

REVISION

- Choose a banker in your group. You have 50 CZK to start with.
- For every answer you can bet
 - 0, (you don't know at all)
 - 5, (you are not so sure)
 - 10 (you are totally sure)
- You can end up being in the red, so bet carefully!

Correct answers: reading

1. lava spews from long fissures and geysers spurt superheated water
2. forming new crust on the torn edges of the plates
3. into a rugged mountain range
4. If one of the colliding plates is topped with oceanic crust
5. that makes up the continents
6. that cross a transform boundary are offset—split into pieces and carried in opposite directions
7. no magma is formed

Write questions in which you ask about underlined parts

A divergent boundary occurs when two tectonic plates move away from each other. Along these boundaries, lava spews from long fissures and geysers spurt superheated water. Frequent earthquakes strike along the rift. Beneath the rift, magma—molten rock—rises from the mantle. It oozes up into the gap and hardens into solid rock, forming new crust on the torn edges of the plates. Magma from the mantle solidifies into basalt, a dark, dense rock that underlies the ocean floor. Thus at divergent boundaries, oceanic crust, made of basalt, is created.

Correct answers

- How many tectonic plates move away from each other when a divergent boundary occurs?
- Where does lava spew from?
- What strikes along the rift?
- Where is new crust formed?
- What does magma from the mantle solidify into?
- What is created at divergent boundaries?

Find the synonyms for the following expressions: a) to bend, b) not smooth or flat, c) a long narrow valley in the ground under the sea, d) line of something,

When two plates come together, it is known as a **convergent boundary**. The impact of the two colliding plates buckles the edge of one or both plates up into a rugged mountain range, and sometimes bends the other down into a deep seafloor trench. A chain of volcanoes often forms parallel to the boundary, to the mountain range, and to the trench. Powerful earthquakes shake a wide area on both sides of the boundary.

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When two plates come together, it is known as a **convergent boundary**. The impact of the two colliding plates **buckles** the edge of one or both plates up into a **rugged** mountain range, and sometimes bends the other down into a deep seafloor **trench**. A **chain** of volcanoes often forms parallel to the boundary, to the mountain range, and to the trench. Powerful earthquakes shake a wide area on both sides of the boundary.

Use the following words in the correct form so that they fit in the gap: a) ocean, b) solid, c) dense, d) converge

If one of the colliding plates is topped with _____ crust, it is forced down into the mantle where it begins to melt. Magma rises into and through the other plate, _____ into new crust. Magma formed from melting plates solidifies into granite, a light colored, low-_____ rock that makes up the continents. Thus at _____ boundaries, continental crust, made of granite, is created, and oceanic crust is destroyed.

Use the following words in the correct form so that they fit in the gap: a) ocean, b) solid, c) dense, d) converge

If one of the colliding plates is topped with **oceanic** crust, it is forced down into the mantle where it begins to melt. Magma rises into and through the other plate, **solidifying** into new crust. Magma formed from melting plates solidifies into granite, a light colored, low-**density** rock that makes up the continents. Thus at **convergent** boundaries, continental crust, made of granite, is created, and oceanic crust is destroyed.

Choose a, b or c.

Two plates sliding past each other forms a **transform plate boundary**. Natural or human-made structures that cross a transform boundary are offset—split into pieces and carried in opposite directions. Rocks that line the boundary are pulverized as the plates grind along, creating a linear fault valley or undersea canyon. 1. ____ the plates alternately jam and jump against 2. _____, earthquakes rattle through a wide boundary zone. 3. _____ convergent and divergent boundaries, no magma is formed. 4. _____, crust is cracked and broken at transform margins, but is not created or destroyed.

1. a) like, b) however, c) as
2. a) themselves, b) each other, c) each another
3. a) in contrast to, b) in comparison, c) similarly
4. a) however, b) Nevertheless, c) thus

Choose a, b or c.

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1. a) like, b) however, c) **as**
2. a) themselves, b) **each other**, c) each another
3. a) **in contrast to**, b) in comparison, c) similarly
4. a) however, b) Nevertheless, c) **thus**

Grammar: complete the sentences so that they have a similar meaning as the original sentences. Use between 2-5 words.

1. My advice to you is to talk to your teacher.

If _____ talk to your teacher.

2. Barry wasn't strong enough to lift the rock.

Barry didn't have _____ lift the rock.

3. They are opening a new university.

A new university _____.

4. I started learning geology two years ago.

I _____ geology for two years.

5. What a shame! They have broken the mineral!

I wish the mineral _____!

Right answers

1. My advice to you is to talk to your teacher.

If I were you I would talk to your teacher.

2. Barry wasn't strong enough to lift the rock.

Barry didn't have enough strength to lift the rock.

3. They are opening a new university.

A new university is being opened.

4. I started learning geology two years ago.

I have been learning geology for two years.

5. What a shame! They have broken the mineral!

I wish the mineral hadn't been broken!

Listening

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UuDFkXxEuI> (1:20-3:30)

1. The depth of Grand Canyon is more_____.
2. The Grand Canyon is so big that it is visible _____.
3. The Grand Canyon is mysterious because scientists do not know _____.
4. Scientists do not have any evidence because_____.
5. The scientists can only_____.
6. One of the most complete geological records on Earth are provided by_____.

Correct answers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UuDFkXxEnI> (1:16-3:30)

1. The depth of Grand Canyon is more than one mile.
2. The Grand Canyon is so big that it is visible from space.
3. The Grand Canyon is mysterious because scientists do not know how it was formed.
4. Scientists do not have evidence because it has been lost.
5. The scientists can only work with the evidence they have.
6. One of the most complete geological records on Earth are provided by the canyon's richly coloured layers.

Count your money 😊

