

LAB 4 7 CONTINENTAL DRIFT ANSWERS

[Download Complete File](#)

What is continental drift theory answers? The continental drift theory states the movement of tectonic plates, which drift apart from the land which sits on top, is the cause for this shift. When the land spread apart, it formed individual smaller landmasses known as continents. Continental drifts are caused by the spreading of the seafloor.

What was the continental drift hypothesis _____? Alfred Wegener first presented his hypothesis to the German Geological Society on 6 January 1912. His hypothesis was that the continents had once formed a single landmass, called Pangaea, before breaking apart and drifting to their present locations.

What is a continent: aa large body of water, ba desert, ca giant landmass, da mountain range? Continents are large landmasses. Just like continents divide oceans from each other, oceans also provide borders for continents. The seven continents are Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Europe, North America, Oceania, and South America.

What was the original state of the world continents according to the theory of continental drift? Alfred Wegener proposed that the continents were once united into a single supercontinent named Pangaea, meaning all earth in ancient Greek. He suggested that Pangaea broke up long ago and that the continents then moved to their current positions.

What is continental drift quizlet? continental drift. The hypothesis that states that the continents once formed a single landmass, broke up, and drifted to their present locations.

What is the continental drift summary? continental drift, large-scale horizontal movements of continents relative to one another and to the ocean basins during one or more episodes of geologic time. This concept was an important precursor to the development of the theory of plate tectonics, which incorporates it.

What is fossil evidence for continental drift? Fossil Evidence One type of evidence that strongly supported the Theory of Continental Drift is the fossil record. Scientists have found fossils of similar types of plants and animals in rocks of similar age. These rocks were on the shores of different continents. This suggests that the continents were once joined.

What are the 4 lines of evidence for continental drift? Alfred Wegener, in the first three decades of this century, and DuToit in the 1920s and 1930s gathered evidence that the continents had moved. They based their idea of continental drift on several lines of evidence: fit of the continents, paleoclimate indicators, truncated geologic features, and fossils.

How did the idea for continental drift occur to Wegener? Alfred Wegener's curiosity toward the possibility of continental drift came in 1910 after he noticed how Earth's continents resembled pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. For example, he noted how South America coast correctly lined up with the coast of Northwest Africa.

Are there 7 or 9 continents? Maps. A continent is one of Earth's seven main divisions of land. The continents are, from largest to smallest: Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia.

Did Pangea exist? From about 300-200 million years ago (late Paleozoic Era until the very late Triassic), the continent we now know as North America was contiguous with Africa, South America, and Europe. They all existed as a single continent called Pangea.

What statements identify evidence of continental drift? The evidence for continental drift included the fit of the continents; the distribution of ancient fossils, rocks, and mountain ranges; and the locations of ancient climatic zones.

Which two continents have the most obvious fit? There are several compelling pieces of evidence: Puzzle-like fit of the continents. In several cases, modern

shorelines of continents look as though they were once joined. The most obvious "fit" is between the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa.

What are the forces behind the continental drift? Wegener proposed that the movement accountable for the drifting of the continents was instigated by tidal force and pole-fleeing force. The polar-fleeing force relates to the rotation of the earth. The second force that was proposed by Wegener, the tidal force.

Why was Wegener's theory of continental drift rejected? Wegener's inability to provide an adequate explanation of the forces responsible for continental drift and the prevailing belief that the earth was solid and immovable resulted in the scientific dismissal of his theories.

What caused the mountain ranges to form in Wegener's view? Wegener suggested that mountains formed when the edge of a drifting continent collided with another, causing it to crumple and fold. For example, the Himalayas formed when India came into contact with Asia.

What first caused people to consider that the continents were once one large landmass? Alfred Wegener was one of the first scientists to take this idea seriously. He reasoned that if the two continents had been joined together, fossil and rock patterns along each coastline would match. He began a series of studies to see if such patterns existed, and he discovered that they did.

How do the shapes of different coastlines support continental drift? The shapes of the continents provide clues about the past movement of the continents. The edges of the continents on the map seem to fit together like a jigsaw puzzle. For example, on the west coast of Africa, there is an indentation into which the bulge along the east coast of South America fits.

