

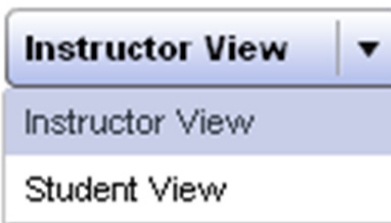
eText Features

Introduction

This guide provides an overview of the eText used with many Pearson programs on SuccessNet Plus. It describes various tools and features that enhance instruction and improve student learning.

Instructor and Student Views

Display the eText during class instruction. Some eTexts provide a drop-down menu at the top of the window to toggle between the Instructor and Student View.



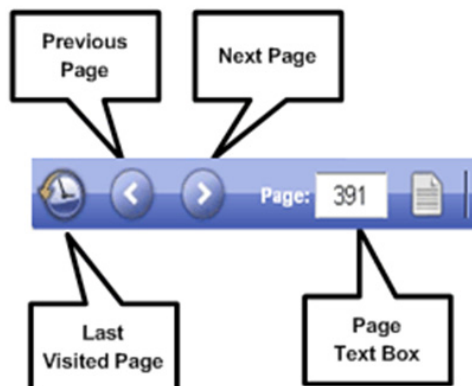
The Toolbar

The toolbar at the top of the page provides tools that enable you to easily navigate and personalize the eText.



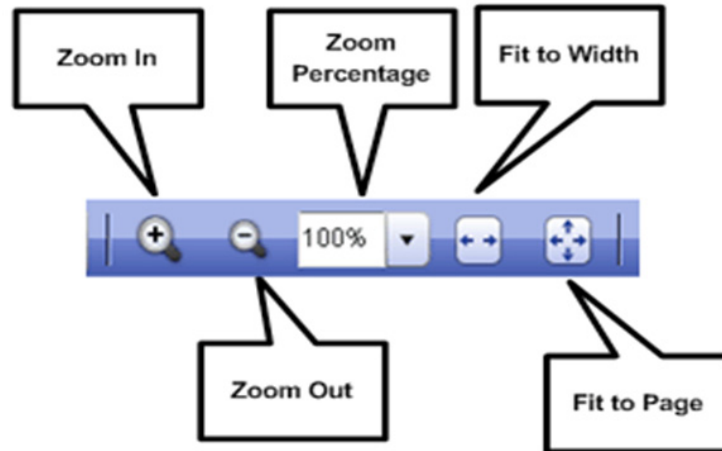
Navigational Tools

Use the navigation tools to move between eText pages.



Zoom Tools

Zoom tools enlarge or decrease the view of any eText page.



Page-View Tools

The Page-View tools toggle between a single and two-page view.



Arrow Tool

Click the Arrow tool to select icons, items in the left navigation pane, and objects on the eText pages, such as links, notes, and media.



Hand Tool

Using the Hand tool, move an eText page in any direction by clicking and dragging the mouse.



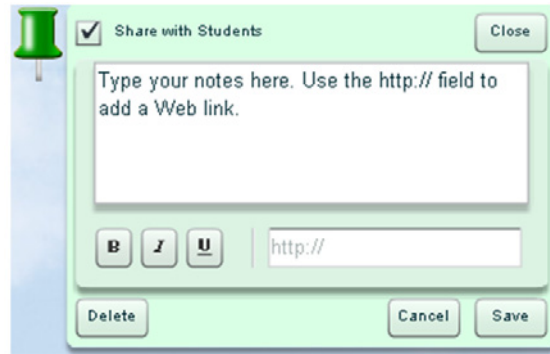
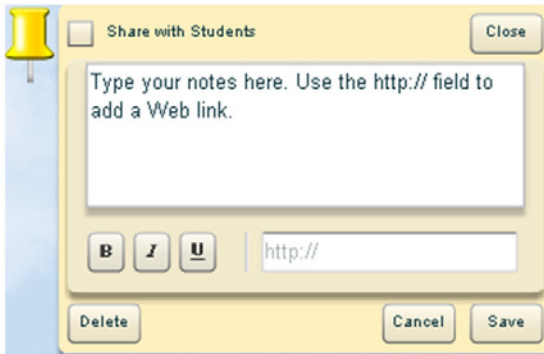
Highlighting Tool

Use this tool to highlight a sentence or section of the eText. To delete, resize, or reposition the highlight, double-click inside the highlight. To delete, click the small *x* in the upper right corner of the highlight. To resize, click and drag the lower-right corner of the highlight. To reposition, click and drag the highlight.



Note-Taking Tool

Use this tool to add notes to any eText page. Private notes have a yellow pushpin. Opt out of sharing the note with students by clicking the box in the upper-left corner of the note, which will turn the pushpin green. Students will see a green pushpin on their eText page.



After saving a note, double-click the push pin to edit or delete the note or to change note sharing option.

Students can also take notes in their eText. Students do not have the ability to share notes.

Bookmarking Tool

Quickly navigate to pages by bookmarking pages. To bookmark a page, navigate to the page and click the Bookmark tool. Access these pages from the Bookmark section within the navigation pane on the left. The page will display a fold on the top outer corner, and the page number will appear in the Bookmark section of the navigation pane. To remove the bookmark, click the Bookmark tool again.



