OCR 21st Century Science (2012 spec)

**Unit P1b Statements**

The changing Earth

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | rocks provide evidence for changes |  | if mountains were not being continuously formed |  |
| **2** | continents would be worn down to sea level by erosion, |  | generally occur at the edges of tectonic plates |  |
| **3** | the age of the Earth can be |  | estimated from, and must be greater than, the age of its oldest rocks, which are about four thousand million years old |  |
| **4** | seafloor spreading is a consequence of |  | be detected by instruments located on the Earth’s surface |  |
| **5** | earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain building |  | in the Earth (erosion and sedimentation, fossils, folding) |  |
| **6** | earthquakes produce waves on the surface and inside the Earth which can |  | movement of the mantle |  |
| **7** | P-waves **(longitudinal waves)** |  | travel through solids but not liquids |  |
| **8** | S-waves **(transverse waves)** |  | between the corresponding points |  |
| **9** | frequency of waves, in hertz (Hz), |  | the height of a wave |  |
| **10** | the wavelength of waves is the distance |  | is the number of waves each second that are made by the source, or that pass through any particular point |  |
| **11** | the amplitude of a wave is |  | travel through solids and liquids |  |
| **12** |  |  |  |  |

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The changing Earth

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** | rocks provide evidence for changes |  | if mountains were not being continuously formed | 2 |
| **2** | continents would be worn down to sea level by erosion, |  | generally occur at the edges of tectonic plates | 5 |
| **3** | the age of the Earth can be |  | estimated from, and must be greater than, the age of its oldest rocks, which are about four thousand million years old | 3 |
| **4** | seafloor spreading is a consequence of |  | be detected by instruments located on the Earth’s surface | 6 |
| **5** | earthquakes, volcanoes and mountain building |  | in the Earth (erosion and sedimentation, fossils, folding) | 1 |
| **6** | earthquakes produce waves on the surface and inside the Earth which can |  | movement of the mantle | 4 |
| **7** | P-waves **(longitudinal waves)** |  | travel through solids but not liquids | 8 |
| **8** | S-waves **(transverse waves)** |  | between the corresponding points | 10 |
| **9** | frequency of waves, in hertz (Hz), |  | the height of a wave | 11 |
| **10** | the wavelength of waves is the distance |  | is the number of waves each second that are made by the source, or that pass through any particular point | 9 |
| **11** | the amplitude of a wave is |  | travel through solids and liquids | 7 |
| **12** |  |  |  |  |