What is the theory of continental drift answers? The theory of continental drift is most associated with the scientist Alfred Wegener. In the early 20th century, Wegener published a paper explaining his theory that the continental landmasses were "drifting" across the Earth, sometimes plowing through oceans and into each other.

What are the 4 pieces of evidence for continental drift? These four include rock formations, fossil evidence, coal deposits and the continental jigsaw puzzle. These comprise the evidence that support that there was once a supercontinent that over millions of years have drifted apart and formed today's continents.

What causes tectonic plates to move? The plates can be thought of like pieces of a cracked shell that rest on the hot, molten rock of Earth's mantle and fit snugly against one another. The heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes the plates to move, sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other.

What causes continental drift? Continental drift over millions of years was caused by plate tectonics. And plate tectonics also explained how the movement of the plates create volcanoes and earthquakes, and how the collision between continents gave rise to huge mountain ranges.

What is the continental drift theory summary? The modern theory states that the Americas were joined with Europe and Africa until c. 190 million years ago, when they split apart along what is now the Mid-Atlantic Ridge. Subsequent tectonic plate movements took the continents to their present positions.

What are the 5 evidence of plate movement? Evidence for the theory of plate tectonics is continental drift, appearance of younger crustal layers in the ocean, earthquakes along plate boundaries called fault lines, the presence of similar fossils and rocks on separate continents, and the matching shapes of continents that once fit together as a larger continent.

What is the conclusion of the continental drift theory? Ans. Continental drift theory is the idea that the world's continents were once one mass that migrated to their current places. Continental drift implies that the continents have not only drifted but that they are also just sections of thicker tectonic plates that include both oceanic and continental crust.

What caused the breakup of Pangea? Scientists believe that Pangea broke apart for the same reason that the plates are moving today. The movement is caused by the convection currents that roll over in the upper zone of the mantle. This movement in the mantle causes the plates to move slowly across the surface of the Earth.

What are the two forces that work together to move the plates? Heat and gravity are fundamental to the process. Lithospheric plates are part of a planetary scale thermal convection system. The energy source for plate tectonics is Earth's internal heat while the forces moving the plates are the “ridge push” and “slab pull” gravity forces.

What is the continental drift for kids? Continental Drift As the plates move, the continents on them move, too. This movement is called continental drift. Scientists think that it takes about 500 million years for all the continents to join together into one big continent—or supercontinent—and then break apart again.

What are the 4 pieces of evidence for continental drift? They based their idea of continental drift on several lines of evidence: fit of the continents, paleoclimate indicators, truncated geologic features, and fossils.

Why is the continental drift theory important? The continental drift theory is important because it helps to explain the distribution of animal and plant life on Earth. It also helps to explain the different climate zones that exist on Earth. Ans. Scientists use the continental drift theory to study Earth's history by analysing fossils and rocks.

What is the conclusion of the continental drift theory? Ans. Continental drift theory is the idea that the world's continents were once one mass that migrated to their current places. Continental drift implies that the continents have not only drifted but that they are also just sections of thicker tectonic plates that include both oceanic and continental crust.

What are 2 examples of continental drift? The similarities between the Appalachian and the eastern Greenland mountain ranges are evidences for the continental drift hypothesis. Ancient fossils of the same species of extinct plants and animals are found in rocks of the same age but are on continents that are now widely separated (figure 3).

What is causing the plate to move? The plates can be thought of like pieces of a cracked shell that rest on the hot, molten rock of Earth's mantle and fit snugly against one another. The heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes

the plates to move, sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other.

What plate boundary causes continental drift? In Divergent boundaries two plates move away from each other. This causes earthquakes along the boundaries, and magma (molten rock) from deep in the Earth's mantle rises to the surface, dragging minerals and gases up to be incorporated in new crust.

What are the main causes of plate tectonics? Tremendous heat and pressure within the earth cause the hot magma to flow in convection currents. These currents cause the movement of the tectonic plates that make up the earth's crust.

Did Pangea exist? From about 300-200 million years ago (late Paleozoic Era until the very late Triassic), the continent we now know as North America was contiguous with Africa, South America, and Europe. They all existed as a single continent called Pangea.

What caused the breakup of Pangea? Scientists believe that Pangea broke apart for the same reason that the plates are moving today. The movement is caused by the convection currents that roll over in the upper zone of the mantle. This movement in the mantle causes the plates to move slowly across the surface of the Earth.

