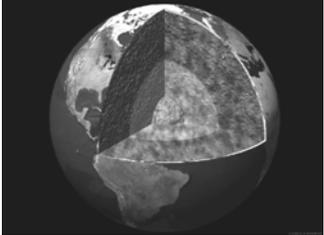


Very large collapsed volcanic crater, often containing a lake eg. Lake Taupo	The process which provides the force to move the tectonic plates	Innermost part of the Earth, made of a liquid outer core and a solid inner core	Relatively thin, solid outer skin of the Earth
Caldera	Convection currents	Core	Crust
Point on the Earth's surface directly above where the movement of rocks first occurs in an earthquake	Process by which weathered material is carried away by water, wind or glaciers	Eruption where sticky magma blasts out of a volcano	Cracks in the Earth's crust along which rocks move
Epicentre	Erosion	Explosive eruption	Faults
Place inside the Earth where an earthquake's vibration began	Buckling of rocks caused by huge earth forces	Large mass of ice which moves slowly downhill carving out a U shaped valley	Rocks formed by the cooling and hardening of magma
Focus	Fold	Glacier	Igneous rocks
Seismic waves which occur only on the Earth's surface, can be the most destructive seismic wave	Volcanic mud flow caused by melting ice or snow or the outflow from a crater lake	Hot molten material which flows from beneath the earth's crust onto the surface	Molten rock within the earth
L wave	Lahar	Lava	Magma

Magma trapped within a chamber deep within the Earth's crust	Measure of the energy released by an earthquake	Thick layer of rock below the earth's crust, it is partly solid and partly molten	Scale of earthquake intensity which measures the amount of damage caused on a scale of MM1 to MM10
Magma chamber	Magnitude	Mantle	Modified Mercalli intensity scale
Extremely hot mass of gas and ash moving quickly down the slope of a volcano	The theory which suggests the Earth's crust is made up of slow moving plates	Compressed waves caused by rocks being pushed together and expanded; first wave felt	Gas-filled silvery-grey volcanic rock
Nu'ee ardente	Plate tectonic theory	P wave	Pumice
Fragments of solid material thrown into the air during an eruption	1 to 10 scale used to measure the magnitude or strength of an earthquake	Shear waves caused by the sideways motion of rock in an earthquake, slower waves	Weathered material such as mud, sand and gravel carried mainly by running water and deposited somewhere else
Pyroclastics	Richter scale	S wave	Sediments
Rocks formed by the cementing together and hardening of sediments	Instrument which record earthquakes and measures it's magnitude	Slow physical and chemical breakdown of rocks by the action of rain, ice, plants, acid etc.	Area where one tectonic plate is diving other another
Sedimentary	Seismographs	Weathering	Subduction zone

Area around the Pacific where lots of earthquakes and volcanoes occur	Name of the currents which cause the earth's plates to move	Tectonic plates that New Zealand lies on	The name given to a plate located under the ocean
Ring of fire	Convection currents	Indo-Australian and Pacific	Oceanic plate
Area where two tectonic plates are pulling apart	The name given to a plate located on land	What is the name of the process where tectonic plates move suddenly?	Why is New Zealand earthquake territory?
Mid-ocean ridge	Continental plate	Earthquake	NZ is located on plate boundary
What do we call the part of the volcano where magma is stored before an eruption	What properties of the magma determines how explosive an eruption will be	Example of a igneous rock	Igneous rocks which cool quickly contain _____ crystals
Magma chamber	Amount of Silica in the magma determines sticky it is	Pumice, basalt, obsidian,	Small
Igneous rocks which cool slowly contain _____ crystals	What is weathering?	What are the three types of weathering?	Glaciers break up by _____ weathering
Large	Breaking down of rocks to form sediments	Chemical eg acid rain Physical eg wind Biological eg plants	Physical

The word metamorphic means?	Metamorphic rocks always form	Metamorphic rocks are very _____ and often have _____	List three examples of metamorphic rocks
Change	Deep within the earth's crust	Hard, bands	Marble, schist, gneiss
Sedimentary rocks often contain small rock _____ and _____	Igneous rocks often contain _____	List three examples of sedimentary rocks	What is the thing that must happen to rocks so igneous rocks can form?
Particles, fossils	Crystals	Sandstone, conglomerate, shale, coal, limestone	Rocks must melt
What must a rock be exposed to for it to turn into a metamorphic rock?	What are the stages needed to occur for a sedimentary rock to form?	What do we call the layers of rocks?	When looking at strata, which layer is the youngest?
Exposed to heat and/or pressure	Weathering, transportation, depositing, cemented	Strata	The very top layer
When looking at strata, which layer is the oldest?	Name 3 New Zealand volcanoes	What is the name we use for a volcano that hasn't erupted for a very long time?	What is the name we use for a volcano that is just resting?
The bottom layer	White island, Tongariro, Ngauruhoe, Ruapehu, Mt Taranaki	Extinct	Dormant

What shaped valleys form from a river?	What shaped valleys form from a glacier?	How can rocks that form deep within the earth get to the surface?	Fossils are only found in _____ rocks
V shaped	U shaped	Up lift due to plate movement	Sedimentary
List the stages in fossil formation	Why do some rocks weather more easily than other rocks?	What does metamorphism mean?	Intrusive igneous rocks cool deep _____
Organism dies and is buried quickly, many layers fall on top, minerals form fossil, fossil is uplifted and exposed	The softer it is the quicker it is weathered	Changed to a metamorphic rock	Underground
Small pieces of weathered rock are called _____	The type of rock which contains fossils is _____	The type of rocks which contain crystals is _____	Why are there never fossils in igneous rocks?
Sediments	Sedimentary	Igneous	Igneous rocks are melted in the mantle which is very hot and would burn the fossil
Weathering can be caused by____, _____, _____ and changes in _____	An opening through which magma exits	When molten rock is exposed to the air	
Wind, water, plants change in temperature	Vent	Lava	The Earth!