


 SECTION  
1

## Reinforcement

## Continental Drift

**Directions:** Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct term in the blank at the left.

## Column I

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. reptile fossil found in South America and Africa
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. fossil plant found in Africa, Australia, India, South America, and Antarctica
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. clues that support continental drift
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. mountains similar to those in Greenland and western Europe
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Wegener's name for one large landmass
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. slow movement of continents
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. evidence that Africa was once cold

## Column II

- a. Pangaea
- b. Appalachians
- c. continental drift
- d. glacial deposits
- e. *Glossopteris*
- f. *Mesosaurus*
- g. fossil, climate, and rock

**Directions:** Answer the following questions on the lines provided.

8. How did the discovery of *Glossopteris* support Wegener's continental drift hypothesis?

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9. Why was Wegener's hypothesis of continental drift not widely accepted at the time it was proposed? What do scientists now think might be a possible cause of continental drift?

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Directed Reading for  
Content Mastery

## Section 1 ■ Continental Drift

## Section 2 ■ Seafloor Spreading

**Directions:** Complete the paragraph by filling in the blanks using the words below.

**Pangaea**  
**continents**

**Arctic**  
**Africa**

**rock**  
**seafloor spreading**

Alfred Wegener was one of the first people to suggest that all of the

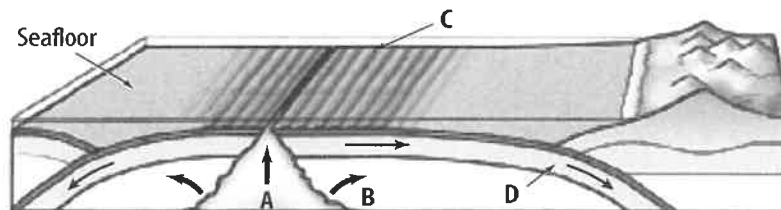
1. \_\_\_\_\_ were joined together in the past. He called the one large continent 2. \_\_\_\_\_. Evidence exists to support his hypothesis.

For example, similar fossils have been found in South America and

3. \_\_\_\_\_. Also, fossils of warm weather plants have been found in the 4. \_\_\_\_\_. Similar 5. \_\_\_\_\_ structures exist in

the Appalachian Mountains and in Greenland and western Europe. But until clues on the ocean floor led to Harry Hess's theory of 6. \_\_\_\_\_, scientists could not think of how the continents might move.

**Directions:** Study the following diagram of the seafloor. Then match the letters to the statements below.



- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Molten rock flows onto the seafloor and hardens as it cools.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Hot, molten rock is forced upward toward the seafloor at a mid-ocean ridge.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. New seafloor moves away from the ridge, cools, becomes denser, and sinks.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. Molten rock pushes sideways in both directions as it rises, moving the mantle with it.