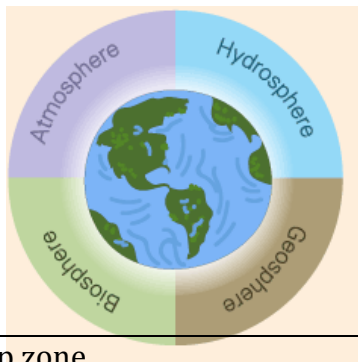


Chapter 3 Dynamic Earth

THINGS TO KNOW



Name _____
 Test date _____ per _____

35 Multiple Choice Questions

Vocabulary to know

Atmosphere Biosphere Condensation Conduction Convection currents Crust Erosion Evaporation Deep Currents	Deep zone Geosphere Glacier Hydrosphere Magma Mantle Ozone Layer Precipitation	Radiation Richter Scale Seismic Waves Surface Currents Surface zone Tectonic plates Thermocline Tributaries Water cycle Weather
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Concepts to understand

1. Geosphere

1. How are mountains formed?
2. What happens with wind and water erosion?
3. Where is the earth most geologically active?
4. What is the temperature of the Earth's inner core? How thick is it?
5. What is the Richter scale used to measure?
6. How does the ash and gasses of the largest volcanic eruptions effect the earth?
7. How do Seismologists learn about the interior of the Earth?
8. What is a convection Current?
9. List the three compositional layers of the Earth.
10. List the 5 physical layers of the Earth

2. Atmosphere

1. How is oxygen produced?
2. Where is the ozone and what does it do?
3. Which of earth's atmospheric layers is the densest? Why?
4. How do heat and pressure change as you increase altitude in the troposphere?
5. How does heat change as you move through the stratosphere?
6. In what 3 ways is energy transferred through or within Earth's atmosphere?
7. What would Earth be life without the Greenhouse Effect?
8. Which gas is most abundant in Earth's atmosphere? Which is second most abundant?

3. Hydrosphere

1. Where is most of the fresh water on Earth located?
2. How does ocean water compare to fresh water?
3. What is a deep current where does it flow?
4. What causes and drives the surface currents?
5. How do surface currents in the northern hemisphere compare to those in the southern hemisphere?
6. How do surface currents in the ocean effect the land that they flow past?

4. Biosphere

1. EARTH as a SYSTEM: with respect to energy the Earth is a _____ system. What does this mean?
2. EARTH as a SYSTEM: with respect to matter the Earth is a _____ system. What does this mean?
3. The part of the earth that encompasses all areas where organisms can obtain the energy they need to live is the _____

