Name _____ Class_____Date_____

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading B (Lesson 7-2)

Section: Restless Continents

WEGENER'S CONTINENTAL DRIFT HYPOTHESIS

Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

1. What is the hypothesis that all continents were created by the break-up of Pangaea called?
   a. continental spreading
   b. plate tectonics
   c. Wegener's puzzle
   d. continental drift
2. What do we now know happened to the landmass?
   a. The landmass broke up and re-formed.
   b. The landmass stayed the same.
   c. The landmass broke up into new continents.
   d. The landmass was covered by ocean.
3. How do fossils help explain continental drift?
   a. Fossils show that animals crossed the Atlantic.
   b. Fossils show when drift happened.
   c. Fossils formed when drift happened.
   d. The same kind of fossils are on both sides of the Atlantic.

THE BREAKUP OF PANGAEA

4. What did Wegener call the single large landmass?
   a. Pangaea
   b. Laurasia
   c. Gondwana
   d. Eurasia

SEA-FLOOR SPREADING

Circle the letter of the best answer for each question.

5. What made many scientists think the continents could not have changed position?

   a. They couldn't find fossil evidence.

   b. The rocks seemed too strong.

   c. Earth seemed too young.

   d. The oceans seemed too widely separated.

Mid-Ocean Ridges and Sea-Floor Spreading

6. What discovery led scientists to accept Wegener's continental drift hypothesis?

   a. Pangaea

   b. seismographs

   c. sea-floor spreading

   d. magma

Evidence for Sea-Floor Spreading: Magnetic Reversals

7. What is it called when Earth's magnetic poles change places?

   a. mid-ocean reversal

   b. magnetic reversal

   c. polar drift

   d. sea-floor reversal

Magnetic Reversals and Sea-Floor Spreading

8. What is shown by magnetic minerals spreading from a mid-ocean ridge?

   a. that mid-ocean ridges exist

   b. that ocean volcanoes happen

   c. that tectonic plates exist

   d. that sea-floor spreading happens