Earth Science Chapter 6 Study Guide

**6.1: Earth’s Structure**

The pieces of evidence for continental drift are:

The outermost layer of earth:

Sea-Floor Spreading takes place:

Seismic waves travel at different speeds depending on:

Liquid layer of the core:

The scientist that discovered the continents were once joined as one:

Magnetic reversal is:

Outer layer of the Earth containing crust and upper part of the mantle:

**6.2: Theory of Plate Tectonics**

Convection currents are:

The type of boundary that forms when plates collide:

Boundary where plates separate:

Boundary where mid-ocean ridges are found:

**6.3: Deforming Earth’s Crust**

2 things rock layers can do in response to stress:

The type of fault that is formed when rocks are pulled apart due to tension:

Type of fault that forms when rocks are moved horizontally by opposing forces:

Fault that is created when rocks are pushed together by compression:

Subduction occurs at this type of *fault* and this type of *boundary*:

In a reverse fault, the hanging wall moves this way relative to the footwall:

Mountains that are formed by magma that reaches Earth’s surface:

Folded mountains form at this type of boundary:

Fault-Block Mountains form at this type of fault:

**6.4: California Geology**

A large mass of igneous rock in Earth’s crust is:

The geologic feature the forms the boundary between the North American Plate and the Pacific Plate:

The lithosphere that is scraped off subducting plates:

The San Andreas Fault follows which direction:

Length of time California has been an active plate boundary: