

6. Which of the following terms is NOT associated with an earthquake

- a) fault
- b) focus
- c) seismic wave
- d) drumlin

7. This is the principle force which causes a landslide:

- a) wind
- b) gravity
- c) temperature
- d) humidity

8. The area where an earthquake takes place is called its:

- a) epicenter
- b) focus
- c) seismic center
- d) core

9. Most earthquakes occur:

- a) under water
- b) in the earth's core
- c) in the crust and mantle
- d) hundreds of miles below the mantle

10. Earthquakes and volcanoes are found associated with large, floating continents of rock known as:

- a) plates
- b) talus slopes
- c) uplift
- d) glaciers

## Answers

---

- 10. A
- 9. C
- 8. B
- 7. B
- 6. D
- 5. C
- 4. B
- 3. B
- 2. C
- 1. B

## The Physical Geography Series

# Forces That Shape Our Earth

**KG1151**

---

---

For a free complete catalog  
of educational videos contact:



### TMW MEDIA GROUP

2321 Abbot Kinney Blvd., Venice, CA 90291

(310) 577-8581 Fax (310) 574-0886

Email: [info@tmwmedia.com](mailto:info@tmwmedia.com)

Web: [www.tmwmedia.com](http://www.tmwmedia.com)

Producers & Distributors of Quality Educational Media

©2000 TMW Media Group

**TEACHER'S GUIDE**

## Glossary

**Principle Of Uniformitarianism** - The Present is the Key to the Past.

**Glacier** - Moving mass of ice which flows from its own weight.

**Volcano** - A vent in the crust of the earth through which gases and particles are expelled from beneath the surface.

**Seismic** - Pertaining to shock waves, natural or artificial within the earth.

**Fault** - A fracture along which the opposite sides have been relatively displaced.

**Dip-Slip Fault** - A normal fault or a reverse fault on which the only component of movement lies in the vertical plane normal to the strike of the fault.

**Strike-Slip Fault** - A fault on which displacement has been horizontal.

**Focus** - The location of the first release of energy from an earthquake.

**Magma** - Molten silicate materials beneath the surface of the earth including crystals derived from them and gases dissolved in them.

**Lava** - Molten silicate materials reaching the earth's surface.

**Pumice** - Extremely vesicular, frothy natural glass with a high content of silica. It is actually so light that it can float on water.

**Glacial Groove** - A linear groove in the bedrock caused by the movement of a glacier.

## Suggested Teaching Activities

1. Discuss the well-accepted PRINCIPLE OF UNIFORMITARIANISM which simply states that "The Present Is The Key To The Past." In other words, the geological forces which we see today have indeed been with us over the 4.5 billion years to shape the surface of our earth. For example, if we observe how a volcano deposits its ash flow over a large area today, we can presume that similar events took place when the volcano erupted in the past.

2. Discuss various forces which have been going on since the birth of our planet. You may wish to include volcanoes, glaciers, earthquakes, landslide, earth uplift and erosional forces such as wind and running water.

3. Using a world map, pin-point various places around the world where there has been recent, large scale geologic activity such as volcanic eruptions, devastating earthquakes, major landslides, etc.. Does any pattern emerge?

4. Now look at your school's location. Discuss the forces of nature around your school. Things gradually change. What are some of these? Your observations might include:

- 1) erosion on the ball field, or
- 2) wind-blown sand deposited near a sidewalk, or
- 3) growth of plant materials including weeds which help hold soil, or
- 4) cracking of the sidewalk due to freezing and heaving of soil

## Quiz

1. The Principle of Uniformitarianism says that:
  - a) The Past is the Key to the Present
  - b) The Present is the Key to the Past
  - c) The Present is the only thing we can observe.
  - d) The Past is the only thing we can record
2. Which of the following is NOT considered a force that can shape our earth:
  - a) earthquakes
  - b) volcanoes
  - c) carbon dioxide
  - d) landslides
3. Molten rock below the surface of the earth is known as:
  - a) lava
  - b) magma
  - c) ash
  - d) uplift
4. A winding ridge formed when debris fills a tunnel under a glacier is called a/an:
  - a) kame
  - b) esker
  - c) talus slope
  - d) drumlin
5. Which of the following is NOT associated with a glacier:
  - a) terminal moraine
  - b) U-Shape
  - c) V-shape
  - d) lateral moraine