

Quiz #4 - Earth Science - Chapters 10 & 11**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. The Himalaya Mountains were formed in a collision at a
a. divergent boundary. c. transform boundary.
b. convergent boundary. d. fracture zone.
- _____ 2. Convection, ridge push, and slab pull work together to produce
a. continental lithosphere. c. earthquakes.
b. constant tectonic plate motion. d. fracture zones.
- _____ 3. The type of stress that distorts a body by pushing parts of the body in opposite directions is
a. shear stress. c. compression.
b. tension. d. isostasy.
- _____ 4. What is the crack in the ocean floor through which magma rises?
a. a ridge c. a rift
b. a rip d. a rent
- _____ 5. How does sediment that is closer to a mid-ocean ridge compare to sediment that is farther away?
a. It is larger. c. It is older.
b. It is smaller. d. It is younger.
- _____ 6. Magnetic patterns on the ocean floor were puzzling because they
a. showed alternating bands of normal and reversed polarity.
b. indicated that all ocean rocks had reversed polarity.
c. were not symmetrical.
d. contradicted the idea of sea-floor spreading.
- _____ 7. The Pacific Ring of Fire is
a. a mid-ocean ridge. c. a zone of active volcanoes.
b. a chain of volcanic islands. d. a rift valley.
- _____ 8. An example of a transform boundary is the
a. San Andreas Fault in California.
b. Nazca plate on the west coast of South America.
c. Eurasian plate at the Mid-Atlantic Ridge.
d. island arc of Japan.
- _____ 9. North America and Eurasia were formed when a rift separated the continent of
a. Pangaea. c. Laurasia.
b. Gondwanaland. d. Panthalassa.
- _____ 10. Which of the following was NOT a piece of evidence Wegener found to support his hypothesis?
a. debris from glaciers in southern Africa
b. mountains of similar age in North America and Scotland
c. tracks of continents plowing through ocean floor rock
d. identical Mesosaurus fossils in South America and Africa

- _____ 11. Frequent earthquakes in an area may indicate
- a. tectonic plate boundaries.
 - b. sea-floor spreading.
 - c. mantle convection.
 - d. reversed polarity.
- _____ 12. The most conclusive proof for continental drift was provided by
- a. the coastlines of continents on a map.
 - b. evidence of sea-floor spreading.
 - c. identical fossils found on two separate continents.
 - d. changes in climatic patterns.
- _____ 13. At the center of a mid-ocean ridge is a(n)
- a. subduction zone.
 - b. fracture zone.
 - c. rift valley.
 - d. deep-ocean trench.
- _____ 14. What occurs at a transform boundary?
- a. Oceanic lithosphere collides with continental lithosphere.
 - b. Magma rises to the surface and forms a mid-ocean ridge.
 - c. Two plates slide past each other horizontally.
 - d. Two plates collide and crumple.
- _____ 15. The asthenosphere is
- a. in the lithosphere.
 - b. in the core.
 - c. in the mantle.
 - d. in the stratosphere.
- _____ 16. Folded mountains form
- a. when a state of isostasy occurs.
 - b. when continents collide.
 - c. when continents diverge.
 - d. after huge earthquakes.
- _____ 17. When the oceanic and continental lithospheres collide,
- a. the oceanic plate subducts.
 - b. the continental plate subducts.
 - c. their momentum stops each other.
 - d. they reach isostasy.
- _____ 18. What happens when two oceanic plates collide?
- a. The denser plate fractures.
 - b. The less dense plate fractures.
 - c. The less dense plate subducts.
 - d. The denser plate subducts.
- _____ 19. What happens when two continental plates collide?
- a. Large mountains can form.
 - b. Dome mountains are likely to form.
 - c. The plates subduct beneath each other.
 - d. The impact can cause huge earthquakes.
- _____ 20. In 150 million years, where may Los Angeles be in relation to San Francisco's current location?
- a. south of it
 - b. west of it
 - c. north of it
 - d. east of it