CHAPTER 17 PLATE TECTONICS ANSWER

What is plate tectonics answers? Plate tectonics is a scientific theory that explains how major landforms are created as a result of Earth's subterranean movements. The theory, which solidified in the 1960s, transformed the earth sciences by explaining many phenomena, including mountain building events, volcanoes, and earthquakes.

What are the 17 tectonic plates? The 17 tectonic plates (North American, Eurasian, Okhotsk, Pacific (split in two, East and West), Amur, Indo-Australian, African, Indo-Chinese, Arabian, Philippine, Coca, Caribbean, Somali, South American, Nasca and Antarctic).

What are tectonic plates answer the following question briefly? A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere. Plate size can vary greatly, from a few hundred to thousands of kilometers across; the Pacific and Antarctic Plates are among the largest.

What is the major driving force of plate tectonics _____? The motion of tectonic plates is driven by convection in the mantle. In simple terms, convection is the idea that dense, cold things sink, and buoyant, warm things rise.

What is the theory of plate tectonics short answer? Plate tectonics is the theory that states that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle. The plates act like a hard and rigid shell compared to Earth's mantle. This strong outer layer is called the lithosphere. Plate tectonics is the modern version of continental drift.

How do plate tectonics move? The plates can be thought of like pieces of a cracked shell that rest on the hot, molten rock of Earth's mantle and fit snugly against one another. The heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes the plates to move, sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other.

Are there 12 tectonic plates? Such boundaries are highly susceptible to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Orogeny also takes place at such boundaries. Tectonic plates are defined as major and minor plates depending on their size. There are a total of seven major tectonic plates which cover nearly 95% of the Earth's surface.

Are there only 7 tectonic plates? Scientists have identified 7 major tectonic plates. In order from largest to smallest, they are the Pacific Plate, the North American Plate, the Eurasian Plate, the African Plate, the Antarctic Plate, the Indo-Australian Plate, and the South American Plate. Each plate is named based on what lies above it.

What are the 4 types of plate tectonics?

What are the plates in plate tectonics in the _____? The Earth's lithosphere, which includes the crust and upper mantle, is made up of a series of pieces, or tectonic plates, that move slowly over time.

What are plate tectonic examples? Deep ocean trenches, volcanoes, island arcs, submarine mountain ranges, and fault lines are examples of features that can form along plate tectonic boundaries. Volcanoes are one kind of feature that forms along convergent plate boundaries, where two tectonic plates collide and one moves beneath the other.

What is a tectonic plate group of answer choices? Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere. The plates are around 100 km (62 mi) thick and consist of two principal types of material: oceanic crust (also called sima from silicon and magnesium) and continental crust (sial from silicon and aluminium).

What transform boundaries form? A transform boundary occurs when two tectonic plates move past one another. Shear stress operates at transform boundaries, which involves sliding motion. No lithosphere is destroyed or created, and mountain chains are not built at transform boundaries.

What are the three types of plate boundaries? Most seismic activity occurs at three types of plate boundaries—divergent, convergent, and transform. As the plates move past each other, they sometimes get caught and pressure builds up.

What is the major driving force of plate tectonics _____? Convection currents drive the movement of Earth's rigid tectonic plates in the planet's fluid molten mantle. In places where convection currents rise up towards the crust's surface, tectonic plates move away from each other in a process known as seafloor spreading (Fig.

Which type of crust is usually the oldest? Continental crust is almost always much older than oceanic crust. Because continental crust is rarely destroyed and recycled in the process of subduction, some sections of continental crust are nearly as old as Earth itself.

What is the name for the place where two plates meet? There are about a dozen major plates and many smaller plates in continuous motion as they collide with, slide under, or move past each other in a process known as plate tectonics.

What are the two types of crust? There are two types of crust; oceanic and continental. Oceanic crust is denser and thinner and mainly com?posed of basalt. Continental crust is less dense, thicker, and mainly composed of granite.

