

- two plates (oceanic and oceanic) collide and create a trench and island arc
- example: Mariana's Trench, Japan two plates
- (oceanic and continental) collide and create a trench and volcanic mountain range
- example: Andes
- compression
- two plates (continental and continental) collide and create mountain range
- example: Himalayas
- > Lateral (transform)
 - two plates move past each other in opposite directions create faults
 - example: San Andreas Fault
- ❖ 6. Explain what seafloor spreading is
 - > This is when the magma comes in contact with ocean and forms rocks
 - > Also called spreading center
- ❖ 7. Compare and contrast subduction and compression zones
 - > Subduction zone
 - Old floor
 - Two plates collide and create a trench and an island arc
 - Happens with oceanic and oceanic
 - Example: In France
 - > Compression zone
 - Two plates (continental and continental) collide and create mountain range
- ❖ 8. Describe marine sediments (pelagic and lithogenous) and explain how different particle sizes and shapes affect the distance at which they travel
 - > pelagic: derived from processes occurring in the ocean
 - a. biogenous: composed of skeletons or shells of microscopic organisms (diatoms, radiolarians, foraminiferans)
 - b. inorganic: 70% clay, usually comes from land and carried out to sea by currents

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- c. volcanic: either ash carried by the wind that settles and sinks or lava flows on the seafloor
 - lithogenous: derived from the physical or chemical breakdown of rocks from land sources
- ❖ 9. Identify and describe topographical features
 - Mountains
 - Rivers
 - Lakes
 - Valleys
 - Manmade features: roads, dams, cities
- ❖ 10. Describe unique properties of water (definitions above)
 - Can exist in three states
 - liquid
 - Solid
 - Gas
 - High boiling point
 - Viscosity
 - Density
 - Freezing point
 - 0 degrees Celsius
 - Ice can be a reflective shield for the earth
 - High heat capacity/high specific heat
 - Solvent property
 - Water can dissolve more substances than any other liquid
- ❖ 11. Explain viscosity and how it could affect the organisms that live in the sea
 - thickness of the water
 - if you decrease the temperature, you decrease the motion of the molecules and increase the number of hydrogen bonds between them, therefore you increase the viscosity
- ❖ 12. Explain the effects that temperature and salinity have on density
 - When the temperature is decreased, the density increases
- ❖ 13. Explain how precipitation and evaporation affect salinity

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