

Name:

Date:

Y4 - ENV. MANAGEMENT

Unit 6



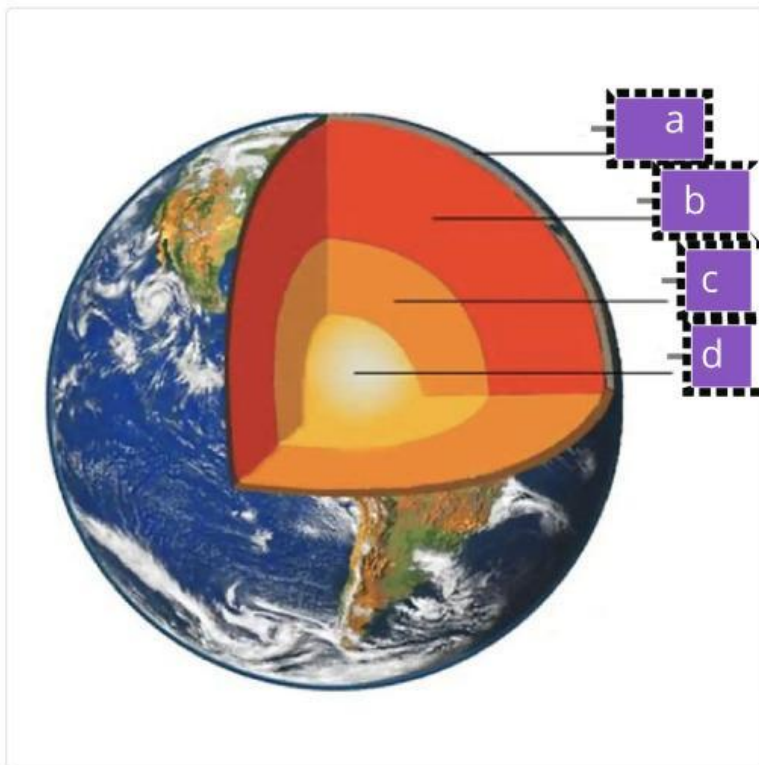
1. Label layers of the Earth.

Mantle

Crust

Outer Core

Inner Core



a)

b)

c)

d)

2. Match the following

Outer Core ☐

Mantle ☐

Inner Core ☐

Crust ☐

☐ Outermost and thinnest layer

☐ Dense layer made of semisolid rock

☐ Hot, solid sphere of iron and nickel

☐ The only liquid layer of the earth

3. Which of the earth's layers is broken into several plates?

a) Lithosphere

b) Mantle

c) Aesthenosphere

d) Outer Core

4. Name the hot, malleable semiliquid part of the upper mantle.

a) Crust

b) Aesthenosphere

c) Lithosphere

d) Outer Core

5. Which of these is not an evidence that Wegener used for his continental drift theory?

a)fossil evidence

b)map - puzzle piece evidence

c)satellite evidence

d)matched mountain range evidence

6. According to modern Plate Tectonics Theory, the earth's outer layer, (a) _____ is broken into several large slabs called (b) _____ .

WORD BOX

lithosphere

aesthenosphere

mantle

plates

continents

oceans

mountains

7. Since the plates are constantly in motion, some scientists estimate that the continents will come together to form one large landmass again in the future. What is the name of the future super continent.

a)pangaea

b)pangaea ultima

c) earth

d) death star

8. Continents over time (correct chronological order - the last being the most current)

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



1)

2)

3)

4)

5)

9. Label the major plates.

Pacific

Philippine

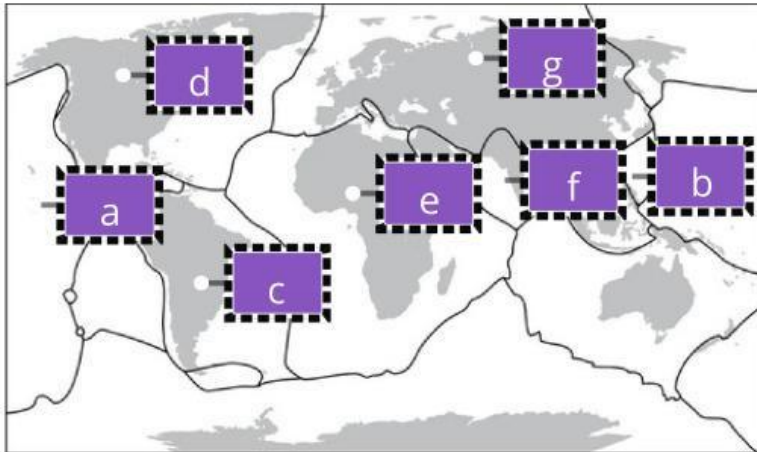
South American

North American

African

Indian

Eurasian



a)

b)

c)

d)

e)

f)

g)

10. Match the following

Divergent ⇄

Convergent ⇄

Transform ⇄

⇄ Two plates pushing toward each other

⇄ Two plates moving away from each other

⇄ Two plates slide past each other

11. At convergent boundaries, an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate. (a) _____ tends to be denser and thinner than (b) _____

Elija entre las siguientes palabras

Oceanic Crust

Continental Crust

Lithosphere

Mantle

12. How is a subduction zone created?

- a) Oceanic crust goes under the continental crust at a convergent boundary.
- b) Continental crust goes under the Oceanic crust at a convergent boundary.
- c) Oceanic crust goes under the continental crust at a divergent boundary.
- d) Continental crust goes under the Oceanic crust at a divergent boundary.

13. Match the following.

Magma	Earth's crust found under the oceans
Oceanic Crust	Molten rock, gases, crystals, & minerals
Boundary	plates float on - Hot, semiliquid zone
Lithosphere	Outer layer of earth broken into plates
Aesthenosphere	The border between two tectonic plates.

14. A (a) _____ is a huge ocean wave caused by an undersea (b) _____.

WORD BOX

tsunamiearthquakedrillinghurricaneavalanche

15. (a) _____ boundaries in the middle of the ocean contribute to seafloor spreading.

WORD BOX

DivergentConvergentTransform

16. What type of boundary is seen at the East African Rift Valley?

- a) Convergent
- b) Divergent ocean-ocean
- c) Divergent land-land
- d) Transform

17. The Nazca Plate and the South American Plate meet along the western edge of South America. Andes mountains formed at this boundary are volcanic mountains. What type of boundary is found here?

- a) Convergent ocean-continent
- b) Convergent continent-continent
- c) Divergent
- d) Transform

18. What type of boundary is seen at San Andreas fault in California?

- a) convergent continental continental
- b) convergent continental oceanic
- c) divergent
- d) transform

19. A rift valley is formed at the (a) _____ boundary of two (b) _____ plates.

WORD BOX

divergent

continental

convergent

transform

oceanic

20. What kind of boundary is a "fault" associated with?

a) convergent

b) divergent

c) transform