

Inside Earth Review Packet

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1. The slow movement of the continents across the Earth's surface is defined as -

- A – Newton's 1st Law of Motion
- B – Continental Drift
- C – Law of Transformation of Energy
- D – Earth's movement

2. The scientist responsible for developing the Hypothesis of continental drift was –

- A – Harry Hess
- B – Albert Einstein
- C – Marie Curie
- D – Alfred Wegener

3. There is a large amount of evidence that supports the theory of continental drift. List 3-4 pieces of evidence:

- 1. _____
- 2. _____
- 3. _____
- 4. _____

3. What is the motion that occurs at a convergent plate boundary?

- A – Two plates pull apart from each other.
- B – Two plates collide with each other.
- C – Two plates slide past each other.
- D – Two plates merge into one.

1. What are the two types of crust and what are they made of?

2. What forms when two continental plates collide at a convergent plate boundary and why?

3. What forms when a continental plate collides with an oceanic plate at a convergent plate boundary and why?

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10. Draw arrows to represent each type of plate boundary (convergent, divergent, and transform) and label them.



1. Two oceanic plates that are at a divergent plate boundary create a –

- A – Rift Valley
- B – Mountain
- C – Trench
- D – Mid-Ocean Ridge

2. Two oceanic plates that are at a transform plate boundary create –

- A – Rift Valleys & Mountains
- B – Earthquakes & Tsunamis
- C – Mountains
- D – Trenches & Tsunamis

3. Two continental plates that are at a divergent plate boundary create a –

- A – Mountain
- B – Mid-Ocean Ridge
- C – Rift Valley
- D – Earthquake

4. Two continental plates that are at a transform plate boundary create –

- A – Trenches
- B – Earthquakes
- C – Mountains
- D – Earthquakes & Tsunami

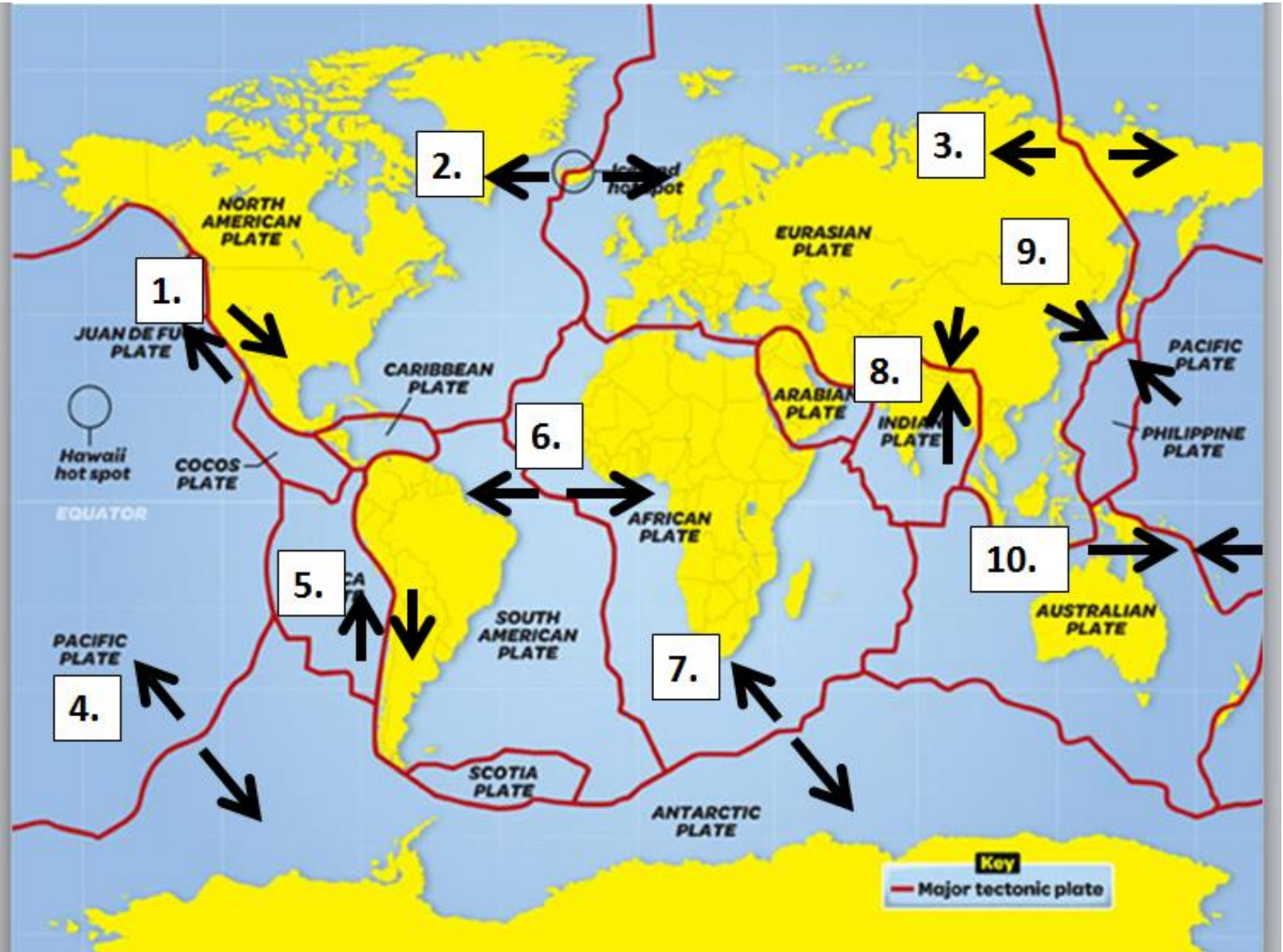
5. A continental and an oceanic plate that are at a convergent plate boundary create a –