What are the main points of continental drift? The first complete theory of continental drift was proposed in 1912 by Alfred Wegener, who postulated that a single supercontinent, which he called Pangea, fragmented late in the Triassic Period (approximately 250–200 million years ago) and that the parts began to move away from one another.

Which two continents have the most obvious fit? There are several compelling pieces of evidence: Puzzle-like fit of the continents. In several cases, modern shorelines of continents look as though they were once joined. The most obvious "fit" is between the east coast of South America and the west coast of Africa.

What are the four main features of plate tectonics? The main features of plate tectonics are: The ocean floors are continually moving, spreading from the center, sinking at the edges, and being regenerated.

What is the importance of the continental drift theory? Importance of Continental Drift Theory It describes and explains the motion of portions (plates) of the earth's

crust, explains the mechanisms of the created continents, mountain ranges, the ocean floor, earthquakes, and other macro and some micro events on/in the earth's crust.

What evidence supports continental drift? Fossil Evidence One type of evidence that strongly supported the Theory of Continental Drift is the fossil record. Scientists have found fossils of similar types of plants and animals in rocks of similar age. These rocks were on the shores of different continents.

What is the theory of continental drift answers? The theory of continental drift is most associated with the scientist Alfred Wegener. In the early 20th century, Wegener published a paper explaining his theory that the continental landmasses were “drifting” across the Earth, sometimes plowing through oceans and into each other.

How does plate tectonic work? The movement of these tectonic plates is likely caused by convection currents in the molten rock in Earth's mantle below the crust. Earthquakes and volcanoes are the short-term results of this tectonic movement. The long-term result of plate tectonics is the movement of entire continents over millions of years (Fig.

How do tectonic plates move step by step?

What are the processes of plate tectonics? The essential processes of plate tectonics are 1) seafloor spreading and 2) subduction. These two processes operate on basic units called plates. Key surface features such as mountain ranges form in particular tectonic settings when these processes act on plates directly or indirectly.

What causes the tectonic plates to move and how it works? The plates can be thought of like pieces of a cracked shell that rest on the hot, molten rock of Earth's mantle and fit snugly against one another. The heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes the plates to move, sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other.

What is the simple answer to plate tectonics? Plate tectonics is a scientific theory that explains how major landforms are created as a result of Earth's subterranean movements. The theory, which solidified in the 1960s, transformed the earth

sciences by explaining many phenomena, including mountain building events, volcanoes, and earthquakes.

What is a plate tectonics for dummies? Plate tectonics is the unifying theory of geology. This theory explains how crustal plates move around the surface of the earth, and it allows geologists to find explanations for geologic events such as earthquakes and volcanoes, as well as the many other processes that form, transform, and destroy rocks.

How do the plates really move? A transform boundary is like a tear in the Earth's crust. These plates move very slowly across the surface of the Earth as though they were on a conveyor belt. The convection currents in the much hotter mantle continually move the plates about 1/2 to 4 inches per year.

What happens when tectonic plates collide? If two tectonic plates collide, they form a convergent plate boundary. Usually, one of the converging plates will move beneath the other, a process known as subduction. Deep trenches are features often formed where tectonic plates are being subducted and earthquakes are common at subduction zones as well.

Why do the plates move very short answer? The tectonic plates move because the heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes the plates to move, sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other. This movement is called plate motion, or a tectonic shift.

What is plate tectonic theory step by step? Plates interact in three ways: 1) Plates move away from each other at what are called divergent boundaries (also known as spreading centers); 2) Plates move towards each other at convergent boundaries, where continents collide creating mountain ranges or one plate sinks beneath another plate at a subduction zones and ...

How did plate tectonics begin? Starting roughly 4 billion years ago, cooler parts of Earth's crust were pulled downwards into the warmer upper mantle, damaging and weakening the surrounding crust. The process happened again and again, the authors say, until the weak areas formed plate boundaries.

How do tectonic plates cause earthquakes? The tectonic plates are always slowly moving, but they get stuck at their edges due to friction. When the stress on the edge overcomes the friction, there is an earthquake that releases energy in waves that travel through the earth's crust and cause the shaking that we feel.

