tectonic Plates	the process in which the motion of a hot material under the crust changes the crust of the Earth. These are called plate tectonics
8. Convection	a process by which energy is transferred to cause warmer less dense air or liquid to rise while the dense cooler liquid or air is pushed down
9. Composition	What an object is made of
10. Density	how many particles are packed into a specific space or area (Mass/Volume)

Plate Tectonics Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Fault Lines	a break or fracture in the ground that occurs when the Earth's tectonic plates move or shift
Pangea	The name given to the supercontinent that existed during the Paleozoic and Mesozoic eras, before the process of plate tectonics separated each of the component continents into their current configuration.
Plate Tectonics	The theory that Earth's lithosphere is divided into pieces that are in slow, constant motion caused by convection currents in the mantle.
Continental Drift	A hypothesis that all the continents were once joined together in a single land mass called Pangea and has since drifted apart.
Seismic Waves	An elastic wave generated by an impulse such as an earthquake or an explosion.
Convergent	Place where two plates come together, or converge. A "collision"
Divergent	Place where two plates spread apart, or diverge.
Transform	Place where two plates slide past each other in opposite directions.
Subduction Zone	When oceanic crust slips under continental crust. This can form volcanoes
Ring of Fire	A major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes Vocabulary

Magma	Molten rock BENEATH the Earth's surface.
Primary Waves	The fastest waves that arrive first at the epicenter during an earthquake
Secondary Waves	The second seismic waves to arrive at any particular location after an earthquake.
Surface Waves	Seismic waves that move along Earth's surface, not through its interior.
Cinder Cone Volcano	A volcano that is a steep, cone-shaped hill. It is built of pieces of magma that harden in the air and fall to form a small, steep-sided volcano.
Composite Volcano	A volcano that is a cone-shaped volcano built of high-silica magma. The tall cone consists of layers of lava and layers of rock fragments.
Shield Volcano	A volcano built from many eruptions of lava that is low in silica and flows easily. It is a broad flat dome.
Lava	Molten rock, or magma that reaches the Earth's surface through a volcano.
Pyroclastic Flow	When volcanic gases mix with rock fragments and form a dense cloud of superhot gases and rock fragments that races downhill.
Hot Spot	An area where hot material rises from the mantle and heats the lithosphere, often causing volcanic activity at the surface.