Unit 1 Exam: Rocks and Quakes Study Guide

Rocks

- 1. <u>Where in the Rock Cycle is igneous</u> rock formed? Sedimentary? Metamorphic?
- 2. <u>How</u> is sedimentary rock formed?
- 3. What is molten rock beneath the earth's surface called?
- 4. Where are intrusive igneous rocks formed?
- 5. How do sedimentary rocks become sediments?
- 6. If you found an area in which most of the rocks were igneous, what was probably nearby when these rocks were formed?
- 7. What are igneous rocks made of?
- 8. How are extrusive igneous rocks made?
- 9. Why does magma rise toward the Earth's surface?
- 10. What holds the sediments in sedimentary rocks together?
- 11. What is erosion?
- 12. What is weathering?
- 13. What is compaction?
- 14. What is cementation?

1. How does energy move in a longitudinal type of earthquake?

- 2. How does energy move in a transverse type of earthquake?
- 3. Where do earthquakes mostly occur?
- 4. What type of earthquake wave causes the most damage?
- 5. Which type of wave, P or S, arrives at a seismic station first?
- 6. How many seismograph stations are needed to locate the epicenter of an earthquake?
- 7. Where is the focus of an earthquake?
- 8. What is the Modified Mercalli scale?
- 9. What can be triggered by an earthquake?
- 10. What things may indicate a future earthquake?
- 11. Can earthquakes be accurately predicted?
- 12. What is liquefaction?
- 13. What is the "Ring of Fire"?
- 14. What occurs at a transform plate boundary?
- 15. What occurs at a divergent plate boundary?
- 16. Why does California have so many earthquakes?

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