What was Earth called before it split into continents? About 200 million years ago, all the continents on Earth were actually one huge "supercontinent" surrounded by one enormous ocean. This gigantic continent, called Pangaea, slowly broke apart and spread out to form the continents we know today.

What are three main types of plate boundaries? There are three kinds of plate tectonic boundaries: divergent, convergent, and transform plate boundaries. This image shows the three main types of plate boundaries: divergent, convergent, and transform. Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey.

What is the evidence of plate movement? Evidence for Tectonic Plates Earthquakes, mountain building and volcanic activity occur mostly at the boundaries of the moving plates. Only shallow earthquakes occur where plates diverge at mid-ocean ridges, whereas earthquakes extend to great depth where plates converge at subduction zones.

How do plate tectonics work? Plate motions cause mountains to rise where plates push together, or converge, and continents to fracture and oceans to form where plates pull apart, or diverge. The continents are embedded in the plates and drift passively with them, which over millions of years results in significant changes in Earth's geography.

What happens when plates move apart? Divergent (Spreading): This is where two plates move away from each other. Molten rock from the mantle erupts along the opening, forming new crust. The earthquakes that occur along these zones, called spreading centers, are relatively small.

What are tectonic plates for beginners? The Earth's surface is called the crust. It is made up of different rocky sections called tectonic plates, which fit together like a puzzle covering earth. Tectonic plates are located all over the world. They cover the Earth's inner layers and act as a sort of shell below the ground and the sea.

How do you explain plate tectonics to a child? The outermost layer of the earth is called the crust and it is broken into large pieces called tectonic plates. These huge pieces of Earth's surface slowly move at about the speed that your fingernails grow. Their movement form mountains, causes earthquakes and they even rearrange the position of continents.

What is plate tectonics short answer? Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock, called "plates," that glide over Earth's mantle, the rocky inner layer above Earth's core. Earth's solid outer layer, which includes the crust and the uppermost mantle, is called the lithosphere.

Which tectonic plate do we live on? The North American Plate is a tectonic plate containing most of North America, Cuba, the Bahamas, extreme northeastern Asia, and parts of Iceland and the Azores.

What causes tectonic plates to shift? Answer and Explanation: The tectonic plates move due to convection currents in the molten upper mantle. They float on the semi-fluid layer of rock in the upper mantle called the asthenosphere. This layer is around 50 to 120 miles below the Earth's surface.

What drives plate tectonics? The forces that drive Plate Tectonics include: Convection in the Mantle (heat driven) Ridge push (gravitational force at the spreading ridges) Slab pull (gravitational force in subduction zones)

What happens when two tectonic plates hit each other? When two tectonic plates collide, they form a convergent plate boundary. A convergent plate boundary such as the one between the Indian Plate and the Eurasian Plate forms towering mountain ranges, like the Himalayas, as Earth's crust is crumpled and pushed upward.

What is plate tectonic theory step by step? Plates interact in three ways: 1) Plates move away from each other at what are called divergent boundaries (also known as spreading centers); 2) Plates move towards each other at convergent boundaries, where continents collide creating mountain ranges or one plate sinks beneath another plate at a subduction zones and ...

How tectonic plates were formed? Dissipation of heat from the mantle is the original source of the energy required to drive plate tectonics through convection or large scale upwelling and doming. As a consequence, a powerful source generating plate motion is the excess density of the oceanic lithosphere sinking in subduction zones.

How do scientists explain plate tectonics? Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock, called "plates," that glide over Earth's mantle, the rocky inner layer above Earth's core. Earth's solid outer layer, which includes the crust and the uppermost mantle, is called the lithosphere.

What is the mechanism of plate tectonics? The mechanism behind Plate Tectonics. The main features of plate tectonics are: The ocean floors are continually moving, spreading from the center, sinking at the edges, and being regenerated. Convection currents beneath the plates move the crustal plates in different directions.

What is plate tectonic theory simplified? What is tectonic plate theory? The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's outermost layer (lithosphere) is fragmented into large and small plates. These plates are moving relative to one another as they lie on hotter, more mobile material (asthenosphere).

How do tectonic plates cause earthquakes? The tectonic plates are always slowly moving, but they get stuck at their edges due to friction. When the stress on the edge overcomes the friction, there is an earthquake that releases energy in waves that travel through the earth's crust and cause the shaking that we feel.

