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Vocabulary Builder Reference from...

Jean-Baptiste P. Koehl: The continents are moving.

When will they collide? | TED Talk

https://www.ted.com/talks/jean_baptiste_p_koehl_the_continents_are_moving_when_will_they_collide

Advanced Words Only

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Session 1: Word List

meteorology

n. the branch of science that deals with processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause weather conditions

(1) agricultural **meteorology**, (2) marine **meteorology**

He conducted his research at the **meteorology** laboratory using large-scale computing.

landmass

n. a large area of land, especially one that is distinct from surrounding areas by its topography, geology, or biota

synonym: continent, mainland, landform

(1) large **landmass**, (2) continental **landmass**

Australia is the world's smallest continent by **landmass**.

contradict

v. to deny the truth of a statement by stating the opposite; to be in conflict with

synonym: conflict, oppose, belie

(1) **contradict** each other, (2) **contradict** the principle

The book contains numerous statements that **contradict** previous reports.

lineage

n. the ancestry of a person, group, or species

synonym: ancestry, descent, heritage

(1) maternal **lineage**, (2) **lineage** tree

Scientists traced the **lineage** of the species back millions of years by studying fossils.

supercontinent

n. a large landmass that is formed by the collision and merging of several smaller continents and which then eventually breaks apart again due to tectonic forces

synonym : Pangaea, Rodinia, Gondwana

(1) **supercontinent** cycle, (2) **supercontinent** formation

Through a process known as plate tectonics, **supercontinents** have formed and broken apart multiple times over Earth's history.

tectonics

n. the study of the processes that shape the Earth's surface, including the movements of tectonic plates, earthquakes, and volcanic activity

synonym : geology, plate tectonics, earth movements

(1) plate **tectonics**, (2) collision **tectonics**

Global **tectonics** plays a critical role in the formation of mountain ranges and the movement of Earth's crustal plates.

jagged

adj. having a rough and sharply uneven surface or outline

synonym : bumpy, irregular, craggy

(1) **jagged** edges, (2) the **jagged** outline of the crags

There are several **jagged** limestone peaks throughout the mountains.

molten

adj. in a liquid state as a result of being heated

synonym : melted, liquefied, fused

(1) a **molten** image, (2) **molten** lava

The **molten** metal was poured into the mold.

mantle

n. a layer of rock between the surface and the core of a planet or moon; a loose sleeveless cloak or shawl; the responsibilities of an important position or job that passes from one person to another

synonym : crust, cloak, cover

(1) **mantle** of power, (2) **mantle** of the presidency

The **mantle** layer on Mars is much thinner than on Earth.

centimeter

n. a unit of measurement of length in the metric system, equivalent to one-hundredth of a meter

(1) **centimeter** measurement, (2) thirty **centimeters** tall

The room was only one **centimeter** wider than the piano, making it a tight fit.

reheat

v. to heat something again, typically to make it hot enough to eat or drink

(1) **reheat** bathwater, (2) **reheat** a pizza

Can you please help me **reheat** this food in the microwave?

reconstruct

v. to build or form something again that has been damaged or destroyed

synonym: rebuild, revamp, reorganize

(1) **reconstruct** an image, (2) **reconstruct** the original text

They've decided to **reconstruct** a ruined castle.

deformation

n. the process of changing the physical shape or form of something, usually due to external forces or pressure

synonym: distortion, warping, contortion

(1) **deformation** at room temperature, (2) **deformation** of structures

Various factors, including pressure, temperature, and the application of external forces, can cause the **deformation** of rocks.

diverge

v. to move or extend in different directions from a common point; to branch off or deviate from a path or course

synonym: separate, split, part

(1) **diverge** from tradition, (2) **diverge** from the main topic

As tectonic plates **diverge**, new oceanic crust is formed along mid-ocean ridges.

collide

v. to hit something violently when moving

synonym: clash, slam, contradict

(1) **collide** head-on, (2) **collide** in midair

The interests of the two countries **collide**.

upheaval

n. great change, disruption, or disturbance; (geology) a rise of land to a higher elevation

synonym: disturbance, turmoil, upheaval

(1) **upheaval** of society, (2) the big **upheaval** of my life

The recent political **upheaval** has left the country in a state of chaos.

plunge

v. to dive quickly and steeply downward; to thrust or throw into something; (noun) a steep and rapid fall

synonym: dive, drop, thrust

(1) **plunge** into the water, (2) **plunge** a dagger through his heart

The company's profits **plunged** after the recall of their new product.

methane

n. a chemical compound with the chemical formula CH₄ with no smell or color, often used as a fuel

(1) atmospheric **methane**, (2) reduce **methane** emissions

The ignition of **methane** gas in the plant killed five employees.

influx

n. the arrival or entry of a large number of people, objects, or ideas into a place or system

synonym: inflow, arrival, impression

(1) **influx** of capital, (2) **influx** of tourists

The **influx** of immigrants into urban areas can create significant social, economic, and political challenges for local communities.

rupture

n. a break or tear in something, especially a bodily tissue or a physical object

synonym:

fracture, break, tear

(1) a **rupture** between friends, (2) the **rupture** of a blood vessel

A fault line **rupture** can cause significant damage and destruction to surrounding areas.

basalt

n. a dark, fine-grained volcanic rock that forms from the solidification of lava

synonym: volcanic rock, lava, igneous rock

(1) **basalt** rock, (2) **basalt** glass

The hiking trail was lined with towering **basalt** columns.

outcrop

n. a visible, exposed rock formation at the surface of the ground

synonym: protrusion, exposure, formation

(1) an **outcrop** of a stratum, (2) **outcrop** belt

The **outcrop** of rock provided a scenic viewpoint for the hikers.