- A – Rift Valley
- B – Mountain
- C – Trench
- D – Mid-Ocean Ridge

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1. What type of plate boundary is #1? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

2. What type of plate boundary is #2? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

3. What type of plate boundary is #3? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

4. What type of plate boundary is #4? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

5. What type of plate boundary is #5? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

6. What type of plate boundary is #6? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

7. What type of plate boundary is #7? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

8. What type of plate boundary is #8? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

9. What type of plate boundary is #9? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

10. What type of plate boundary is #10? What plates are involved? What landform or event would occur?

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1. The fossil record helps support the theory of –

- A – Continental Drift
- B – Gravity
- C – Relativity
- D – Asthenosphere

For questions 3-5 use the picture to the right.

3. What fossil was found both in Africa and South America?

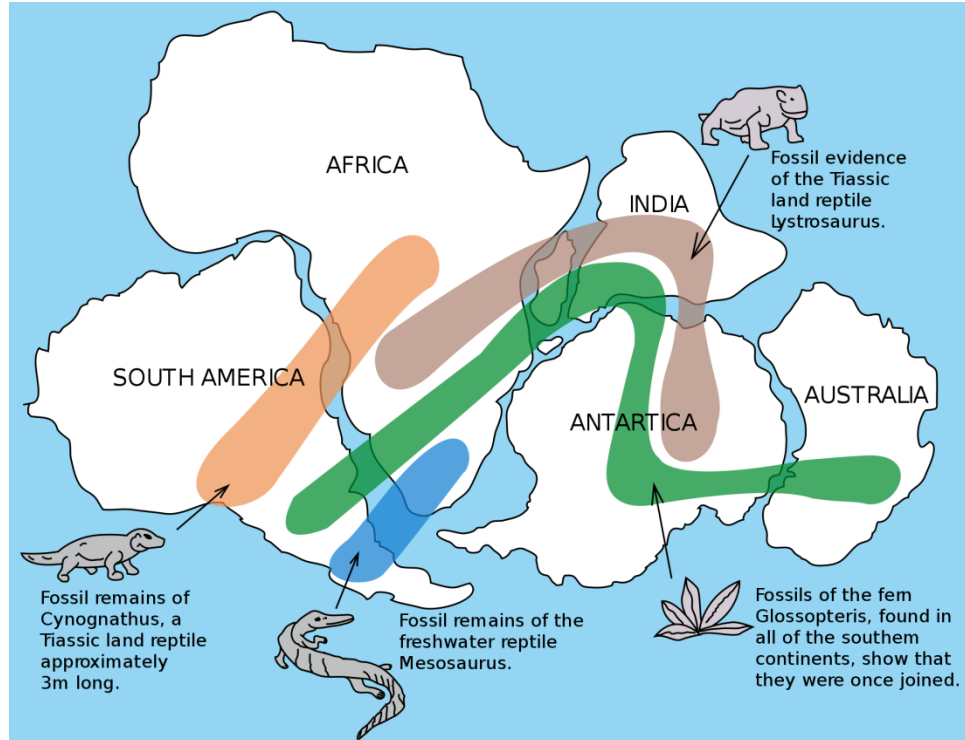
- A – Glossopteris
- B – Mesosaurus
- C – Lystrosaurus
- D – None were found on both.

