

Sangam S.K.M College-Nadi

Year 13

Geography

Worksheet 1 – Solution

1. Definitions

- a.) **Plate tectonics**- a theory explaining the structure of the earth's crust and many associated phenomena as resulting from the interaction of rigid lithospheric plates which move slowly over the underlying mantle.
- b.) **Pangaea**- referred to the earth as a super continent in ancient time.
- c.) **Laurasia**-ancient continental mass in the Northern Hemisphere that included North America, Europe, and Asia.
- d.) **Gondwanaland**- southern supercontinent, it formed when Pangaea broke up.
- e.) **Continental shelf**- this is a gently sloping submarine plain found at the edge of a continent and is less than 200m deep.
- f.) **Continental slope**-is a slope which lies at the edge of the continental shelf and continental rise.
- g.) **Continental rise**-occurs adjacent to some of the larger continents and represents sediments deposited at the base of the slope.

2. Acronym

- a.) **SIAL**-rocks rich in aluminum silicate minerals.
- b.) **SIMA**-rocks rich in magnesium silicate minerals.

3. **Mohorovicic discontinuity** - the boundary surface between the earth's crust and the mantle, lying at a depth of about 10–12 km under the ocean bed and 40–50 km under the continents.

Gutenberg discontinuity - occurs within Earth's interior at a depth of about 2,900 km (1,800 mi) below the surface, where there is an abrupt change in the seismic waves (generated by earthquakes or explosions) that travel through Earth.

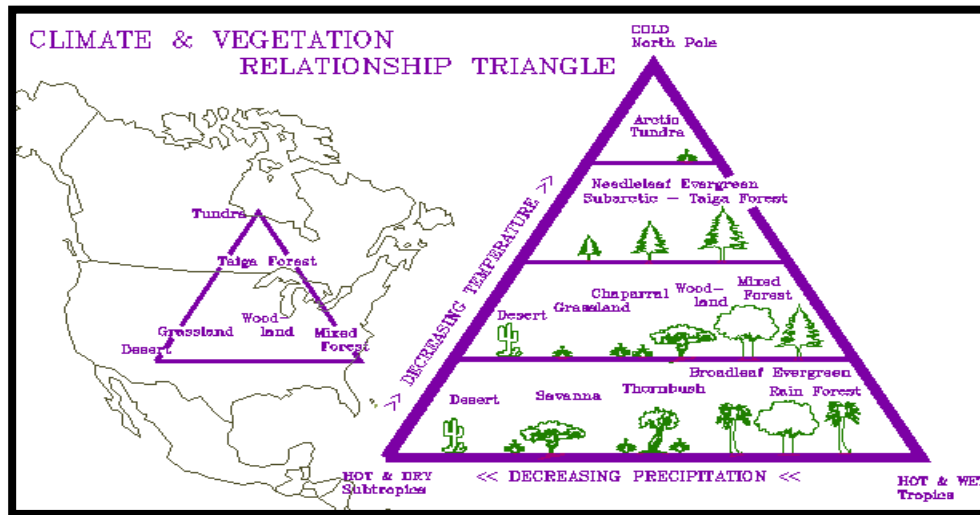
4. **Two types of crust:** Continental crust and oceanic crust.
5. **Crustal plates**- moved by convection currents: caused by rising magma in the mantle. The plates are constantly moving and it is most unstable along its edges.
6. An example of an oceanic plate is the Pacific Plate, which extends from the East Pacific Rise to the deep-sea trenches bordering the western part of the Pacific basin. A continental plate is exemplified by the North American Plate.
7. Most earthquakes and volcanoes occur because of the movement of the plates, especially as plates interact at their edges or boundaries

Subject: Geography

Year: 13

Activity Question Answers Week:1

1. Precipitation and temperature has major influence on vegetation growth, areas with warm temperatures that is above 20 Degree Celsius and moderate to high rainfall will have more **thick and dense** vegetation while areas with less rainfall will have thin vegetation mainly xerophytes. Regions with cooler conditions will also have thin and sparse vegetation, such as tundra biome.



2. **Altitude** - as it increases, there will be fewer species; they grow less tall and therefore less dense cover due to decreasing temperature.
3.
 - a) **Xerophyte**- a species of plant that has adaptations to survive in an environment with little liquid water, such as a desert.
 - b) **Ephemeral** - plants with very short life-cycles.
 - c) **Primary Vegetation** – refers to untouched, unspoiled forest that exists in its original condition.
 - d) **Secondary Vegetation** – refers to forest that has been disturbed in some way, naturally or unnaturally. Areas with secondary vegetation have fewer varieties of plants.