Session 2: Spelling

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|------------------------------|--|
| 1. up_____al of society | <i>n.</i> great change, disruption, or disturbance; (geology) a rise of land to a higher elevation |
| 2. con_____ct the principle | <i>v.</i> to deny the truth of a statement by stating the opposite; to be in conflict with |
| 3. def_____on of structures | <i>n.</i> the process of changing the physical shape or form of something, usually due to external forces or pressure |
| 4. co_____e in midair | <i>v.</i> to hit something violently when moving |
| 5. ja____d edges | <i>adj.</i> having a rough and sharply uneven surface or outline |
| 6. reduce me_____e emissions | <i>n.</i> a chemical compound with the chemical formula CH ₄ with no smell or color, often used as a fuel |
| 7. in____x of capital | <i>n.</i> the arrival or entry of a large number of people, objects, or ideas into a place or system |
| 8. sup_____ent cycle | <i>n.</i> a large landmass that is formed by the collision and merging of several smaller continents and which then eventually breaks apart again due to tectonic forces |
| 9. con_____ct each other | <i>v.</i> to deny the truth of a statement by stating the opposite; to be in conflict with |

ANSWERS: 1. upheaval, 2. contradict, 3. deformation, 4. collide, 5. jagged, 6. methane, 7. influx, 8. supercontinent, 9. contradict

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 10. plate te_____cs | <i>n.</i> the study of the processes that shape the Earth's surface, including the movements of tectonic plates, earthquakes, and volcanic activity |
| 11. continental la_____ss | <i>n.</i> a large area of land, especially one that is distinct from surrounding areas by its topography, geology, or biota |
| 12. a mo____n image | <i>adj.</i> in a liquid state as a result of being heated |
| 13. thirty cen_____ers tall | <i>n.</i> a unit of measurement of length in the metric system, equivalent to one-hundredth of a meter |
| 14. di_____e from the main topic | <i>v.</i> to move or extend in different directions from a common point; to branch off or deviate from a path or course |
| 15. def_____on at room temperature | <i>n.</i> the process of changing the physical shape or form of something, usually due to external forces or pressure |
| 16. the ru_____e of a blood vessel | <i>n.</i> a break or tear in something, especially a bodily tissue or a physical object |
| 17. cen_____er measurement | <i>n.</i> a unit of measurement of length in the metric system, equivalent to one-hundredth of a meter |
| 18. rec_____ct the original text | <i>v.</i> to build or form something again that has been damaged or destroyed |
| 19. ba____t glass | <i>n.</i> a dark, fine-grained volcanic rock that forms from the solidification of lava |
| 20. mo____n lava | <i>adj.</i> in a liquid state as a result of being heated |

ANSWERS: 10. tectonics, 11. landmass, 12. molten, 13. centimeter, 14. diverge, 15. deformation, 16. rupture, 17. centimeter, 18. reconstruct, 19. basalt, 20. molten

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|---------------------------------------|--|
| 21. marine met_____gy | <i>n.</i> the branch of science that deals with processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause weather conditions |
| 22. ma___e of power | <i>n.</i> a layer of rock between the surface and the core of a planet or moon; a loose sleeveless cloak or shawl; the responsibilities of an important position or job that passes from one person to another |
| 23. di___e from tradition | <i>v.</i> to move or extend in different directions from a common point; to branch off or deviate from a path or course |
| 24. agricultural met_____gy | <i>n.</i> the branch of science that deals with processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause weather conditions |
| 25. a ru___e between friends | <i>n.</i> a break or tear in something, especially a bodily tissue or a physical object |
| 26. pl___e into the water | <i>v.</i> to dive quickly and steeply downward; to thrust or throw into something; (noun) a steep and rapid fall |
| 27. pl___e a dagger through his heart | <i>v.</i> to dive quickly and steeply downward; to thrust or throw into something; (noun) a steep and rapid fall |
| 28. ba___t rock | <i>n.</i> a dark, fine-grained volcanic rock that forms from the solidification of lava |
| 29. atmospheric me___e | <i>n.</i> a chemical compound with the chemical formula CH ₄ with no smell or color, often used as a fuel |
| 30. in___x of tourists | <i>n.</i> the arrival or entry of a large number of people, objects, or ideas into a place or system |

ANSWERS: 21. meteorology, 22. mantle, 23. diverge, 24. meteorology, 25. rupture, 26. plunge, 27. plunge, 28. basalt, 29. methane, 30. influx