4. What fossil was found on all of the continents in the picture?

- A – Cynognathus
- B – Mesosaurus
- C – Lystrosaurus
- D – Glossopteris

5. What fossil was found in Africa, India, and Antarctica?

- A – Cynognathus
- B – Mesosaurus
- C – Lystrosaurus
- D – Glossopteris



1. A geologist developed the theory of continental drift in 1912. Continental drift is BEST described as –

- A – The lithosphere is divided up into many tectonic plates.
- B – The slow movement of the continents across Earth's surface.
- C – The fast movement of the continents across Earth's surface.
- D – The continents will eventually drift away into space.

5. The three types of plate boundaries are –

- A – Divergent, Convergent, and Allegiant
- B – Divergent, Convergent, and Invergent
- C – Transform, Divergent, and Allegiant
- D – Divergent, Convergent, and Transform

6. Which of the following geologic events would most likely occur where two continental plates meet at a convergent plate boundary?

- A – An ocean trench forms.
- B – Earthquakes occur.

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- C – Sea-Floor Spreading occurs.
- D – Folded Mountains form.

7. Where oceanic tectonic plates pull away from each other at a divergent plate boundary, which of the following geologic features is most likely to result?

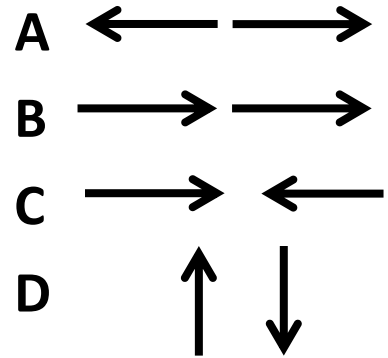
- A – Mid-Ocean Ridge
- B – Plateau
- C – Mountain
- D – Beach

8. Plate boundaries can sometimes cause –

- A – Hurricanes
- B – Tropical storms
- C – Earthquakes
- D – Tornados

9. At which type of plate boundary will a trench most likely form?

- A – Boundary A
- B – Boundary B
- C – Boundary C
- D – Boundary D



12. Movement between the Pacific plate and the North American plate create the San Andreas Fault in California, leading to earthquakes. What type of motion is occurring?

- A – Divergent
- B – Convergent
- C – Transform
- D – Subduction

13. Trenches are created through a process called –

- A – Subduction
- B – Divergence
- C – Insurgence
- D – Mountains

14. What event will most likely occur at a divergent oceanic plate boundary?

- A – A mountain range will be created.
- B – One plate will subduct (sink below) the other.
- C – The plates will create a mid- ocean ridge.
- D – Earthquakes will occur.

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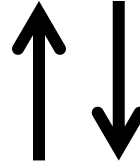
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15. What is thought to be the force behind the movement of the tectonic plates?

- A – Convection cells in the mantle.
- B – Convection cells in the outer liquid core.
- C – Convection cells on the crust.
- D – Convection cells in the inner solid core.

