Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

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
b. stretching
c. stress
d. breakage

DEFORMATION

_____ **2.** The process by which the shape of a rock changes because of stress is called

a. seismology.
b. elasticity.
c. deformation.
d. re-formation.

_____ **3.** When stress squeezes an object it is called

a. compression.
b. re-formation.
c. convergence.
d. tension.

_____ **4.** When stress stretches an object it is called

a. compression.
b. re-formation.
c. convergence.
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.
b. folding.
c. divergence.
d. convergence.

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

_____ **9.** a downward, troughlike fold in a rock layer

_____ **10.** an upward-arching fold in a rock layer

a. anticline
b. monocline
c. syncline

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

_____**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

_____**23.** Tetons

_____**24.** Ring of Fire

a. volcanic mountains
b. folded mountains
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) _____.