Science 9 Exam Review Plate Tectonics Earthquakes and Volcanoes

1. What happens at a convergent boundary?
2. What types of plates are involved at a convergent boundary?
3. Describe the features formed at all types of convergent boundaries.
4. What happens at a subduction zone?
5. What type of plates are involved in a subduction zone?
6. What happens at a divergent boundary?
7. What happens at a transform fault boundary?
8. Where do most earthquakes occur in relation to tectonic plates?
9. What are seismic waves?
10. What type of seismic wave is a longitudinal wave? A transverse wave?
11. List the characteristics of P waves.
12. List all the characteristics of S waves.
13. What does a seismograph measure?
14. What does the difference in arrival times of P and S waves help scientists determine?
15. What scale is used to express the magnitude of an earthquake?
16. What scale is used to express the intensity of an earthquake?
17. What mineral is the magma of a shield volcano rich in?
18. What is the composition of composite volcanoes?
19. Describe the difference between magma and lava.
20. The magma released from volcanoes is _____ _____ from the mantle and crust.
21. Define conduction, convection and radiation.
22. By what transfer of heat process does energy from the sun reach us?
23. Why does hot air rise and cold air sinks?
24. Which method of energy transfer does not involve movement of matter?

Plate tectonics

1. Two plates come together.
2. oceanic and continental
3. volcanoes, mountains,
4. A plate (denser) submerges under a less dense plate.
5. continental & oceanic
6. plates spread apart
7. plates slide past each other
8. Along the edges of plates
9. The energy waves that move outward from the earthquake focus and make the ground quake.
10. longitudinal wave - p wave
    transverse wave - s wave
11. p waves - travel fastest; travels through solids, liquids, and gases; faster through denser material, originate at focus.
12. s waves - slower than p-waves; transverse waves; cannot pass through liquids or gases, faster through denser material, originate at focus
13. Seismic waves
14. When the earthquake will arrive.
15. Richter scale
16. Mercalli Scale
17. iron
18. ash, cinders, lava

19. magma is inside the volcano.
lava comes out of the volcano.

20.

21. conduction - the direct transfer of heat from one substance to another substance that is touching
convection - the transfer of heat by the movement of a fluid
radiation - the direct transfer of energy

22. radiation

23. convection currents; hot air is less dense and rises

24. radiation