C7 – Earth Materials and recycling Key Questions

| | Question | Answer |
|----|---|--|
| 1 | What are the 3 layers inside the Earth? | Crust, mantle, core |
| 2 | What do we call the large pieces of crust? | Tectonic plates |
| 3 | How does the Earth transfer heat energy from the core? | Convection currents in the mantle |
| 4 | What do convection currents do when they reach the crust? | Make the tectonic plates move |
| 5 | How fast do tectonic plates move? | A few cm every year |
| 6 | At what plate boundary are plates destroyed? | destructive/ convergent/ subduction zone |
| 7 | At what plate boundary are plates made? | constructive/ divergent |
| 8 | What features are found at plate boundaries? | volcanos, earthquakes, useful materials |
| 9 | What is the Rock cycle? | Sequence of processes where rocks change from one type to another. |
| 10 | What is Weathering? | The wearing down of rock by physical, chemical or biological processes. |
| 11 | What is Erosion? | Movement of rock by water, ice or wind (transportation). |
| 12 | What are Minerals? | Chemicals that rocks are made from, a metal or metal compound. |
| 13 | What are Sedimentary rocks? | Rocks formed from layers of sediment, and which can contain fossils. |
| 14 | Give 3 examples of sedimentary rocks | Limestone, chalk and sandstone. |
| 15 | What are Strata? | Layers of sedimentary rock. |
| 16 | What are Igneous rocks? | Rocks formed from cooled magma, with minerals arranged in crystals. |
| 17 | Give 3 examples of igneous rocks. | Granite, basalt and obsidian. |
| 18 | Why is obsidian glass? | Cooled rapidly, no time for crystals to form |
| 18 | Why has granite got large crystals | Cooled slowly, lots of time for crystals to form |
| 19 | What are Metamorphic rocks? | Rocks that formed from existing rocks due to heat and pressure over a long time. |
| 20 | Give 3 examples of metamorphic rocks | Marble, slate and schist. |

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