Name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Environmental Science Honors

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| Using the word bank below for #1-24 write the word that best matches the description. Find the definition for 25-38. See how many you already know. Draw a picture or write a sentence in the column provided. Keep this to study throughout this unit. We will have periodic Vocab Quizzes

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| GeohazardLithosphereDepositionFoliationBeddingMantle convectionRidge pushGravity pull | Convergent, divergent, transformLaharMagnitudeFall zoneRiver basinBarrier islandStrike-slip, normal, reverseTsunami | TopographySand, silt, clayChemical/physical weatheringLandslide Sinkhole Ocean trenchMid-ocean ridges |

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| **Terms**  | **Definitions** | **Picture or sentence** |
| 1.                                       | natural phenomena that cause major problems all over the world |  |
| 2.                                         | the solid crust and upper mantle of the earth |  |
| 3. | Sediments are laid down or sink to the bottom of a body of water |  |
| 4. | Wavy layers or bands of minerals in metamorphic rocks |  |
| 5.                                | Horizontal layering of sediments in sedimentary rock |  |
| 6.                                       | Hot mantle material is slowly forces toward the crust; cooler mantle material sinks back toward the core |  |
| 7.                                         | At a divergent boundary a mid-ocean ridge pushes an oceanic plate away |  |
| 8.                                          | At a convergent boundary an oceanic plate is pulled downward  |  |
| 9.                                         | a deep depression in the ocean floor along a convergent boundary |  |
| 10.                                        | a ridge system along divergent boundaries on the sea floor |  |
| 11.                                        | Boundaries between tectonic plates along which one plate moves toward, away from, or parallel to another plate |  |
| 12.                                       | a landslide of wet volcanic rock fragments |  |
| 13. | Amount of energy released during an earthquake |  |
| 14. | hard, erosion-resistant rocks of the Piedment descend into softer rock of the Coastal Plain of NC and VA |  |
| 15. | An area of land drained by a river and its branches |  |
| 16. | Long ridges of sediment, separated from mainland, that are deposited and shaped by currents |  |
| 17. | Fractures in the crust along which movement occurs; caused by horizontal compression, tension or sheer stresses |  |
| 18. | the detailed mapping of the elevation and features of an area |  |
| 19. | Soil particles classified by size; proportions of particles determine soil texture |  |
| 20. | Rocks break down into smaller pieces by chemical reactions or physical change in size/shape |  |
| 21. | Rapid downhill movement of soil and rock |  |
| 22. | Damaging ocean wave caused by vertical movement of the sea floor during an earthquake |  |
| 23. | Depression of earth’s surface; natural causes are cave collapse or the dissolving of bedrock by groundwater |  |
| 25. Geohazard |  |  |
| 26.Intrusive Rocks |  |  |
| 27. Extrusive Rocks |  |  |
| 28. Tephra |  |  |
| 29. Loam |  |  |
| 30. Moraine |  |  |
| 31. Mafic |  |  |
| 32. Basaltic |  |  |
| 33. Andesitic |  |  |
| 34. Clastic |  |  |
| 35. Seismic belt |  |  |
| 36. Viscosity |  |  |
| 37. Paleomagnetism |  |  |
| 38. Subduction |  |  |