

_____ - _____

_____ - _____

2) How old is Earth? _____

3) Why is *oceanography* "not a separate or distinct science?" _____

4) Earth's atmosphere is held to the planet by the force of _____.

5) What happens to Earth's atmosphere as you increase with altitude?

Section II - Earth Science, People and the Environment (Pages 3-6)

1) _____ refers to everything that surrounds and influences an organism.

2) Does "environment" refer to simply living organisms? Explain! _____

3) How can humans influence an environment? _____

4) Please provide an example of a *renewable* and *non-renewable* resource AND explain how each fits into its spectrum.

5) What is the approximate population of the United States? _____

6) What is the world's population? _____

7) Events such as hurricanes, earthquakes, tornadoes, and blizzards are natural events. When are they considered "disasters"? _____

Section III - Nature of Scientific Inquiry (Pages 7-8)

1) What is the goal of science? _____

2) How do scientists collect "facts?" _____

3) A _____ is a tentative explanation of something.

4) How does a *hypothesis* become a *theory*? _____

5) Explain how oceanography might be considered a paradigm: _____

Section IV - Scales of Time (Pages 9-10)

1) When discussing Earth's history, it is very difficult to speak in terms of hours, days, months, or years. Even referring to Earth's history in centuries is insignificant. Briefly explain this AND give the term used to describe Earth's history:

2) What does the geologic time scale do? _____

Section V - Early Earth (Page 11 and Class Notes)

1) The Big Bang occurred _____ years ago.

2) Instead of an explosion like the name implies, the Big Bang was more of an _____.

Is the universe still expanding? _____

How do scientists know this? _____

3) The _____ proposes that the bodies of our solar system (planets, sun, moons, etc) evolved from an enormous cloud called a solar nebula.

4) Please illustrate AND explain the evolutionary process of the solar nebula as depicted in class.

Step 1

Step 2

Step 3

Step 4

5) A planet in the first stages of development is called a _____.

6) List the planets in order from the sun moving outward: _____

7) Why are the inner planets "rocky" and the outer planets "gaseous?"

Section VI - Earth's Spheres (Pages 12-15)

1) As you did with the branches of Earth science, please list and briefly describe Earth's four spheres.

Sphere

Definition

_____	-	_____

_____	-	_____

_____	-	_____

Section VII - A Closer Look at the Geosphere (Pages 16-18)

1) What are the 5 main layers of Earth? Start with the outer-most layer and move inward.

2) _____ explain how the continents moved about the "face" of the planet.

3) Look at figure 1.14 on page 17. You see the former "supercontinent" called _____. When did it begin to break apart?

4) What theory emerged from *continental drift*? _____

5) Please briefly explain the *Theory of Plate Tectonics*: _____

6) What drives plate motion? _____

Section VIII - Earth as a System (Pages 22-25)

1) What is a system? _____

2) Briefly explain the *Earth System*: _____

3) What is *negative feedback*? *Positive Feedback*?

Negative - _____

Positive - _____

4) Briefly explain how global warming is *positive feedback*: _____

5) Briefly explain how global warming is *positive feedback*: _____