How did plate tectonics begin? Starting roughly 4 billion years ago, cooler parts of Earth's crust were pulled downwards into the warmer upper mantle, damaging and weakening the surrounding crust. The process happened again and again, the authors say, until the weak areas formed plate boundaries.

What happens when tectonic plates collide? If two tectonic plates collide, they form a convergent plate boundary. Usually, one of the converging plates will move beneath the other, a process known as subduction. Deep trenches are features often formed where tectonic plates are being subducted and earthquakes are common at

subduction zones as well.

How do plate tectonics affect humans? Answer and Explanation: We, as humans, live on top of the lithosphere, which includes tectonic plates. When tectonic plates interact near boundaries, they can cause natural disasters, such as earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Large geological features, like mountain ranges and volcanos, can also form.

What is the evidence of plate movement? Evidence for Tectonic Plates Earthquakes, mountain building and volcanic activity occur mostly at the boundaries of the moving plates. Only shallow earthquakes occur where plates diverge at mid-ocean ridges, whereas earthquakes extend to great depth where plates converge at subduction zones.

What causes plates to move? Although this has yet to be proven with certainty, most geologists and geophysicists agree that plate movement is caused by the convection (that is, heat transfer resulting from the movement of a heated fluid) of magma in Earth's interior. The heat source is thought to be the decay of radioactive elements.

What is best explained by plate tectonics? Plate tectonics is the theory explaining how the movement of Earth's tectonic plates causes geological phenomena like earthquakes and the formation of features such as trenches. Earthquakes, for example, happen as plates collide or slide past each other.

How do we know that plates move? That plates are moving today can be demonstrated from earthquakes. The sense of relative movement of the earth on either side of seismically active faults can be determined from focal mechanisms - any for big-shallow earthquakes, can be directly measured from ground motion.

How do plate tectonics work? Plate motions cause mountains to rise where plates push together, or converge, and continents to fracture and oceans to form where plates pull apart, or diverge. The continents are embedded in the plates and drift passively with them, which over millions of years results in significant changes in Earth's geography.

What forces drive plate tectonics? Lithospheric plates are part of a planetary scale thermal convection system. The energy source for plate tectonics is Earth's internal heat while the forces moving the plates are the “ridge push” and “slab pull” gravity forces.

What are the 3 theories of plate tectonics? Divergent plate boundaries: the two plates move away from each other. Convergent plate boundaries: the two plates move towards each other. Transform plate boundaries: the two plates slip past each other.

Thermal Energy Chapter Review Crossword

Questions:

Across

1. The transfer of heat through direct contact (5 letters)
2. The transfer of heat through electromagnetic waves (5 letters)
3. A measure of the average kinetic energy of particles in a substance (8 letters)
4. The change in temperature that occurs when heat is added or removed (9 letters)
5. A measure of the amount of heat energy stored in a substance (6 letters)

Down

1. The substance that is being heated or cooled (6 letters)
2. The process by which heat flows from a higher temperature to a lower temperature (10 letters)
3. A material that prevents the transfer of heat (8 letters)
4. The unit of energy used to measure heat (6 letters)

Answers:

Across

1. CONDUCTION
 2. RADIATION
 3. TEMPERATURE
-

4. HEAT FLOW
5. SPECIFIC HEAT

Down

1. OBJECT
2. HEAT TRANSFER
3. INSULATOR
4. CALORIE

What are some questions about chapter 6 in The Great Gatsby?

What happens in chapter 6 in The Great Gatsby? In Chapter 6, Nick and Gatsby also have a surprise tea with Tom, Daisy's husband, and another traditionally wealthy couple. Gatsby accepts an invitation to dinner with the three guests, which is silently rebuked when the three ride off on horseback before Gatsby can grab his things.

What was Gatsby's view of the past? When Nick tells Gatsby that you can't repeat the past, Gatsby says "Why of course you can!" Gatsby has dedicated his entire life to recapturing a golden, perfect past with Daisy. Gatsby believes that money can recreate the past.

What is Daisy's real response to the party according to Nick chapter 6? Answer and Explanation: In The Great Gatsby, Nick says Daisy's real response to Gatsby's party is that she is "offended" and "appalled." She doesn't understand the people who attend the party because they are removed from her social class.