16. What event will occur at the boundary shown?

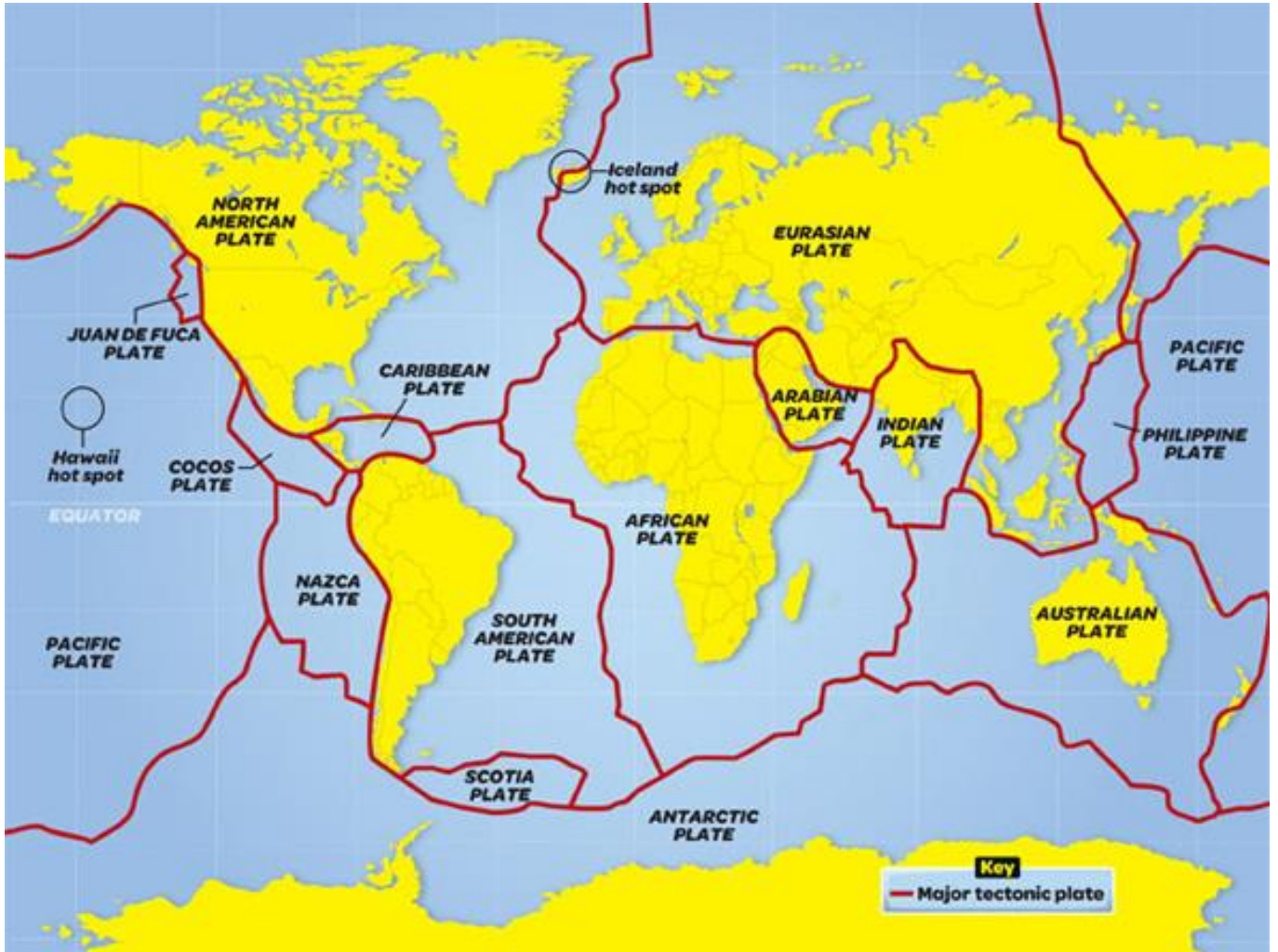
- A – Mountains
- B – Earthquake
- C – Volcanoes
- D – Tornados



19. What fossil evidence would help to support the idea that the continents were once together?

- A – Fossils of a plant are found in South America that are not found in Africa.
- B – Fossils of a sea creature are found on both the east coast and the west coast of South America.
- C – Fossils of a plant are found in northern and southern Africa.
- D – Fossils of a land creature are found in South America and in Africa.

20. Which tectonic plate is made up of 100% oceanic crust?



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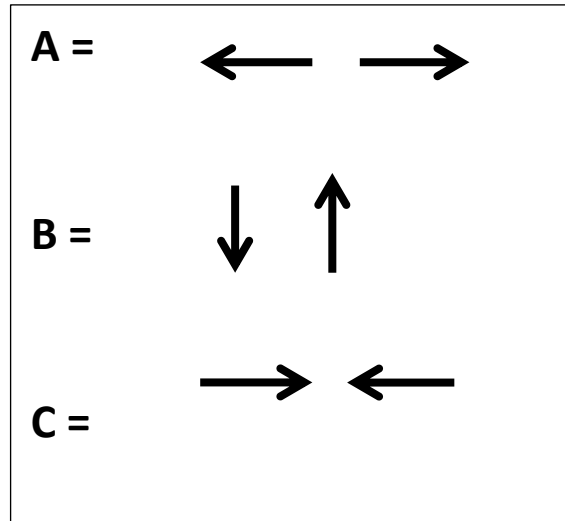
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1. Transform _____.

