

Name: _____
Mr. Willis
Conceptual Physics: _____
Date: _____

Unit X
Geophysics
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Video: Geology of the Earth – Forces, Rocks and Time

1. Before the Earth looked like it does today it was just a ball of _____ and dust.
2. The force of _____ caused the ball to condense and become hotter and denser.
3. The surface slowly _____ to form a thin crust.
4. A solid core of nickel and _____ formed at the Earth's center.
5. In between the core and the crust is a fiery sea of molten _____.
6. Because the crust is thin the surface of the Earth is covered with areas where _____ rock broke through the crust.
7. Gases, like nitrogen, hydrogen and _____, escaped from the crust and began to form an atmosphere.
8. Dramatic events such as earthquakes and volcanoes change the _____ of the Earth.
9. _____ National Park is full of geothermal areas.
10. Surface activities, such as _____ erosion, also have changed the shape of the Earth.
11. This continuing process of change is called the rock _____.
12. Magma is the molten rock below the surface and becomes _____ when it reaches the surface of the Earth.
13. Igneous rocks, like _____, are called intrusive rocks.
14. The porous nature of lava rock is caused by _____ as they escaped through the surface of the rock.
15. Small rocks form another category of rock called sedimentary rocks as layers of _____ and rock particles are glued together.
16. _____ are also present in sedimentary rocks.
17. Dissolved minerals also give the sedimentary rocks unique _____.
18. Rock salt, gypsum and limestone form when _____ are separated from the water by evaporation.

19. Stalactites and stalagmites, found in _____, are the result of lime deposits from slowly dripping water.
20. Coal is formed by layers of dead _____ material which builds up and is then covered by limestone.
21. The third major category of rocks is _____ rocks.
22. The most dramatic example of a metamorphic rock is _____.
23. _____ and pressure cause changes in rocks.
24. The pattern of changes in rock is called the rock _____.
25. The movement of huge pieces of the Earth's crust and upper mantle is one of the major _____ that shaped the Earth.
26. The majority of earthquakes and volcanoes occur along the _____ boundaries.
27. The plates move because of convection currents _____ the plates.
28. Ridge areas are found beneath the surface of the _____.
29. Mechanical weathering includes the freezing of _____ in cracks in the rocks.
30. _____ of plants can also break apart the rock's surfaces.
31. Oxidation is a type of _____ weathering.
32. Acid _____ can break down rocks and harm plants and wildlife.
33. A number of forces like _____, wind, ice, water and waves, can move the rocks once they are broken down.
34. Wind changes the earth's surface especially in the _____.
35. Waves driven by the wind can also break down rocks and form _____.
36. Long shore currents run _____ to the shoreline.
37. Flowing of water as in rivers and streams can cause _____ and waterfalls.
38. The Grand Canyon was formed by the _____ River.
39. The _____ of the river depends on the steepness of the river bed.
40. Muddy water is dropped when the flow of the water _____ in places called deltas.