What causes plate tectonics? Although this has yet to be proven with certainty, most geologists and geophysicists agree that plate movement is caused by the convection (that is, heat transfer resulting from the movement of a heated fluid) of magma in Earth's interior. The heat source is thought to be the decay of radioactive elements.

What is the border between two tectonic plates called? Answer and Explanation: The border between two tectonic plates is called a boundary. There are three main types of boundaries, convergent, divergent or transform.

What layer is broken up into pieces called? The surface layer of the earth is called the crust. This layer is broken up into pieces called tectonic plates. These plates "float" on the mantle.

How fast do plates move? The movement of the plates creates three types of tectonic boundaries: convergent, where plates move into one another; divergent, where plates move apart; and transform, where plates move sideways in relation to each other. They move at a rate of one to two inches (three to five centimeters) per year.

What plate is the smallest? The Juan de Fuca Plate is the smallest of earth's tectonic plates. It is approximately 250,000 square kilometers. It is located west of Washington State and British Columbia, under the Pacific Ocean. The subduction of this plate is responsible for many earthquakes on the West Coast of North America.

What is the largest plate? The Pacific Plate is an oceanic tectonic plate that lies beneath the Pacific Ocean. At 103 million km2 (40 million sq mi), it is the largest tectonic plate. The plate first came into existence as a

microplate 190 million years ago, at the triple junction between the Farallon, Phoenix, and Izanagi Plates.

Are plate tectonics rare? Earth is the only planet in the solar system to have plate tectonics. What's more, models indicate that plate tectonics could be rare, especially on a class of exoplanets known as super-Earths, where the stagnant lid configuration could dominate.

What lies directly beneath the crust? Earth's Mantle The mantle is the layer of the earth that lies below the crust and is by far the largest layer making up 84% of Earth's volume. The mantle starts at the Mohorovicic Discontinuity, also known as the Moho.

What are tectonic plates for kids? The theory, or idea, of plate tectonics says that Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates. The plates are made of solid rock. Under the plates is a weaker layer of partially melted rock.

What is a plate tectonics easy definition? plate tectonics. noun. 1. : a theory in geology: the lithosphere of the earth is divided into a small number of moving plates whose movements cause seismic activity (as earthquakes)

What best describes a plate tectonic? Plate tectonics is the scientific theory explaining the movement of the earth's crust. It is widely accepted by scientists today. Recall that both continental landmasses and the ocean floor are part of the earth's crust, and that the crust is broken into individual pieces called tectonic plates (Fig.

What are tectonic plates for kids? The theory, or idea, of plate tectonics says that Earth's outer layer is made up of large, moving pieces called plates. All of Earth's land and water sit on these plates. The plates are made of solid rock. Under the plates is a weaker layer of partially melted rock.

What is a plate tectonic quizlet? plate tectonics. The theory of plate tectonics states that Earth's surface is made of rigid slabs of rock, or plates, that move with respect to each other. tectonic plates. Earth's tectonic plates are large pieces of lithosphere. These lithospheric plates fit together like the pieces of a giant jigsaw puzzle.

What are the 4 types of plate boundaries? There's four main types you'll need to know. These are constructive, destructive, collision and conservative - these basically are just different ways that two tectonic plates could interact. Constructive (also known as divergent) is the two plates pulling apart away from each other (or diverging).

What causes plate tectonics? Although this has yet to be proven with certainty, most geologists and geophysicists agree that plate movement is caused by the convection (that is, heat transfer resulting from the movement of a heated fluid) of magma in Earth's interior. The heat source is thought to be the decay of radioactive elements.

How are tectonic plates formed? Earth's internal heat and pressure and uplift from tectonic processes influence parts of this cycle. Earth's crust is attached to the uppermost part of the mantle, together forming the lithosphere. The lithosphere is broken up into huge section called plates that are constantly in motion.

What is plate tectonics best described as? Expert-Verified Answer. Answer: The correct answer is A. The Plate Tectonic Theory can best be described as the Earth's natural process by which its lithospheric plates slowly move about because of movement in the asthenosphere.

