

The background is a solid green color with several overlapping white circles of varying sizes and positions, creating a pattern reminiscent of ripples or orbits.

**Earth and Space Science
Tuesday
10/11/2016**

Your test is postponed until Thursday or Friday!

Today we are going to go over your study guide, and then talk a little bit more about California Geology.

Hooray!

Name: _____

Date: _____

Plate Tectonics and Volcanoes study guide

Explain in as much detail as possible what a convergent plate boundary is. Draw a picture and label it as completely as possible. Know a real-life example!

What is a Divergent Boundary? List the 4 steps and draw pictures! Know a real-life example!

What is a transform boundary? Know a real-life example!

In class, we talked about 3 big reasons as to why scientists thought that a supercontinent had existed on Earth. What were the 3 reasons?

What mountain range was created when the Indian subcontinent ran into the Eurasian subcontinent?

Explain in as much detail as possible: Why are the Cascades volcanic? Where are they?

Explain in as much detail as possible: What is the Cascade Range? What is the Cascade Range?

Explain, in as much detail as possible, what you know about the San Andreas fault. How long is it? What two plates are involved? What directions are the plates moving in?

Know what a Stratovolcano, Scoria Cone, and Shield volcano are, and examples of each

Know how many known super volcanoes are there in the world?

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**Earth and Space Science
Wednesday
10/12/2016**

California Geology

We have been learning a lot about plate tectonics, but what does that mean about California and where we live?

[http://jetaway.tv/video/
California_s_Mountains/
videoPage/1623](http://jetaway.tv/video/California_s_Mountains/videoPage/1623)

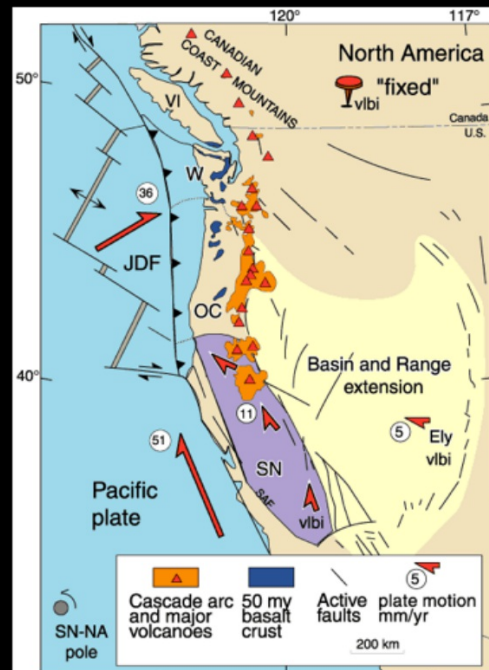


California

- We know a little about the San Andreas fault, but what about the Sierra Nevada mountains? How did they form? What about farther north?

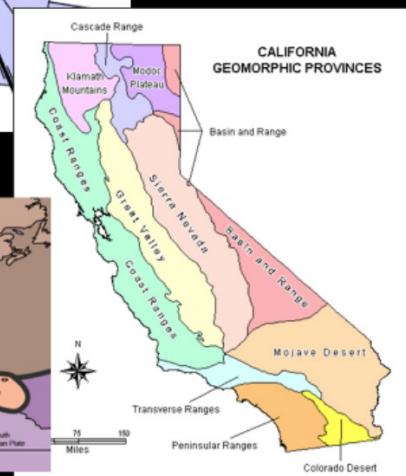
California Plate Tectonics

- We know that most of California is involved in a transform fault — the N. American Plate is sliding past the Pacific plate at the San Andreas Fault
- Based on the image, what do you think is happening North of the San Andreas?



California Plate Tectonics

- North of the San Andreas is the Juan de Fuca plate, which is subducting.
- Its going underneath Northern California, Oregon, and parts of Washington, and is the reason why the Cascades are volcanic.

