

Name _____ Date _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and choose the best answer.

1. The spinning of the outer core creates Earth's _____.
 (A) volcanoes
 (B) earthquakes
 (C) magnetic field
 (D) ridges and trenches
2. How is the crust different from the other two layers?
 (A) It is soft and thin.
 (B) It is rigid and thin.
 (C) It is thick and cracked.
 (D) It is rough and unchanging.
3. What is the **global mid-ocean ridge**?
 (A) a string of islands in the Pacific Ocean
 (B) a chain of mountains under the oceans
 (C) a plate located off the coast of California
 (D) a place where one plate is pushed under another
4. Which statement best explains why the Earth's crust is thicker in some places?
 (A) Some regions of the crust are shallow or closer to Earth's core.
 (B) Forces have pushed the crust together to form dense places that we call mountains.
 (C) The Rocky Mountains are an example of a location where the crust is thick.
 (D) Plate tectonics explain how the Earth has changed over many years and continues to change.
5. Earth now has seven continents because of _____.
 (A) Pangaea
 (B) the Ring of Fire
 (C) oceanic plates
 (D) continental drift

Quick Check continued on following page

Name _____ Date _____

6. The solid inner core of the Earth is made of _____.
 - Ⓐ lava
 - Ⓑ iron
 - Ⓒ lead
 - Ⓓ magma
7. How is magma formed?
 - Ⓐ Pressure turns the mantle to a liquid.
 - Ⓑ Earthquakes cause Earth's core to explode.
 - Ⓒ The Indian plate pushes under the Eurasian plate.
 - Ⓓ All of the above
8. A compass works because of magnetism. Which layer of the earth is responsible for this?
 - Ⓐ mantle
 - Ⓑ crust
 - Ⓒ core
 - Ⓓ all of the above
9. Pangaea was _____.
 - Ⓐ a period of time when continents were forming
 - Ⓑ a single continent made up of all Earth's land
 - Ⓒ a process whereby Earth's core was divided in half
 - Ⓓ all of the above
10. Which of the following is true about volcanoes?
 - Ⓐ They are found where slabs of Earth's crust meet.
 - Ⓑ They are found where tectonic plates collide.
 - Ⓒ Their eruptions have formed islands.
 - Ⓓ All of the above
11. **Extended Response:** How were the Himalayan Mountains formed?
12. **Extended Response:** Look at the maps on page 12. The positions of the continental plates are in increments of about 65 million years. Draw a map to show how you think the plates will look 65 million years from now.

Quick Check Answer Sheet

Plate Tectonics

Main Comprehension Skill: Main Idea and Details

1. Ⓒ *Main Idea and Details*
2. Ⓑ *Compare and Contrast*
3. Ⓑ *Vocabulary*
4. Ⓑ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
5. Ⓓ *Cause and Effect*
6. Ⓑ *Main Idea and Details*
7. Ⓐ *Cause and Effect*
8. Ⓒ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
9. Ⓑ *Vocabulary*
10. Ⓓ *Make Inferences / Draw Conclusions*
11. Answers will vary but should contain the following ideas:
India was a continent in ancient history that was pushed into the Eurasian Plate. The edge, or coast, of the Indian continent was pushed up as it hit this plate and created the mountains that continue to grow.
12. Answers will vary.