

ANSWER KEY

1) **C) Albert Wegener**

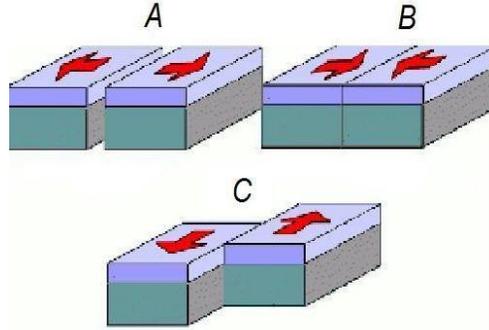
2) **E) The continental crust is able to push through the oceanic crust, thus allowing for the movement of the continents.**

Use the following diagram to match the letter choice to the corresponding plate boundary in questions 3—5.

3) C represents a transform boundary.

4) B represents a convergent boundary.

5) A represents a divergent boundary.



6) **B) The San Andreas fault**

7) **The movement of the continental plates is due to convection currents which carry heat from the interior of the Earth to the surface.**

8) **The Pacific Ocean Plate and the North American Plate**

9) **Oceanic plates are denser than continental plates, and are made up of basalts, unlike continental plates, which are made up of granite.**

10) **E**

11) **E**

12) continental divergent boundary, Somali Plate and the Nubian Plate.

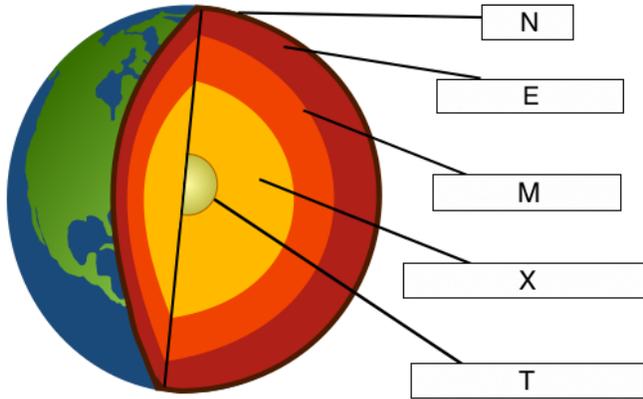
13) List the chemical (compositional) layers of the Earth.

a) Crust, b) Mantle, c) Core

14) List the mechanical layers of the Earth.

a) Lithosphere, b) Asthenosphere, c) Mesospheric Mantle (Mesosphere), d) Outer Core, e) Inner Core

15) Label the mechanical layers of the Earth.



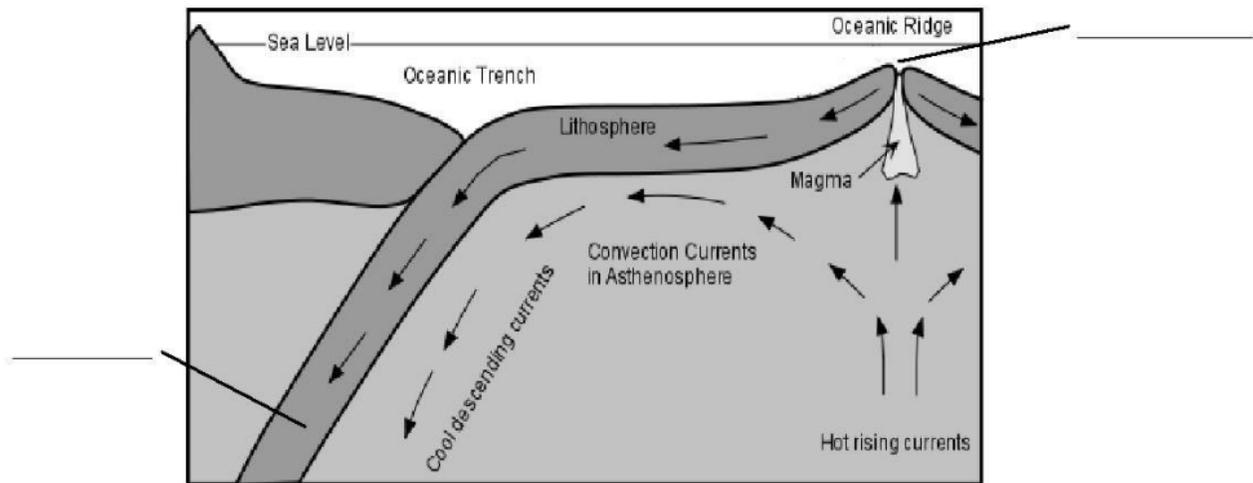
- N) Lithosphere
- E) Asthenosphere
- M) Mesospheric Mantle (Mesosphere)
- X) Outer Core
- T) Inner Core

16) Choices A and C

17) C) P-waves are longitudinal waves while S-waves are transverse waves

18) D) Mohorovicic Discontinuity

19) Answer—At the lower bottom left, **slab pull**, and the top right corner, **ridge pull**



20) A) He was the first to conclude that the Earth is made up of different compositional layers after analyzing data that showed as seismic waves traveled throughout the earth, their velocities changed.

21) B) Normal fault

22) Normal Fault

23) Strike-slip fault

24) Reverse Fault

25) B) Reverse faults

26) **C) Strike-slip faults**

27) The cause of hot-spots are mantle plumes.

28) **D) All of the above**

29) **B) Surface waves**

30) **D) ninety-percent**

31) **Isostasy is the balance (equilibrium) between the lithosphere and the asthenosphere, in which denser parts of the lithosphere will sink further into the asthenosphere, than compared to less dense parts which will not sink as low.**

32) **C) Both A and B**

33) Composite volcano

34) Cinder cone volcano

35) Shield Volcano

36) **A) High pressure and high viscosity of magma**

37) **D) Low pressure and low viscosity of magma**

38) **A) Shield volcano**

39) **C) relative dating**

40) **D) Law of Crosscutting Relationships**

41) **A) CBADE**