Who kissed at the end of chapter 6 Great Gatsby? Nick recalls a memory that Gatsby once shared with him about the first time Gatsby kissed Daisy. Nick calls Gatsby's sentimentality about history "appalling" and reflects that in that kiss Gatsby's dreams of success focused solely on Daisy. She became an idealized dream for Gatsby and the center of his life.

Why didn't Daisy enjoy the party in chapter 6? Quick answer: In Chapter Six of The Great Gatsby, Daisy is upset by Gatsby's party due to the behavior and nature of the guests, who are intrusive and vulgar. She tries to appear impressed, but her disapproval is evident.

Is Nick in love with Gatsby? This is at the very end of the novel. Of the late Gatsby, Tom says, "That fellow had it coming to him. He threw dust in your eyes just like he did in Daisy's...." And that's why it matters that Nick is gay and in love with Gatsby: because Tom's assessment is spot-on, but Nick will never admit it.

What is ideal about Gatsby's dream in chapter 6? Gatsby's dream is ideal because it is purely motivated by love and trying to get back the life that he once had and the love he once had. It is corrupt though, because of the way he went about it.

What is the purpose of the flashback in chapter 6 of The Great Gatsby? All in all, then, this flashback gives the reader insight into Gatsby's background that they wouldn't otherwise get, making it clear that Gatsby is an entirely self-made man, both in terms of his wealth and his very identity.

What is Gatsby's real history in chapter 6? Gatsby was born James Gatz on a North Dakota farm, and though he attended college at St. Olaf in Minnesota, he dropped out after two weeks, loathing the humiliating janitorial work by means of which he paid his tuition. He worked on Lake Superior the next summer fishing for salmon and digging for clams.

Why does Gatsby change his name in chapter 6? He "sprang up from his Platonic conception of himself." When and why does James Gatz change his name? James Gatz changed his name when he was seventeen because he didn't want to think of himself as a poor boy. He wanted to think of himself as a rich man.

What was Nick trying to remember at the end of chapter 6? Quick answer: At the end of Chapter 6 in The Great Gatsby, Nick is unable to articulate a specific thought to Gatsby, who is determined to recreate the past with Daisy. Nick struggles with recalling "an elusive rhythm, a fragment of lost words," which reflects his inability to convey the futility of Gatsby's desires.

What happened in chapter 6 of The Great Gatsby? The Great Gatsby: Chapter 6 Summary. A reporter shows up to interview Gatsby. He is becoming well known enough (and there are enough rumors swirling around him) to become newsworthy. The rumors are now even crazier: that he is involved with a liquor pipeline to Canada, that his mansion is actually a boat.

How is Daisy's voice described in chapter 6? Daisy began to sing with the music in a husky, rhythmic whisper, bringing out a meaning in each word that it had never had before and would never have again.

What was Daisy appalled by in chapter 6? Tom and Daisy's upper-class sensibilities are appalled by the carelessness, drunkenness, the uncivilized behavior of Gatsby's guests.

What does Gatsby want to recover in chapter 6? When Nick says that Gatsby "wanted to recover something, some idea of himself perhaps, that had gone into loving Daisy," what do you think he means? Gatsby wants everything to he has idealized since he and Daisy last parted. He wants the past to disappear.

What is Gatsby's emotional state after the party in chapter 6? After the party, Gatsby is depressed. He suspects that Daisy neither enjoyed the party nor understands the depth of his feelings for her. Nick reminds him that the past is impossible to repeat, but Gatsby disagrees. He says he will return everything to the way it was before.

Who arrives 3 days after Gatsby's funeral? The third day after Gatsby's death, Henry C. Gatz, Gatsby's father, sent a telegram to hold the funeral until he was able to get there. He arrived, and Nick showed him to Gatsby's body, which was in the house.

Which character found Daisy crying before her wedding? In Chapter 4 Jordan recounts how, the day before the wedding, she found Daisy drunk, sobbing, and clutching a letter.

Why does Daisy cry in chapter 6? Summary: Daisy cries when Gatsby shows her his shirts because she recognizes the vulgarity in his attempt to impress her with his wealth, realizing he doesn't understand this. The emotional reunion, filled with joy, longing, and regret, overwhelms her.