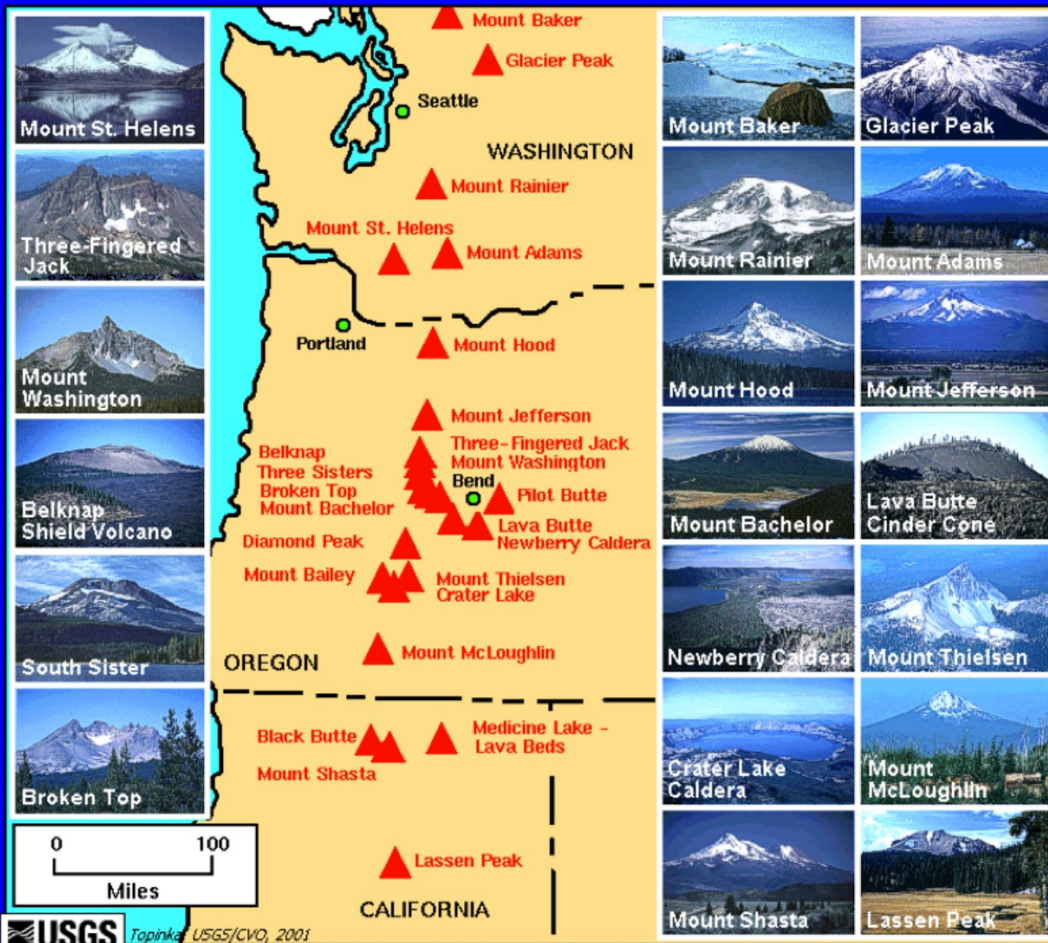


California Plate Tectonics

- Take a look at the map, there are 10 active volcanoes. 2 are in CA.



Cascade Range Volcanoes

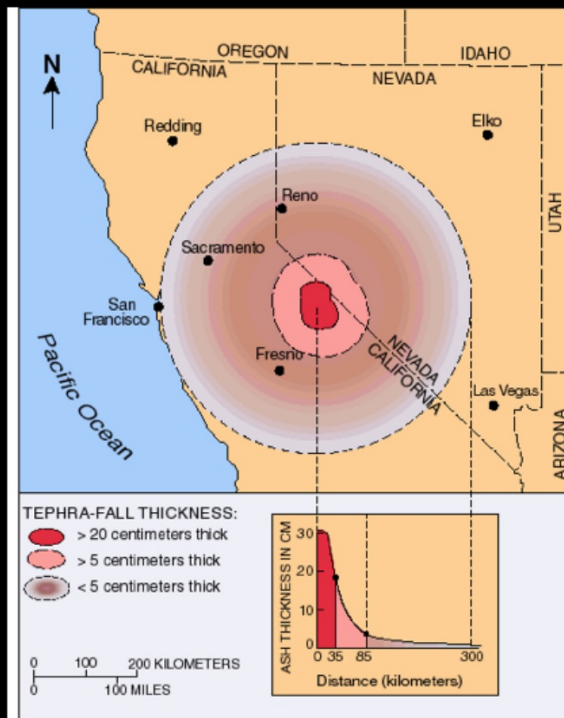
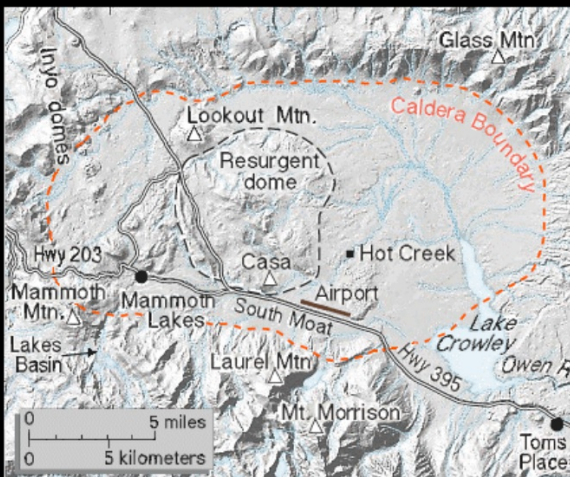