What is plate tectonic answer? Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock, called “plates,” that glide over Earth's mantle, the rocky inner layer above Earth's core. Earth's solid outer layer, which includes the crust and the uppermost mantle, is called the lithosphere.

What are the 3 types of plate tectonics describe? Divergent boundaries -- where new crust is generated as the plates pull away from each other. Convergent boundaries -- where crust is destroyed as one plate dives under another. Transform boundaries -- where crust is neither produced nor destroyed as the plates slide horizontally past each other.

What are tectonic plates for dummies? Plate tectonics is the unifying theory of geology. This theory explains how crustal plates move around the surface of the earth, and it allows geologists to find explanations for geologic events such as earthquakes and volcanoes, as well as the many other processes that form, transform, and destroy rocks.

What plate was the smallest? The Juan de Fuca Plate is the smallest of earth's tectonic plates. It is approximately 250,000 square kilometers. It is located west of Washington State and British Columbia, under the Pacific Ocean. The subduction of this plate is responsible for many earthquakes on the West Coast of North America.

What are the three causes of plate movement? Convection in the Mantle (heat driven) Ridge push (gravitational force at the spreading ridges) Slab pull (gravitational force in subduction zones)

Which type of crust is usually the oldest? Continental crust is almost always much older than oceanic crust. Because continental crust is rarely destroyed and recycled in the process of subduction, some sections of continental crust are nearly as old as Earth itself.

What force causes tectonic plates to move around? The force that causes most of the plate movement is thermal convection, where heat from the Earth's interior causes currents of hot rising magma and cooler sinking magma to flow, moving the plates of the crust along with them.

When plates move, they can? When the plates move they collide or spread apart allowing the very hot molten material called lava to escape from the mantle. When collisions occur they produce mountains, deep underwater valleys called trenches, and volcanoes.

The Mafia Cookbook, Revised and Expanded: A Comprehensive Q&A

The latest edition of "The Mafia Cookbook, Revised and Expanded" has hit the shelves, tantalizing readers with an extensive collection of culinary delights passed down through generations of Italian-American families. Here's a Q&A to help you navigate this gastronomic masterpiece:

Q: What's new in this revised edition? A: This expanded edition features over 100 new recipes, including mouthwatering antipasti, hearty pasta dishes, succulent seafood specialties, and delectable desserts. It also includes expanded sections on making homemade pasta, curing meats, and preserving sauces.

Q: Who will enjoy this cookbook? A: The Mafia Cookbook caters to a wide range of readers, from experienced home cooks to enthusiasts seeking new culinary adventures. Its step-by-step instructions and detailed ingredient lists make it accessible to all skill levels.

Q: Are the recipes authentic Italian cuisine? A: While many of the recipes are rooted in traditional Italian cooking, the cookbook also incorporates fusion elements that reflect the modern American-Italian palate. You'll find a blend of classic dishes with contemporary twists.

Q: Are there any special ingredients or equipment required? A: Most of the ingredients are readily available at grocery stores. However, some specialized items, such as 'nduja (a spicy spreadable sausage) or guanciale (cured pork cheek), may require a trip to an Italian market or online vendor. The cookbook recommends specific brands and suppliers for these ingredients.

Q: What makes this cookbook different from others? A: The Mafia Cookbook is more than just a recipe collection. It weaves together culinary history, cultural anecdotes, and a dash of humor. The author, Jeff Morgan, provides entertaining and informative narratives that immerse readers in the world of Italian-American cuisine. Additionally, the book features stunning photographs that showcase the vibrant dishes.

