

Part 2 of test.

1. What does the fit of South America and Africa suggest?

They fit together like pieces of a puzzle. They were once together. (pg.10)



2.  
(pg.14)



#### THREE-DIMENSIONAL THINKING

**Analyze** the map below. The white areas show the locations of glacial grooves.



**Interpret** the map. Could ice caps, similar to the one that covers Antarctica today, exist on these continents in their present locations? How do **patterns** of glacial features provide evidence of continental drift?

It means that they were once joined together and near the South Pole.

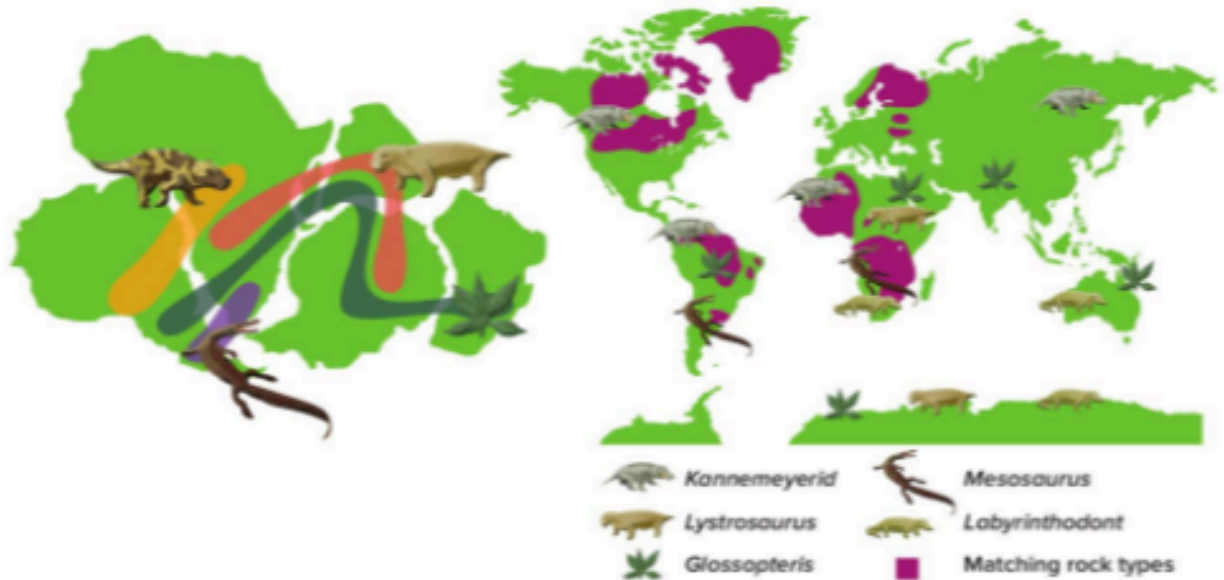
3.

(pg.  
21)



### Three-Dimensional Thinking

Alfred Wegener found different types of evidence to help support the hypothesis of continental drift. He found fossils of a reptile called *Mesosaurus* on land areas that were once part of Pangaea. The locations where the fossils are found are shown in the figure below.



2. Which statement below describes how the presence of *Mesosaurus* fossils in South America and Africa helps support the hypothesis of continental drift?
- ☒ A A reptile would not have been able to swim across an entire ocean, so the landmasses must have been closer together.
  - ☐ B It shows that the climates of both continents were different during the time that *Mesosaurus* lived.
  - ☐ C This suggests that South America and Africa moved apart, but India, Antarctica, and Australia remained stationary.
  - ☐ D It shows that *Mesosaurus* could only exist on South America and Africa because all other continents were covered in ice.

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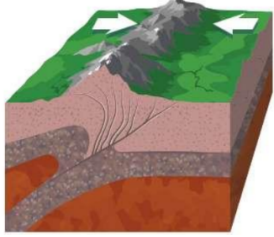
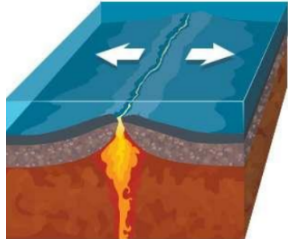
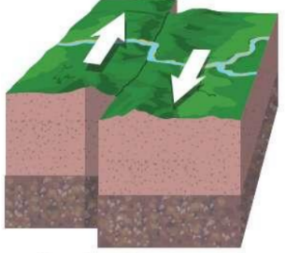
4. (pg.33) How old is the crust along mid-ocean ridges and ocean trenches?

Mid-ocean ridges- young rocks- forms at divergent boundaries.

Ocean trenches old rocks- forms at convergent boundaries



Study the diagrams below and complete the missing information. The answers are in red.

			
1. Name the type of boundary	a. <b>convergent</b>	b. <b>divergent</b>	c. <b>transform</b>
2. Describe the movement of the plates	d. <b>plates move towards each other.</b>	e. <b>plates move away from each other</b>	f. <b>plates moves past each other</b>
3. Examples of a result of this type of plate motion	g. <b>Mountains, volcanoes, faults</b>	h. <b>Underwater mountains, faults, earthquakes</b>	i. <b>Faults, fault zones, earthquakes</b>