Tuesday, November 19, 2019

Page: 346, 1. Most active volcanoes occur in zones near both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries of tectonic plates.

**Convergent and divergent** 

Page: 346, 2. A major zone of earthquakes and volcanoes encircles the Pacific ocean called:

#### Pacific ring of fire

Page: 347, 3. What is a subduction zone?

Where one tectonic plate moves under another

Tuesday, November 19, 2019

- Page: 319, 1. What prevents rocks along a fault under stress from sliding past each other?
- friction
- Page: 320, 2. The focus points of most earthquakes occur at depths between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the crust.

### 70km and 650 km

Page: 321, 3. A P-wave, is also called a \_\_\_\_\_ wave or \_\_\_\_\_ wave.

Primary, compression

- Log on to computer
- - go to Parkside web site
- - click on button <u>links on top</u> of Parkside site
- click on <u>Mr. Goodyear Envirometal(earth) science</u> web site
- - click on *info button* on top of site
- click on <u>Blue McDougal text</u>
- log on with <u>user name given</u> <u>password is 12345</u>
- go to top drop menu and click
- <u>Chapter 10</u> Plate Tectonics
- click on <u>eActivities</u> and start working on each Section
- When finished go to Chapter 12 Earthquakes

# **COOL DOWN**

• 1. What type of force is acting on/producing the San Andres fault? shear

2. What force is helping produce the Himalayan and Appalachian Mountains?

compression

# **COOL DOWN**

• 1. What type of seismic wave causes the most damage? L-wave or surface wave

2. Which of the 3 seismic waves do not pass through the liquid outer core of the Earth?

S-wave or secondary wave

Tuesday, November 19, 2019

- Page: 321, 1. What other things can produce seismic wave other than earthquakes? Name two: \_\_\_\_\_\_
- Meteorites, landslides, explosions, movement of heavy equipment
- Page: 322, 2. In 1909 Andrija Mohorovicic discovered the speed of seismic waves speed up at depths of \_\_\_\_.

### 30 km

• Page: 322, 3. Area on Earth where no Earthquake waves are detected from a particular Earthquake is called the \_\_\_\_\_

Shadow zone

# **COOL DOWN**

- 1. How many seismograph readings are need to locate the epicenter of and Earthquake?
- 3
- 2. A neutral boundary in the USA where shear force is taking place is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
- San Andreas Fault line

Tuesday, November 19, 2019

- P. 304 \_\_\_\_\_\_ mountains form when tectonic movements squeeze rock layers together into accordion-like compression.
  - Folded
- P. 305 The Sierra Nevada range of California consists of many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_mountains.
  - Fault Block
- P. 305 A circular structure made of rock layers that slope gently away from a central point is called a \_\_\_\_\_ mountain
  - Dome

### **OBJECTIVES**

- Name the 5 major land areas of the USA
- Define: plain, mountain, plateaus, basin, maritime

## **4 MAJOR LAND FORMS**

Plains
 Mountains
 Plateaus
 Basin



## PLAINS

- **Definition:** Large area of flat land at low elevation
  - Formed by sediments deposited in horizontal layers near sea level or in low lying areas
- **Examples:** Great plains, coastal plains





## MOUNTAINS

• **Definition:** a natural elevation of earth's surface having considerable mass, generally steep sides and a height of greater than **600 meters** than surrounding region • 3 main types: 1.Folded

- 2. Volcanic
- 3. Fault-block



## FOLDED MOUNTAINS

- Made from compressed sedimentary rock layers
- **Examples:** Appalachian, Himalayas



# **VOLCANIC MOUNTAINS**

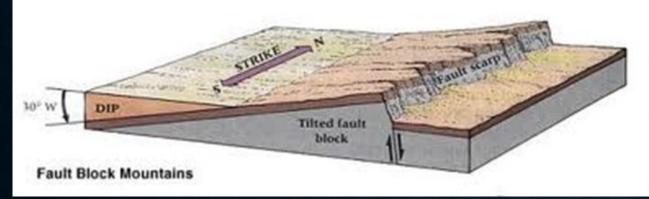
- Made from hardened lava or magma
- **Examples:** Mt. Saint Helens, Mauna Loa



## FAULT BLOCK MOUNTAINS

 Made from a series of normal faults (rock layers tilted not folded)

• Examples: Sierra Nevadas





## PLATEAUS

• **Definition:** large area of flat land at high elevation (usually next to mountain ranges)

- streams and rivers can cut deep valleys and gorges into plateau rocks (ex: Grand Canyon)
- Example: Colorado Plateau





# BASIN

- **Definition:** a broad track of land which the rock strata are tilted toward a common center.
  - A large bowl-shaped depression in the surface of the land
- **Example:** Great basin Nevada





