

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading A

Section: Deforming the Earth's Crust

- _____ 1. What is the amount of force placed on a given material called?
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a. bending | c. stress |
| b. stretching | d. breakage |

DEFORMATION

- _____ 2. The process by which the shape of a rock changes because of stress is called
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a. seismology. | c. deformation. |
| b. elasticity. | d. re-formation. |

- _____ 3. When stress squeezes an object it is called
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. compression. | c. convergence. |
| b. re-formation. | d. tension. |

- _____ 4. When stress stretches an object it is called
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a. compression. | c. convergence. |
| b. re-formation. | d. tension. |

5. What can form when compression squeezes rocks at a convergent place boundary?

6. What type of stress occurs at a divergent plate boundary?

FOLDING

- _____ 7. The bending of rock layers due to stress is known as
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| a. faulting. | c. divergence. |
| b. folding. | d. converging. |

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| _____ 8. a fold where both ends of the rock layer are horizontal | a. anticline |
| _____ 9. a downward, troughlike fold in a rock layer | b. monocline |
| _____ 10. an upward-arching fold in a rock layer | c. syncline |

Directed Reading A *continued*

FAULTING

- _____ 11. When rock layers break, the resulting surface they break and slide on is a
a. wall. **c.** fault.
b. slide. **d.** fold.
- _____ 12. When tension pulls rocks apart, it creates a
a. normal fault. **c.** reverse fault.
b. fold. **d.** strike-slip fault.
- _____ 13. When compression pushes rocks together, it creates a
a. normal fault. **c.** reverse fault.
b. mid-ocean ridge. **d.** strike-slip fault.
- _____ 14. When opposing forces cause rock to break and move horizontally, they create a
a. normal fault. **c.** reverse fault.
b. fold. **d.** strike-slip fault.
15. When a fault is not vertical, a hanging wall and a(n)
 _____ are formed.
16. The hanging wall moves down relative to the footwall in
 a(n) _____.
17. The hanging wall moves up relative to the footwall in a(n)
 _____.

PLATE TECTONICS AND MOUNTAIN BUILDING

- _____ 18. When tectonic plates collide, folds and faults can become
a. volcanoes. **c.** mountain ranges.
b. transform boundaries. **d.** divergent boundaries.
- _____ 19. What kind of mountain range is formed when rock layers are squeezed and forced upward?
a. folded mountains **c.** volcanic mountains
b. fault-block mountains **d.** strike-slip mountains
- _____ 20. What kind of mountain range is formed when tension causes large blocks of crust to drop down?
a. folded mountains **c.** volcanic mountains
b. fault-block mountains **d.** strike-slip mountains

Directed Reading A *continued*

- _____ **21.** What kind of mountain is formed when magma rises to the surface and erupts?
- a.** folded mountains
 - b.** fault-block mountains
 - c.** volcanic mountains
 - d.** strike-slip mountains

Match the correct description with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| _____ 22. Appalachian Mountains | a. volcanic mountains |
| _____ 23. Tetons | b. folded mountains |
| _____ 24. Ring of Fire | c. fault-block mountains |

UPLIFT AND SUBSIDENCE

- _____ **25.** The rising of Earth's crust to higher elevations is called
- a.** uplift.
 - b.** deformation.
 - c.** subsidence.
 - d.** uprise.
- _____ **26.** The sinking of regions of the Earth's crust to lower elevations is called
- a.** uplift.
 - b.** rebound.
 - c.** subsidence.
 - d.** uprise.
- _____ **27.** When the Earth's crust slowly springs back to its original elevation, it is called
- a.** uplift.
 - b.** rebound.
 - c.** subsidence.
 - d.** uprise.
- 28.** What happens to the ocean floor the farther the oceanic lithosphere is from a mid-ocean ridge?

- 29.** A set of cracks that forms when two tectonic plates are pulling away from each other is known as a(n) _____.

Skills Worksheet

Section Review

Deforming the Earth's Crust

USING KEY TERMS

For each pair of key terms, explain how the meanings of the terms differ.

1. *compression* and *tension*

2. *uplift* and *subsidence*

UNDERSTANDING KEY IDEAS

- _____ 3. The type of fault in which the hanging wall moves up relative to the footwall is called a
- a. strike-slip fault.
 - b. fault-block fault.
 - c. normal fault.
 - d. reverse fault.

4. Describe three types of folds.

5. Describe three types of faults.

6. Identify the most common types of mountains.

Section Review *continued*

7. What is rebound?

8. What are rift zones, and how do they form?

CRITICAL THINKING

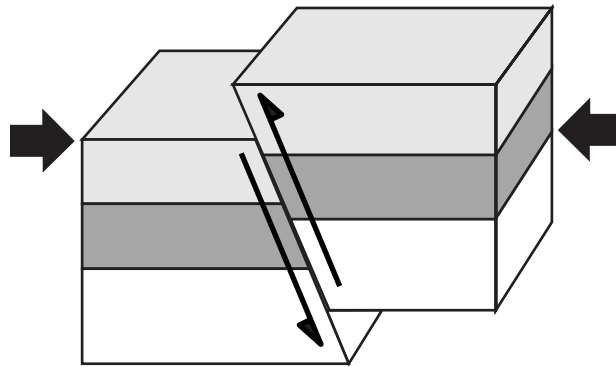
9. Predicting Consequences If a fault occurs in an area where rock layers have been folded, which type of fault is it likely to be? Why?

10. Identifying Relationships Would you expect to see a folded mountain range at a mid-ocean ridge? Explain your answer.

Section Review *continued*

INTERPRETING GRAPHICS

Use the diagram below to answer the questions that follow.



11. What type of fault is shown in the diagram?

12. At what kind of tectonic boundary would you most likely find this fault?