Commissioning of Offshore Oil and Gas Projects: A Manager's Handbook**

Questions and Answers:

1. **What is the purpose of commissioning offshore oil and gas projects?**
    - To ensure that the project is completed on time, within budget, and meets all performance requirements.
2. **Who is responsible for managing the commissioning process?**
    - The commissioning manager.
3. **What are the key stages of the commissioning process?**
    - Planning, pre-commissioning, commissioning, start-up, and performance testing.
4. **What are the common challenges in commissioning offshore projects?**
    - Weather conditions, logistical constraints, and safety hazards.
5. **How can these challenges be overcome?**
    - Through careful planning, risk assessment, and effective risk management.
6. **What are the key deliverables of the commissioning process?**
    - A proven, safe, and efficient facility.
7. **What are the benefits of successful commissioning?**
    - Reduced project delays, cost savings, and improved safety.
8. **What are the risks of unsuccessful commissioning?**
    - Project delays, cost overruns, and safety incidents.
9. **What is the role of technology in commissioning?**
    - It can automate tasks, improve data management, and enhance collaboration.
10. **What is the importance of documentation in commissioning?**
    - It provides evidence of the work performed and ensures compliance.
11. **What are the key elements of a commissioning plan?**
    - Scope of work, schedule, budget, resource allocation, and risk mitigation plan.

12. **What are the key considerations in developing a pre-commissioning plan?**
    - Facility readiness, personnel training, and test procedures.
13. **What are the key differences between mechanical and electrical commissioning?**
    - Mechanical commissioning focuses on equipment and systems, while electrical commissioning focuses on wiring, power supply, and instrumentation.
14. **What are the key steps in start-up and performance testing?**
    - Gradual ramp-up of operations, monitoring of key performance indicators, and tuning of systems.
15. **What are the key performance indicators used in commissioning?**
    - Availability, reliability, and maintainability.
16. **What is the role of the commissioning team?**
    - To plan, execute, and document the commissioning process.
17. **What are the key qualities of a commissioning manager?**
    - Technical expertise, strong leadership, and excellent communication skills.
18. **What is the importance of collaboration in commissioning?**
    - It ensures that all stakeholders are aligned and working towards the same goal.
19. **What are the legal and regulatory requirements for commissioning?**
    - They vary depending on the jurisdiction, but typically include safety and environmental regulations.
20. **What are the key risk factors in commissioning?**
    - Unqualified personnel, poor planning, and lack of resources.
21. **How can risks be managed in commissioning?**
    - Through risk assessment, mitigation planning, and regular monitoring.
22. **What are the key tools and techniques used in commissioning?**
    - Commissioning management software, testing equipment, and simulation tools.
23. **What is the importance of continuous improvement in commissioning?**
    - It helps to identify and address inefficiencies, reduce costs, and improve safety.
24. **What are the key trends in offshore commissioning?**
    - Digitalization, automation, and increased use of renewable energy.

25. **What are the future challenges in offshore commissioning?**
    - Deepwater and harsh environment operations, and the need for greater flexibility and sustainability.
26. **What are the benefits of using a commissioning manager?**
    - Reduces project risks, improves efficiency, and ensures compliance.
27. **Who should read this book about commissioning of offshore oil and gas projects?**
    - Project managers, commissioning managers, engineers, and anyone involved in the planning, execution, or operation of offshore oil and gas facilities.

2ZR-FE Toyota Engine: Frequently Asked Questions

What is the 2ZR-FE engine?

The 2ZR-FE is a 1.8-liter inline-four gasoline engine developed by Toyota. It is part of the ZR series of engines and was introduced in 2007. The 2ZR-FE features Dual VVT-i (Variable Valve Timing with intelligence) and a compression ratio of 10.0:1.

What are the key features of the 2ZR-FE engine?

- 1.8-liter displacement
- Inline-four cylinder configuration
- 140 horsepower and 126 lb-ft of torque
- Dual VVT-i
- Compression ratio of 10.0:1

What vehicles is the 2ZR-FE engine found in?

The 2ZR-FE engine is found in various Toyota and Scion models, including:

- Corolla
- Matrix
- Prius
- xD
- Yaris
- iM

What are the advantages of the 2ZR-FE engine?

The 2ZR-FE engine offers several advantages, such as:

- Good fuel economy
- Smooth and refined operation
- Relatively low emissions

What are the potential issues with the 2ZR-FE engine?

Like all engines, the 2ZR-FE has some potential issues, including:

- Carbon buildup on intake valves
- Oil sludge formation
- VVT-i system problems

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