

1. active volcano	a volcano that is currently erupting or likely to erupt	18. greenhouse world	a time in Earth-history when the position of the continents, ocean currents, concentration of water vapour, carbon dioxide or other gases resulted in above average global temperatures
2. anticline	rock strata in which the layers curve downwards to form a crest or ridge	19. hot spot	a mantle plume where rising magma can reach the surface, especially away from the edge of crustal plates
3. basin	an area in which the rock strata dip downward from all sides toward the centre; deep area of the sea surrounded by shallower regions	20. icehouse world	a time in Earth-history when the position of the continents, ocean currents, concentration of water vapour, carbon dioxide or other gases resulted in below average global temperatures
4. compression	the effect of forces acting in opposite direction, causing rocks to shorten by bending or fracturing	21. intraplate earthquakes	an earthquake that occurs away from the edges of a crustal plate
5. conservation boundaries	transform boundaries between crustal plates where no new crust forms and no old crust is destroyed	22. lahars	a mudflow or landslide of pyroclastic material occurring on the side of a volcano
6. convergent boundaries	when two crustal plates move towards each other and collide	23. lateral fault	a fault where relative movement between strata has occurred in the horizontal plane
7. crater	a large, bowl-shaped depression with steep sides; may be formed during meteorite impact, or at the summit of a volcano	24. Laurasia	the continental landmass comprising the present-day continents of North America, Europe and Asia
8. craton	rocks that underwent intense deformation in Precambrian times and that are composed of granite and various metamorphic rocks	25. lava	molten rock flowing from a volcano; molten magma becomes lava when it reaches the surface
9. divergent boundary	where two plates diverge or separate from each other	26. L waves	an earthquake wave that travels over the surface of the Earth
10. epicentre	a point on the surface of the Earth which is directly above the focus of an earthquake and where the earthquake waves reached first	27. mafic rocks	dark coloured igneous rocks due to high concentrations of ferromagnesian minerals
11. extinct	no longer in existence or the disappearance of a fossil from the geological record	28. magma	molten rock when it is under the ground
12. fault	a crack in the crust of the Earth where one side of the fracture moves with respect to the other side; the site of earthquakes		
13. felsic rocks	a light coloured igneous rock, with relatively large amounts of feldspar and quartz		
14. fold	to bend a layer of rock e.g. anticline, syncline and monocline		
15. fold belt	an elongated region that has undergone folding or other deformation (e.g. Lachlan fold belt); also known as mobile belt		
16. global positioning system (GPS)	a satellite based positioning or navigation system, each satellite carrying atomic clocks to provide a receiver anywhere on Earth with extremely accurate measurements of its position, velocity and time		
17. Gondwana	the ancient continent, believed to have existed during Paleozoic and Mesozoic times, that eventually split up to form Australia, India, Antarctica, Africa and South America		