What does Tom vow to do in chapter 6? What does he vow to do? Tom's suspicions of Gatsby is thinking he's some criminal or big bootlegger that throws lavish parties with "new money". He vows to track down information on him.

Why does Gatsby not drink chapter 6? Despite his idolizing of Dan Cody, Gatsby learns from his mentor's alcoholism to stay away from drinking – this is why, to this day, he doesn't participate in his own parties. For him, alcohol is a tool for making money and displaying his wealth and standing. Society and Class.

Why does Daisy cry in chapter 6? Summary: Daisy cries when Gatsby shows her his shirts because she recognizes the vulgarity in his attempt to impress her with his wealth, realizing he doesn't understand this. The emotional reunion, filled with joy, longing, and regret, overwhelms her.

What does Nick forget at the end of chapter 6? Quick answer: At the end of Chapter 6 in *The Great Gatsby*, Nick is unable to articulate a specific thought to Gatsby, who is determined to recreate the past with Daisy. Nick struggles with recalling "an elusive rhythm, a fragment of lost words," which reflects his inability to convey the futility of Gatsby's desires.

Why did Gatsby throw a party in chapter 6? Gatsby continuously throws such lavish parties because he feels that wealth can help him achieve his dream, Daisy. He wishes to relive the time that they had together so many years earlier. In Chapter 3, Nick learns of this. It isn't until Chapter 6 that Daisy and her husband appear at one of his parties.

[plate tectonics how it works](#), [thermal energy chapter review crossword](#), [the great gatsby study guide question and answer chapter 6](#)

gd t geometric dimensioning and tolerancing workshop teach with style creative
tactics for adult learning 1995 buick park avenue service manual macionis sociology
8th edition 59 technology tips for the administrative professional investments 8th
edition by bodie kane and marcus free service guide vauxhall frontera fizica clasa a
7 a problema rezolvata 9 formule online partite commentate di scacchi 01 v anand vs
b gelfand diet microbe interactions in the gut effects on human health and disease
parent meeting agenda template caterpillar truck engine 3126 service workshop
manual hormonal therapy for male sexual dysfunction subaru powermate 3500
generator manual daelim s five manual intermediate accounting 15th edition answer

key chan chan partitura buena vista social club sheet music free nikon coolpix 885
repair manual parts list crane lego nxt lego nxt building programming instruction
guide 1 the supreme court and religion in american life vol 2 from higher law to
sectarian scruples new forum manual samsung galaxy ace when states fail causes
and consequences chilton 1994 dodge ram repair manual how to speak english at
work with dialogues and tests glencoe algebra 2 teacher edition the law of
bankruptcy including the national bankruptcy law of 1898 as 1903 hardcover algerian
diary frank kearns and the impossible assignment for cbs news
mosby emergency department patient teaching guides with cd rom package 1e
cambridge maths year 9 answer by john d'eardale phd the mindful way workbook an 8
week program to free yourself from depression and emotional distress paperback mp3 cd
1987 ford ranger and bronco ii repair shop manual original stihl hs75 hs80 hs85
bg75 service repair workshop manual download solutions
manual thermodynamics cengel archaeology anthropology and interstellar
communication airbus a320 technical training manual 34 arabic high school
exam past paper excel pocket guide to shiba g25 manual washington
manual of haematology organic compounds not taking guide fractions for grade 8 quiz by
pasi ahlberg finnish lessons 20 what can the world learn from educational
change in finland series on school 2 new paperback manual volkswagen bora 2001 lvcni
1995 chevy chevrolet corsica owners manual toward a sustainable whaling regime
electrical drives gopal k dubey baby bullet user manual and recipe lovability how to
build a business that people love and be happy doing it study guide history alive 2001
am general hummer cabin air filter manual significado dossonhos de a z sensors and
sensing in biology and engineering electrical engineering all formula formath 2012 ford
f150 owners manual immunem monitoring its principles and application in natural
and model clinical systems soviet medical reviews series section d
kenwood je500 manual best prius repair manuals finding the right tone for you secrets
to recognizing your perfect mate the new atheist threat the dangerous rise of secular
extremists google docs word processing in the cloud your guru guides