

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## EARTH'S CHANGING INTERIOR PART 3: PLATE TECTONICS: UNIT REVIEW

To help prepare you for your next assessment on Earth's Changing Interior: Plate Tectonics, fill in the blanks for each of the big ideas below. Each big idea was taken from each of the assignments we completed this unit, and are linked in case you need a reminder about what we did on those assignments.

### [Assignment 15: Wegener's Plate Tectonics Puzzle](#)

1. A meteorologist named Alfred \_\_\_\_\_ believed that in the past, all of Earth's continents used to be connected in one supercontinent which he named \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Alfred Wegener thought that since then, the continents had slowly drifted apart to their current positions. He called this idea \_\_\_\_\_.

### [Assignment 16: Continental Drift Notes](#)

3. Evidence Alfred Wegener used to support the idea of Pangaea included that \_\_\_\_\_ ranges, rock beds, and \_\_\_\_\_ from dead, ancient plants and animals matched up across continents separated by \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Alfred Wegener also used the fact that there are glacial remains in places that are too \_\_\_\_\_ today for ice and that there are coal deposits (from dead plants) in places that are too \_\_\_\_\_ to have plants today as evidence that the continents had moved.

### [Assignment 17: Seafloor Spreading Notes](#)

5. After WW2, humans discovered that the ocean floor is spreading apart from the middle, in both directions, at the same rate. This process is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The ocean floor continues to spread apart until it reaches the continents. The ocean floor then \_\_\_\_\_ under the continents (subducts) because it is more \_\_\_\_\_ than the continents.
7. When the ocean floor pushes into the continents, the continents slowly \_\_\_\_\_.

### [Assignment 18: Seafloor Spreading Activity and Questions](#)

8. The ocean floor is spreading apart at the \_\_\_\_\_ . The rocks here are the \_\_\_\_\_ on the ocean floor.
9. The location where the ocean floor subducts under the continents is called a \_\_\_\_\_ . The rocks here are the \_\_\_\_\_ on the ocean floor.

### [Assignment 19: What's Going On At The Mid Atlantic Ridge?](#)

10. On the ocean floor, as the distance away from the mid ocean ridge increases, the age of the rocks \_\_\_\_\_.

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11. This helps support the idea that the seafloor is continually \_\_\_\_\_ outward in \_\_\_\_\_ directions away from the mid ocean ridge and toward the continents.

#### Assignment 20: Finding Plates by Plotting Quakes

12. Most of the earthquakes on Earth occur on plate \_\_\_\_\_, which is the edge where two plates meet.

13. This is also where most of the other large geologic events/features such as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ occur.

#### Assignment 21: Age of the Hawaiian Islands Part 1

14. While most volcanoes occur on plate boundaries, Hawaii is a chain of volcanoes formed over a \_\_\_\_\_. This is a hole in the Earth's crust where \_\_\_\_\_ rises up to create a volcano. Then as the \_\_\_\_\_ slides across the hot spot, it creates a new volcano

15. We can use the \_\_\_\_\_ of the rocks on each of the Hawaiian islands to tell the \_\_\_\_\_ that the tectonic plate is moving over the hot spot.

#### Assignment 22: Age of the Hawaiian Islands Part 2

16. By using the \_\_\_\_\_ between each of the Hawaiian islands, and the age of the rocks on each island, we can calculate the \_\_\_\_\_ at which the tectonic plate moves slowly across the hot spot that creates the volcanoes.

### **WORD BANK**

EACH WORD IN THE WORD BANK IS USED ONCE.

\*\*THERE IS ONE EXTRA WORD IN THE WORD BANK THAT IS NOT USED AT ALL.

oceans	move	spreading	seafloor spreading	mountain
mid ocean ridge	both	cold	magma	youngest
distance	continental drift	direction	hot spot	hot
oldest	tectonic plate	volcanoes	wegener	boundaries
nuclear fusion	mountains	deep sea trench	increases	speed
pangaea	fossils	dense	age	sinks