2. Convergent _____.

3. Divergent _____.



4. Is the North American/Pacific plate boundary an example of a convergent, divergent, or transform boundary? Why?

5. Is the African/Antarctic plate boundary an example of a convergent, divergent, or transform boundary? Why?

6. Is the African/South American plate boundary an example of a convergent, divergent, or transform plate boundary? Why?

7. Is the Indian/Eurasian plate boundary an example of a convergent, divergent, or transform plate boundary? Why?

8. Is the North American/Eurasian plate boundary an example of a convergent, divergent, or transform plate boundary? Why?

9. Is the Australian/Pacific plate boundary an example of a convergent, divergent, or transform plate boundary? Why?

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1. Transform boundaries occur where two plates –

- A – slide past each other.
- B – slide apart from each other.
- C – slide towards each other.
- D – do not move.

2. Divergent boundaries occur where two plates –

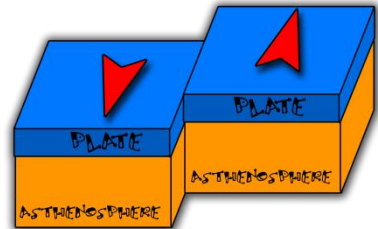
- A – slide past each other.
- B – slide apart from each other.
- C – slide towards each other.
- D – do not move.

3. Convergent boundaries occur where two plates –

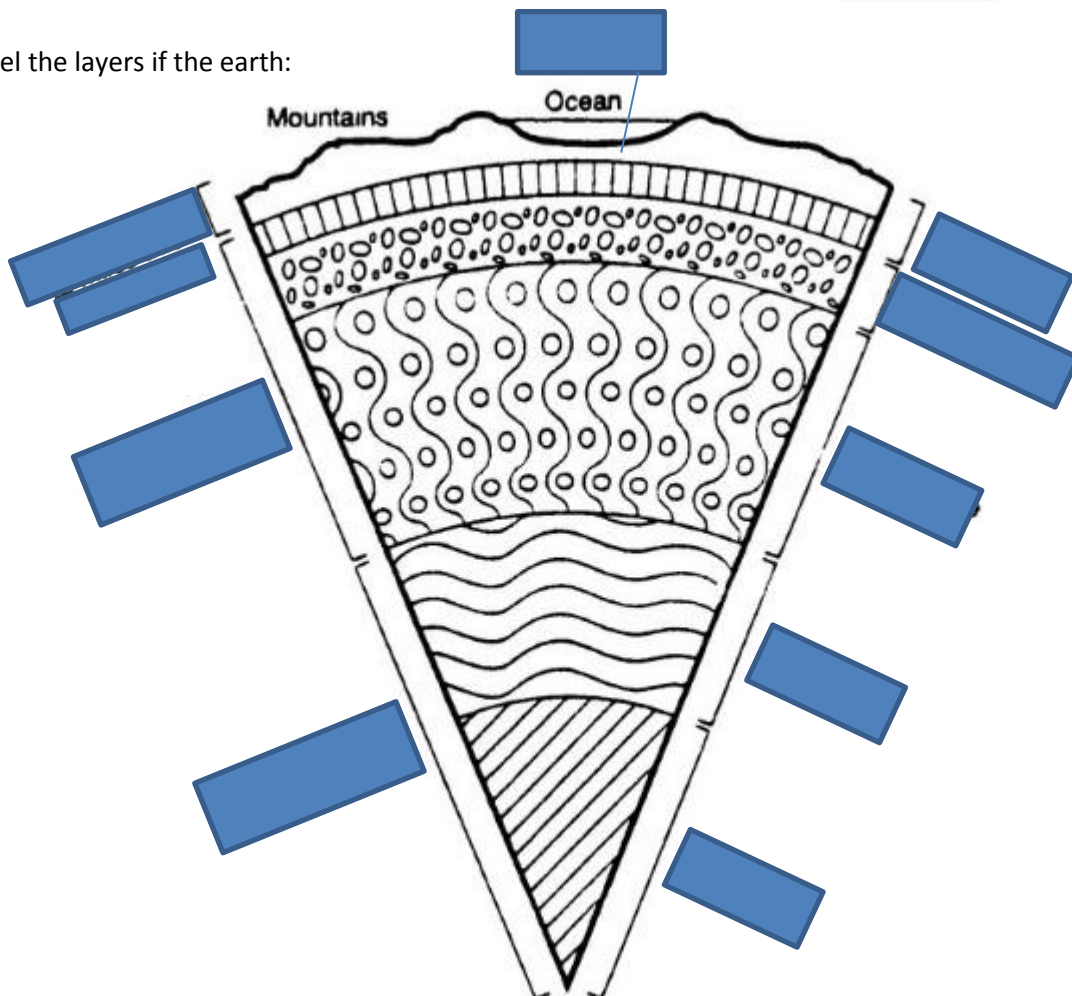
- A – slide past each other.
- B – slide apart from each other.
- C – slide towards each other.
- D – do not move.

