

geologist

sonar

crust

geology

seismic wave

mantle

constructive force

basalt

inner core

destructive force

granite

outer core

The solid, rocky, surface layer of the earth.

an instrument that can find objects under water by sending out sound waves and listening for their echoes.

A person who studies Earth's physical structure and history

The thickest layer of Earth. This layer is below the crust.

is a vibration that travels through Earth carrying the energy released during an earthquake.

The scientific study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth.

Layer of the earth's interior which consists of a solid metal core made up of nickel and iron.

a dense, fine-grained, black or gray volcanic rock

A force that creates features on the Earth's surface.

Made up of liquid iron and nickel.

Is a light-colored igneous rock that is found in continental crust

A force that slowly wears away mountains and other features on the surface of Earth.

asthenosphere

rift valley

convection current

lithosphere

radiation

Pangaea

deep-ocean trench

convection

Alfred Wegener

fault

conduction

Harry Hess

The movement of fluid that is caused by the transfer of heat from one part of a liquid to another part of the liquid.

A deep valley that forms where two plates move apart.

it is just below the lithosphere and is a slowly flowing, soft material

single giant landmass that existed more than 200 million years ago

The movement of thermal energy without any objects touching or moving.

the outermost rigid layer of the Earth that consists of the crust and the rigid upper part of the mantle

a german scientist that came up with the continental drift theory and pangaea

the movement of heat by warm and cold currents.

A deep valley along the ocean floor through which oceanic crust slowly sinks towards the mantle.

a scientist that added the idea of seafloor spreading to the explanation of the continental drift theories in the early 1960's

A heated substance touched another substance and passed heat to it.

A break in the earth's crust. Most earthquakes occur along this.

fossils

sea-floor spreading

divergent boundary

continental drift

Iceland

convergent boundary

continent

subduction

transform boundary

mid-ocean ridge

plates

heat

a plate boundary where 2 plates move away from each other.

when hot magma from the mantle rises and pours out onto the ocean floor through cracks

These remains of plant or animal life are proof that the earth was once a supercontinent.

The place where two plates come together.

An island that is part of the mid-ocean ridge.

The theory that holds that the continents of the world move a few inches every year

boundary where two plates slide past each other

a type of plate movement that occurs when one plate sinks beneath another plate

is a huge body of land on the earth's surface

Conduction, convection, and radiation are three forms of \_\_\_\_\_ transfer.

The sections that make up the surface of Earth. These are between 30 and 150 miles thick and float on the mantle.

A long mountain range on the ocean floor.

theory of plate tectonics

density

theory of continental drift

heat transfer

magnetic stripes

scientific theory

pressure

molten

The amount of matter in a given space.

The theory that links together the ideas of continental drift and ocean-floor spreading and explains how the Earth has changed over time.

movement of heat from a warm object to a cooler one

The theory, proposed by Alfred Wegener, that the continents were once joined together and have since drifted apart.

a generally accepted and well-tested scientific explanation.

Rocks on the ocean floor that are used as evidence that the poles have reversed positions.

Made liquid by extreme heat, as in rock that has been heated and melted.

a force that is exerted on a object.