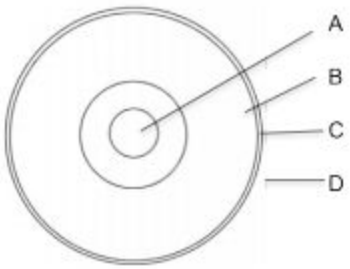
Caltech:

QUESTIONS:

1. What features of Earth's crust do convergent, divergent, and transform boundaries form?

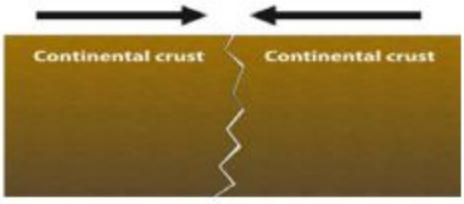
2. What land features formed by the movement of tectonic plates can be observed using images from space?

3. Which layer contains the tectonic plates?



A. Core
B. Asthenosphere
C. Lithosphere
D. Atmosphere

4. What crustal feature may be formed when the two plates shown below collide?

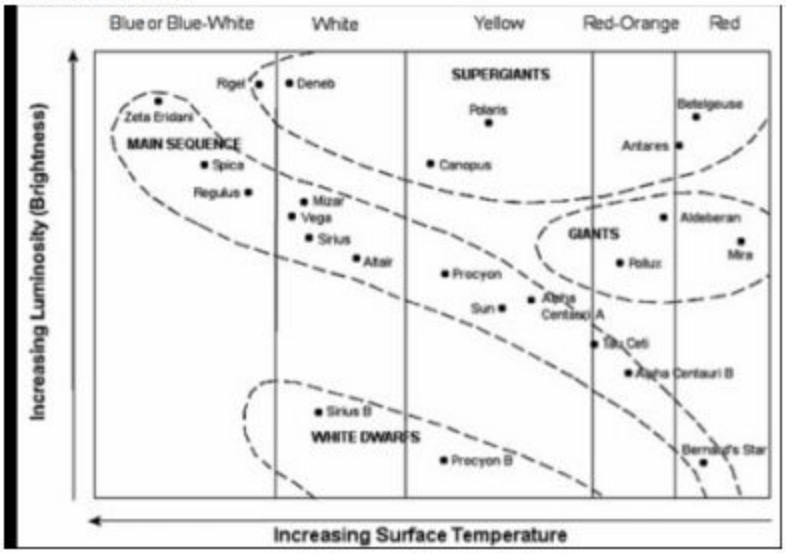


5. How has satellite technology supported Plate Tectonic Theory?

a. Can see crustal features have formed along boundaries
b. Actual movement of the plates can be seen
c. Can see how the continents once fit together
d. Can predict earthquakes and volcanic eruptions

Johns Hopkins:

1. Use the information in the diagram below to answer the question. Massive stars tend to be either blue or white in color. What does this color tell us about these stars?



2. Use the information in the diagram above to answer the question.

The Herztsprungn Russell diagram classifies stars by their surface temperature and luminosity. If a star has a low surface temperature and is considered very dim, where would you expect it to be located on the Herztsprungn-Russell diagram?

3. Which of the following can be found in galaxies?

   A. Stars, interstellar gas, and dust
   B. Stars, mini-galaxies, dust
   C. Dust, gas, and millions of black holes
   D. Lenticular galaxies and irregular galaxies

4. What are black holes, and how are they created?

5. What are nebulae, and how are they important?

6. How are stars different from each other?

7. What is the Herztsprung-Russell Diagram, and how is it used to classify stars?

8. How are galaxies classified?