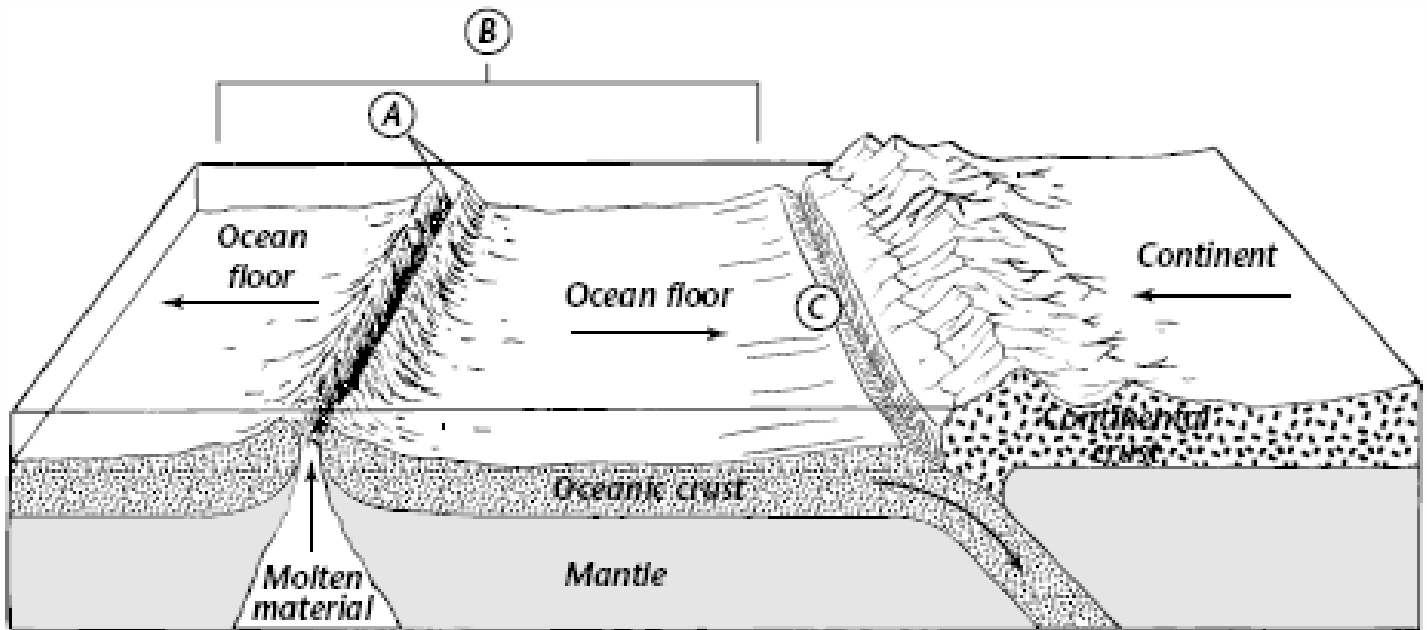
4. What boundary is shown to the right?

- A – Transform
- B – Divergent
- C – Convergent
- D – Boundary



Label the layers of the earth:





Questions:

1. Name and describe the feature of the ocean floor shown at A.

2. Describe the process shown occurring at B, and explain what results from this.

3. What happens to old oceanic crust as new molten material rises from the mantle?

4. The arrows on the figure show the ocean floor spreading from the ridge. What are two kinds of evidence scientists have found to support this idea and briefly explain?
 - 1.
 - 2.

5. What process is shown occurring at C, and why does it occur? What landform will be created as a result?

6. A device that scientists use to map the ocean floor is _____.

8. The process that continually adds new material to the ocean floor is called _____.

9. The process by which the ocean floor sinks into the mantle is called _____.

10. A chain of underwater mountains along which sea-floor spreading occurs is a _____.