31. ma___e of the presidency *n.* a layer of rock between the surface and the core of a planet or moon; a loose sleeveless cloak or shawl; the responsibilities of an important position or job that passes from one person to another
32. sup_____ent formation *n.* a large landmass that is formed by the collision and merging of several smaller continents and which then eventually breaks apart again due to tectonic forces
33. co_____e head-on *v.* to hit something violently when moving
34. li_____e tree *n.* the ancestry of a person, group, or species
35. large la_____ss *n.* a large area of land, especially one that is distinct from surrounding areas by its topography, geology, or biota
36. an ou_____p of a stratum *n.* a visible, exposed rock formation at the surface of the ground
37. the big up_____al of my life *n.* great change, disruption, or disturbance; (geology) a rise of land to a higher elevation
38. re___t bathwater *v.* to heat something again, typically to make it hot enough to eat or drink
39. re___t a pizza *v.* to heat something again, typically to make it hot enough to eat or drink
40. rec_____ct an image *v.* to build or form something again that has been damaged or destroyed
41. ou_____p belt *n.* a visible, exposed rock formation at the surface of the ground

ANSWERS: 31. mantle, 32. supercontinent, 33. collide, 34. lineage, 35. landmass, 36. outcrop, 37. upheaval, 38. reheat, 39. reheat, 40. reconstruct, 41. outcrop

42. maternal li____e

n. the ancestry of a person, group, or species

43. collision te_____cs

n. the study of the processes that shape the Earth's surface, including the movements of tectonic plates, earthquakes, and volcanic activity

44. the ja___d outline of the crags

adj. having a rough and sharply uneven surface or outline

ANSWERS: 42. lineage, 43. tectonics, 44. jagged

Session 3: Fill in the Blanks

1. The book contains numerous statements that _____ previous reports.
v. to deny the truth of a statement by stating the opposite; to be in conflict with
2. Australia is the world's smallest continent by _____.
n. a large area of land, especially one that is distinct from surrounding areas by its topography, geology, or biota
3. Various factors, including pressure, temperature, and the application of external forces, can cause the _____ of rocks.
n. the process of changing the physical shape or form of something, usually due to external forces or pressure
4. The interests of the two countries _____.
v. to hit something violently when moving
5. The _____ of rock provided a scenic viewpoint for the hikers.
n. a visible, exposed rock formation at the surface of the ground
6. The recent political _____ has left the country in a state of chaos.
n. great change, disruption, or disturbance; (geology) a rise of land to a higher elevation
7. As tectonic plates _____ new oceanic crust is formed along mid-ocean ridges.
v. to move or extend in different directions from a common point; to branch off or deviate from a path or course

ANSWERS: 1. contradict, 2. landmass, 3. deformation, 4. collide, 5. outcrop, 6. upheaval, 7. diverge,

8. Global _____ plays a critical role in the formation of mountain ranges and the movement of Earth's crustal plates.
- n.* the study of the processes that shape the Earth's surface, including the movements of tectonic plates, earthquakes, and volcanic activity
9. He conducted his research at the _____ laboratory using large-scale computing.
- n.* the branch of science that deals with processes in the Earth's atmosphere that cause weather conditions
10. Through a process known as plate tectonics, _____ have formed and broken apart multiple times over Earth's history.
- n.* a large landmass that is formed by the collision and merging of several smaller continents and which then eventually breaks apart again due to tectonic forces
11. They've decided to _____ a ruined castle.
- v.* to build or form something again that has been damaged or destroyed
12. The _____ of immigrants into urban areas can create significant social, economic, and political challenges for local communities.
- n.* the arrival or entry of a large number of people, objects, or ideas into a place or system
13. The hiking trail was lined with towering _____ columns.
- n.* a dark, fine-grained volcanic rock that forms from the solidification of lava
14. There are several _____ limestone peaks throughout the mountains.
- adj.* having a rough and sharply uneven surface or outline
15. The _____ metal was poured into the mold.
- adj.* in a liquid state as a result of being heated

ANSWERS: 8. tectonics, 9. meteorology, 10. supercontinents, 11. reconstruct, 12. influx, 13. basalt, 14. jagged, 15. molten

16. The room was only one _____ wider than the piano, making it a tight fit.
n. a unit of measurement of length in the metric system, equivalent to one-hundredth of a meter
17. The company's profits _____ after the recall of their new product.
v. to dive quickly and steeply downward; to thrust or throw into something; (noun) a steep and rapid fall
18. The _____ layer on Mars is much thinner than on Earth.
n. a layer of rock between the surface and the core of a planet or moon; a loose sleeveless cloak or shawl; the responsibilities of an important position or job that passes from one person to another
19. Scientists traced the _____ of the species back millions of years by studying fossils.
n. the ancestry of a person, group, or species
20. A fault line _____ can cause significant damage and destruction to surrounding areas.
n. a break or tear in something, especially a bodily tissue or a physical object
21. Can you please help me _____ this food in the microwave?
v. to heat something again, typically to make it hot enough to eat or drink
22. The ignition of _____ gas in the plant killed five employees.
n. a chemical compound with the chemical formula CH₄ with no smell or color, often used as a fuel

ANSWERS: 16. centimeter, 17. plunged, 18. mantle, 19. lineage, 20. rupture, 21. reheat, 22. methane