Last name	.First name	.Group
		1

Exercise 1: check the correct ansewer(s) (6 pts)

1	Plate boundaries are of different types	
	a) Divergent Boundary	X
	b) Convergent Boundaries	X
	c) Transform Boundary	X
2	When two oceanic plates converge	
	a) We then speak of a subduction zone	X
	b) The oldest passes over the other	
	c) The densest, passes under the other	X
3	Wegener's theory, is based on several arguments, including:	
	a) concordance of the outline of the coasts	X
	b) Concordance of geological structures	X
	b) Concordance of geological structuresc) Concordance of paleoclimates	X
4		X
4	c) Concordance of paleoclimates	X
4	c) Concordance of paleoclimates A volcano is made up of different structures that are generally found in each of them	X

Exercise 2: name 4 minor tectonic plates and 4 major tectonic plates (2 pts)

Major Plates	Minor Plates
1	1
2	2
3	3
4	4

Exercise 3: answer true (T) or false (F) (5 pts)

1	The Earth is a telluric planet	T
2	The outer layer of the Earth is called the crust	
3	3 Planet earth is flattened at the poles	
4	There are four terrestrial planets in the Solar System	T
5	In geology, the objects of study are rocks, fossils, earthquakes and volcanoes	T
6	Trilobites are characteristic fossils from the Mesozoic	F
7	In Algeria, rocks containing Ammonites are present in the south of the country F	
8	Diatoms are multicellular algae which have a silica shell	F
9	Ostracodes are multicellular animals, from the cephalopod family	F
10	A volcano can only be terrestrial	F

Exercise 4: Fill in the gaps with the following words (5 pts)

Transforming Boundaries, Soft Tectonics, Subsurface, Pangea, Waves, Fault, Asthenosphere, Earthquake, Fossil, Erosion, Converge, Brittle Tectonics, Lithosphere, Folds, Subduction, Groundwater, Slide

- 1. An **Earthquake** is a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the arrival of **Waves** created at depth following a rupture and a sudden movement of two lithospheric compartments
- 2. The exterior of the terrestrial globe is composed of two layers, a rigid and superficial layer, the **Lithosphere** about 100 km thick) and a deeper ductile layer, the **Asthenosphere**
- **3.** When two continental plates **Converge** there is no **Subduction** zone or volcanic activity because the two crusts are almost as dense as each other
- **4. Transforming Boundaries** are places where two plates **Slide** past each other, like two ships passing on a river
- **5. Groundwater** water that occurs below the surface of Earth, where it occupies all or part of the void spaces in soils or geologic strata. It is also called **Subsurface** water to distinguish it from surface water
- **6.** A **Fossil** is the remains (shell, bones, teeth, seeds, leaves, etc.) of an animal or plant preserved in a sedimentary rock. It can also be a trace of activity (traces of movement, burrows, etc.)
- **7. Folds** are more or less accentuated undulations of the layers. They form in the event of ductile or plastic deformation, we speak of **Soft Tectonics**
- **8.** We know that during the Paleozoic, almost 300 M Years ago, there existed a single unique continent, called **Pangea**
- **9. Erosion** is defined as "all external phenomena, which, on the surface of the ground or at shallow depth, remove all or part of the existing land and thus modify the relief. »
- 10. A Fault is an accident which separates two parts of the same layer and moves them relative to each other. It appears in the event of fragile deformation of the layers, we speak of Brittle Tectonics

Exercise 5 : Complete the following table (2 pts)

The Crust			
220 0200			
TEL C			
The Core			

Exercise 2: name 4 minor tectonic plates and 4 major tectonic plates

Major plates

- ✓ African Plate
- ✓ Antarctic Plate
- ✓ Eurasian Plate
- ✓ Indo-Australian Plate
- ✓ Australian Plate
- ✓ North American Plate
- ✓ Pacific Plate
- ✓ South American Plate

Minor plates

- ✓ Arabian Plate
- ✓ Caribbean Plate
- ✓ Cocos Plate
- ✓ Nazca Plate
- ✓ Philippine Sea Plate
- ✓ Scotia Plate
- ✓ Somali Plate
- ✓ Juan de Fuca Plate

Exercise 5 : Complete the following table (2 pts)

Earth's internal structure		
The Crust	Continental crust	
	Oceanic crust	
The Mantle	Upper mantle	
	Lower mantle	
The Core	Outer core	
	Inner Core (the seed)	