

CKLA UNIT 5 VOCAB

Geology

Lesson 1

analyze

to closely study & think about information or ideas in order to better understand & explain them

apply

to put to use, to relate to

cause

something that produces a result or effect, to make something happen

distinguish

to recognize or identify a difference between two or more things

effect

a result; a change produced by a cause or something that happens

evidence

proof; information and facts that are helpful in forming a conclusion or supporting an idea

observe

to watch something with careful attention

process

a series of actions or steps that happen in a particular order

review

to look over something carefully or look over something again

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Geology

Lesson 2

seismic wave

a surge of energy traveling out from an earthquake's source through the earth

pressure

the weight or force produced when something presses or pushes against something else

basalt

heavy, dense rock formed from cooled, hardened lava

magma

melted rock in Earth's mantle

lava

red-hot melted rock that has erupted above Earth's crust from deep underground

basin

a large area in the earth that is lower than the area around it

ocean trench

a narrow, extremely deep valley formed when the seafloor dips down as one tectonic plate slides under another

theory

an explanation for why something happens based on evidence

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Geology

Lesson 2

**plate
tectonics**

a theory that Earth's crust and the solid top part of the mantle are broken up into sections that fit together but move against each other

exert

to cause a force to be felt or have an effect

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Geology

Lesson 4 & 5

eyewitness

a person who has seen something happen and is able to describe it

experiment

a scientific test to try out something in order to learn about it

fault

a crack in Earth's crust

heave

to move up and down over and over; to lift, pull, push, or throw with a lot of effort

trigger

to cause something to start or happen

pinpoint

to figure out the exact location of something

magnitude

an earthquake's strength

aftershock

a smaller, weaker earthquake that often follows a main earthquake event

tsunami

a gigantic wave of seawater caused by an earthquake in oceanic crust

surge

to move forward quickly, suddenly, and with force

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Geology

Lesson 6

volcano

a hill or mountain that forms over a crack in Earth's crust from which lava erupts

crater

a bowl-shaped opening at the top of a volcano or geyser

fine

very small

**subduction
zone**

the place where one tectonic plate is sliding beneath another tectonic plate

descend

to move downward

hotspot

a very hot region deep within Earth's mantle where a huge magma chamber forms

plume

a column of magma that rises from the mantle into a chamber beneath Earth's crust

hot spring

a naturally flowing source of hot water

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Geology

Lesson 7

offering

something that is presented as an act of worship

strong-willed

determined to do what you want even if other people tell you not to

bitter

resentful and angry because of unfair treatment; very cold

outsmart

to trick or defeat someone by being clever

revenge

the act of getting even for a wrongdoing

claddera

a crater caused by the collapse of the top of a volcano

lofty

high up

eternal

lasting forever, with no beginning and no end

elder

a person who is older, respected, and often in a position of authority

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Geology

Lesson 8

mineral

a solid, nonliving substance found in the earth that makes up rocks

texture

the size, shape, and sorting of mineral grains in rocks

solidify

to make or become hard or solid

obsidian

a dark rock or natural glass formed from lava that cooled very quickly

granite

a common igneous rock that forms from magma that cooled within Earth's crust

durable

able to last a long time in good condition

compact

to closely pack or press together

dissolved

mixed with liquid so no solid pieces are visible anymore

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Geology

Lesson 10

expand

to get bigger

contract

to shrink slightly or get smaller

ultimately

finally, at the end of the process

pepper

to sprinkle or cover

deposit

to put or leave something in a particular place;
2. n. material laid down or left by a natural process

state

the condition of being a solid, liquid, or gas (

silt

very small sediments deposited by water

canyon

a deep valley with steep sides and often a stream or river flowing through it

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Geology

Lesson 12

sea level

the average height of the ocean's surface

sheer

very steep, almost straight up and down

bulge

to stick out or swell

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Geology

Lesson 13 & 14

submersible

a small vehicle that can travel deep under water for research

rugged

having a rough, uneven surface

hydrothermal vent

a deep-sea geyser that forms as seawater sinks down through cracks in the oceanic crust and then releases extremely hot, mineral-rich water back up through cracks in the crust

seamount

an underwater volcano that forms wherever magma is erupting through oceanic crust

underlie

to be located under something

firsthand

coming directly from actually seeing or experiencing something

school

very small sediments deposited by water