USGS Topink USGS/CVO, 2001



More Volcanoes

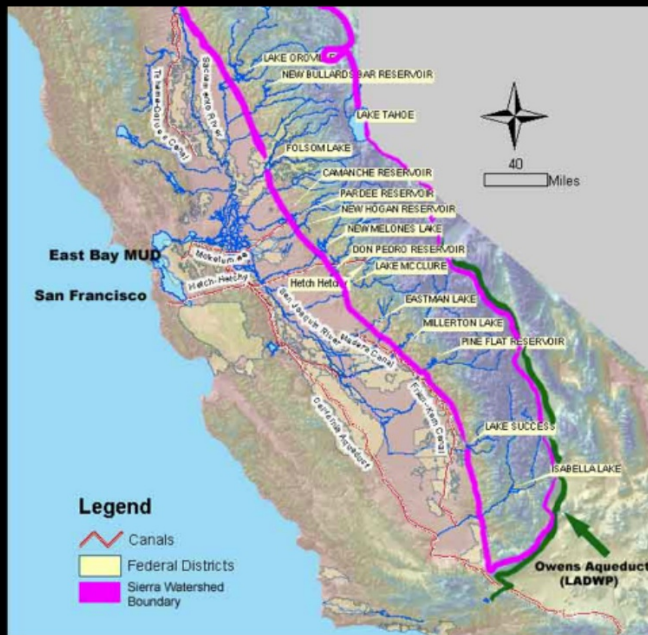
- Long Valley Caldera near Big Bear Lakes, CA.



Video

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2TSTVCIZ-dg>





More about California

The Sierra Nevada

The Sierra

- The mountains began to form around 200 mya.
- The youngest peaks are only 80 million years old.
- Formed through the collusion of two plates, and from volcanic activity from below. The land on top eroded, exposing the granite.

Other CA mountain ranges

- California has mountains along its coast.
- Much of it formed from sediment deposit while the range was part of the ocean, but plate collision helped, too.
- The range runs along the coast for most of California, but turns inland near Los Angeles. This portion is called the Transverse Range
- Here is how the transverse range formed.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TkF-j02EVi8>



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Earth and Space Science
Thursday
10/13/2016

Study Skills

- Tips from successful students:
 - Review class materials over the weekend.
 - If you don't use it, you lose it! Look over quizzes, notes, classwork, and homework over the weekend. Remember, the more times you review something, the better it will stick.
 - Most of you don't take notes in class. You need to start doing that. We'll review how to take notes in a little bit.
 - Don't watch T.V. while you are doing work.
 - Studying with distractions makes it more difficult to remember things later. Your brain works best when it is only doing one thing at a time.

When Preparing for Tests

- If you are memorizing things, make flashcards!
- Always review old homework assignments, quizzes, tests, and any other materials you have from class.
 - Test questions don't come out of thin air. Tests are meant to gauge what you know, and what you know comes directly from class. Ms. Frykholm writes test questions based on what was covered in class, and pulls questions from classwork, homework and quizzes. There are no surprise questions.
- Ms. Frykholm gives you a study guide before the test. We go over it in class. She is basically giving you the answers to the test. If you aren't looking over the study guide/re-writing it/having somebody quiz you on the answers, you are not using your resources. However, you shouldn't JUST look at the study guide— also look over old quizzes, homework, and classwork!

How to Take Notes



Taking Notes Continued

- When we are in class, take notes! Sometimes we take notes in the notebooks, but when you aren't, take your own notes and keep them in your binder to review at home!
- When taking notes: Draw pictures!
 - Don't write everything down verbatim. (what does verbatim mean?)
 - Notes are meant to jog your memory about the lesson. So just write down the main points!
 - Use bold, big, exciting letters to draw attention to IMPORTANT things.
 - See how this is organized with bullet points? You have big ideas and littler ideas that go along with the big ideas? You can organize your notes this way, too.



Graphic Organizers

- Graphic organizers are another way to take good notes. We can do more of this in class and glue them into the notebooks, but you can also do this on your own on a sheet of notebook paper.


Name _____
Date _____

3-2-1 Notes

Topic _____


3 Things I learned

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.




2 Questions I have

- 1.
- 2.



1 Picture



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Finally

- Be prepared for class. Instead of socializing when you come into class, get a sheet of paper and a pencil ready to take notes. This should be automatic when you enter the classroom. When I see students automatically do this, I'll be inclined to give them a ticket!
- Being prepared to class also means having all the materials that you need to be successful. For science, this means having your homework binder, paper, pencils (more than one), a reading book, your planner, and other supplies that I told you to buy over the summer.
 - For Math, that means also having your calculator, as we are going to need those more very soon.
 - Go to your locker between classes to get the supplies that you need. Don't assume that you won't need something.
 - Double check before class starts to make sure you have your homework.

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**Earth and Space Science
Friday
10/14/2016**

Clear your desk except for your study guide! Its Test Time!