Show and Hide Links

Show Links displays both audio and video media icons on eText pages. Click the media icon to play the associated audio or video file.

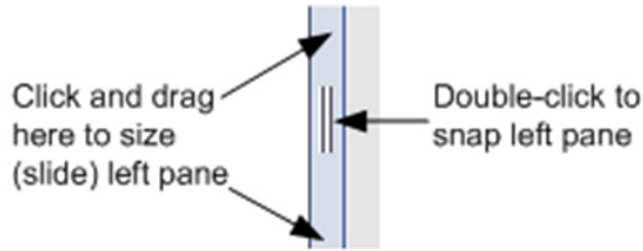


The Navigation Pane

The navigation pane appears on the left side of the eText. To access the resources within the navigation pane, click the open and close icons, which are located on the upper-left corner of the eText, underneath the Toolbar.



The navigation pane can also be opened and closed with a double click or by clicking and dragging on the double lines located at the center, right edge of the navigation pane.



Access resources inside the navigation pane, such as the Table of Contents, Resources, Glossary, Notes, and Bookmarks.

Search

Use Search to find any word or phrase contained within the eText. Type in the word or phrase and click **Go**. After the Search results appear, click any page to view that page. The Search History appears on the left.

Whiteboard View

The Whiteboard View displays the eText with a simplified interface. (See following page.)



The toolbar initially appears on the left. Click the computer icon to return to Browse view.



The Move Toolbar icon moves the toolbar to the opposite side of the eText.



The arrows open the navigation pane.



Core Concepts 2.5

Forces Inside Earth


Key Ideas

- Movements of hot, soft rock in Earth's mantle affect Earth's surface, forming volcanoes and pushing continents together or apart.

Key Terms

- plate tectonics
- plate
- magma
- fault

[Visual Glossary](#)



The volcano Kilauea in Hawaii spews molten rock.

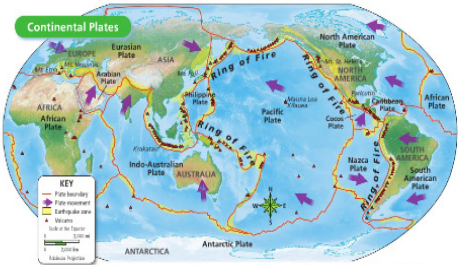
Forces deep inside Earth are constantly reshaping its surface. The theory of **plate tectonics** states that Earth's crust is made up of huge blocks called **plates**. Plates include continents or parts of continents, along with parts of the ocean floor. Earth's continental plates sit on streams of molten, nearly melted, rock called **magma**. Some scientists believe magma acts as a conveyor belt, moving the plates in different directions. Plates may move only an inch or two (a few centimeters) a year. This movement slowly builds mountains. When two plates of crust push against each other, the pressure makes the crust bend to form steep mountains.

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Earthquakes occur when plates slide against each other. They often occur at seams in Earth's crust called **faults**, often near the boundaries between plates. Earthquakes cause the ground to shake. Some earthquakes are too small for people to feel. But others can destroy buildings and cause great harm. For example, the 1906 San Francisco earthquake killed more than 3,000 people.

The movement of continental plates creates great pressure inside Earth. Sometimes this pressure forces magma up through Earth's crust, forming volcanoes. Volcanoes spew magma from inside Earth. When magma erupts out of a volcano, it is called lava. Ash, rocks, and poisonous gases also explode out of volcanoes during an eruption. Volcanic eruptions can be very dangerous for people. But volcanoes also serve an important purpose. When lava cools, new land forms. Undersea volcanoes even grow into islands after thousands of years of eruptions.

Continental Plates




KEY

- Plate boundary
- Plate movement
- Earthquake zone
- Volcanoes
- Line of Tension
- Subduction
- Transform

The Plates of Earth's Crust The map above shows how Earth's plates fit together today. It also shows the directions in which plates are moving. As you can see on the map, earthquakes and volcanoes occur along plate edges.

Natural Hazards

Volcanoes and earthquakes are examples of natural disasters. They are also called natural hazards, meaning dangers. Other natural hazards include hurricanes, tornados, landslides, and floods. These events threaten lives and property. But people can take steps to prepare for natural disasters, so that damage will not be as severe when they strike. For example, architects can design buildings that will not collapse when the ground shakes. Local governments can set routes for people to leave affected areas during a hurricane. Citizens can practice what to do during an earthquake, and keep emergency supplies at home.



Preparing for a Natural Hazard

Above: Damage caused by an earthquake
Right: Students hide under their desks for an earthquake drill

Assessment

1. How do forces inside Earth shape Earth's surface?
2. What are some ways people prepare for natural hazards?

Settings

Click **Settings** at the top of the page to customize your eText. Options include enabling public access to teachers assigned to the course, rearranging content, and showing or hiding content.

Review

This guide provided an overview of the eText used with many Pearson programs on SuccessNet Plus. It described various tools and features that enhance instruction and improve student learning.