Content Practice A Chapter 7.2 Review

LESSON 2

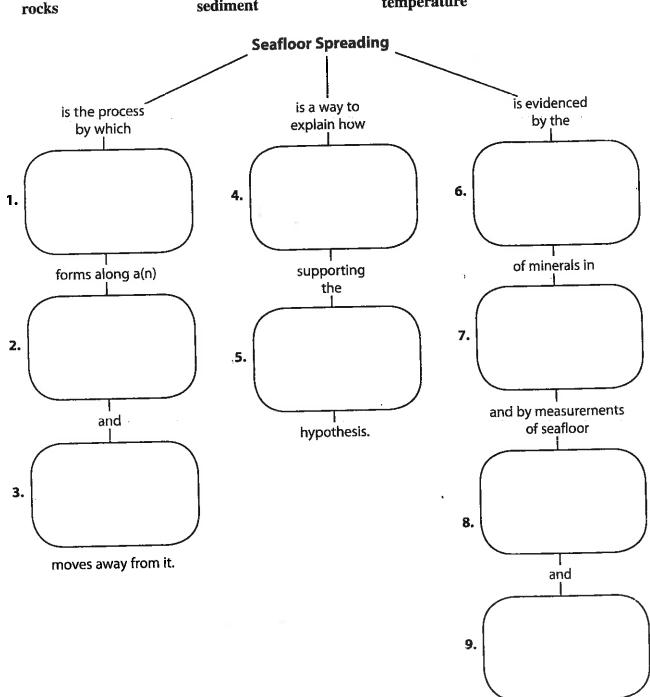
Development of a Theory

Directions: Complete this concept map by choosing terms from the word bank and writing them in the correct spaces.

continental drift mid-ocean ridge

continents move new oceanic crust sediment

magnetic signatures older oceanic crust temperature



Key Concept Builder



LESSON 2

Development of a Theory

Key Concept What is seafloor spreading?

Directions: Answer each question on the lines provided.

What is known about seafloor spreading	How this supports continental drift
1. What forms basalt?	3. What happens to old oceanic crust as new oceanic crust forms?
2. Which type of rock forms oceanic cru	
4. What happens to the density of rock it cools?	 b. Where does the crust move as it becomes denser? c. Which force draws the cooler, denser crust downward and away from the mid-ocean ridge?
7. What is formed when lava cools and crystallizes on top of the oceanic cr	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
8. Where is seafloor sediment thickest	10. What is this area of the seafloor called?
11. What is the ocean crust always doir	ng? 12. What happens as the ocean crust spreads?
13. What does the crust record as it cod	ols? 15. What forms when Earth's magnetic field changes direction?
14. What does basalt contain that mak this possible?	

Lesson Quiz A

LESSON 2

Development of a Theory

Matching

Directions: On the line before each definition, write the letter of the term that matches it correctly. Each term is used only once.

- _____ 1. Magnets point north when Earth's magnetic field has this.
- **A.** magnetic reversal
- 2. process that forms new oceanic crust and moves it
- B. mid-ocean ridge
- 3. takes place when Earth's magnetic field changes
- C. normal polarity
- **4.** Magnets point south when Earth's magnetic field has this.
- D. reversed polarityE. seafloor spreading

____ 5. place where new oceanic crust forms

True or False

Directions: On the line before each statement, write T if the statement is true or F if the statement is false.

- _____ **6.** Seafloor spreading takes place along a mid-ocean ridge.
 - _____ **7.** Oceanic crust is older when it is closer to a mid-ocean ridge than it is when it is farther from the ridge.
 - 8. The high thermal-energy flow at a mid-ocean ridge comes from seawater.
 - **9.** Magnetic bands on the ocean floor are evidence that Earth's magnetic field changes.
 - **10.** Knowledge of seafloor spreading could have helped Alfred Wegener gain more support for his hypothesis of continental drift.

Lesson	Ouiz	B
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LESSON 2

Development of a Theory

	mpletion
Dire	ections: On each line, write the term that correctly completes each sentence.
1.	A(n) is a mountain range on the ocean floor where new crust forms.
2.	When Earth's magnetic field has normal polarity, a compass needle
	points
3.	contributes to the high thermal-energy-flow readings near
	the center of a mid-ocean ridge.
4.	are changes in the orientation of Earth's magnetic field.
	The abyssal plain is flat due to an accumulation of far from the ridge.
6.	When Earth's magnetic field has reversed polarity, a compass needle
	points
7.	on the ocean floor are evidence that Earth's magnetic field
	changes.
Sh	ort Answer
	rections: Respond to each statement on the lines provided.
8	List the steps involved in seafloor spreading in sequential order.
	*
9	• Explain how knowledge of seafloor spreading could have been useful to the acceptance of Alfred Wegener's continental drift hypothesis.