

Answer Key To Seafloor Spreading Study Guide

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

ID: A

Earth Science Chapter 9 Section 5 Review

Multiple Choice

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

- The main source of downward convection flow in the mantle is called _____.
 - ridge-pull
 - slab-pull
 - slab-push
 - ridge-push
- The downward sliding characteristic of ridge-push is the result of _____.
 - gravity
 - uneven heat distribution
 - paleomagnetism
 - continental rifting
- Which one of the following has NOT been proposed as a mechanism of plate motion?
 - slab-pull
 - ridge-push
 - mantle convection
 - crust-core convection

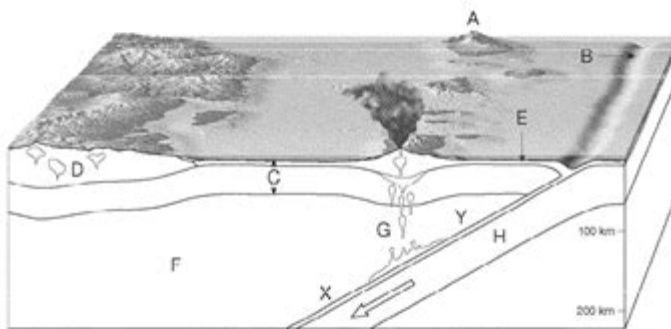


Figure 9-2

- _____ 4. What mechanism of plate motion is illustrated in Figure 9-2?
- a. seafloor spreading c. ridge-push
b. slab-pull d. magnetic reversal
- _____ 5. The thermal convection that drives plate motion is caused by _____.
- a. seafloor spreading c. gravity
b. an unequal distribution of heat d. subduction

Answer key to seafloor spreading study guide is a pivotal resource for students and educators alike, serving as a comprehensive guide to understanding the intricate processes that shape our planet's oceanic crust. Seafloor spreading is a geological phenomenon that occurs at mid-ocean ridges, where tectonic plates diverge, and new oceanic crust is formed from upwelling magma. This article will delve into the fundamental concepts of seafloor spreading, the evidence supporting this theory, and how it integrates into the broader context of plate tectonics.

Understanding Seafloor Spreading

Seafloor spreading is a crucial part of the theory of plate tectonics, which explains how the Earth's

lithosphere is divided into tectonic plates that float on the semi-fluid asthenosphere beneath. As these plates move, they interact with each other in various ways, leading to geological phenomena such as earthquakes, volcanic activity, and the formation of mountain ranges.

Definition of Seafloor Spreading

Seafloor spreading refers to the process through which new oceanic crust is created at mid-ocean ridges as tectonic plates move apart. This process involves the following:

1. Magma Upwelling: Magma from the mantle rises to fill the gap created by the diverging plates.
2. Formation of New Crust: As the magma cools, it solidifies to form new oceanic crust.
3. Movement of Plates: The newly formed crust pushes older crust away from the ridge, causing the ocean floor to spread.

Historical Background

The concept of seafloor spreading was first proposed in the 1960s by geologists Harry Hess and Robert Dietz. They used data from sonar mapping of the ocean floor, which revealed the existence of mid-ocean ridges and deep ocean trenches, leading to the conclusion that the ocean floor is continuously being created and destroyed.

Evidence Supporting Seafloor Spreading

Numerous lines of evidence support the theory of seafloor spreading, which can be categorized into geological, paleontological, and geophysical evidence.

Geological Evidence

1. Mid-Ocean Ridges: The presence of mid-ocean ridges is one of the most direct pieces of evidence for seafloor spreading. These underwater mountain ranges are found at divergent boundaries where tectonic plates move apart.
2. Age of Oceanic Crust: The age of the oceanic crust increases with distance from the mid-ocean ridges, demonstrating that the crust is younger at the ridge and older as it moves away.
3. Magnetic Stripes: The ocean floor displays a pattern of magnetic stripes that are symmetrical about mid-ocean ridges. These stripes are a result of periodic reversals in Earth's magnetic field during the formation of new crust.

Paleontological Evidence

1. Fossil Distribution: Similar fossils found on different continents, which are now separated by vast oceans (e.g., Mesosaurus), suggest that these landmasses were once connected.
2. Rock Types and Ages: Similar rock formations and ages found on opposite sides of the Atlantic Ocean support the idea that these continents were once joined and have since drifted apart.

Geophysical Evidence

1. Seismic Activity: Earthquakes and volcanic activity are concentrated along mid-ocean ridges and subduction zones, indicating dynamic processes associated with plate movement.
2. Heat Flow: Increased heat flow near mid-ocean ridges indicates that magma is rising and creating new crust, further supporting the seafloor spreading theory.

Impact of Seafloor Spreading

The process of seafloor spreading has significant implications for Earth's geology and ecosystems.

Formation of Ocean Basins

As seafloor spreading occurs, new oceanic crust forms, leading to the widening of ocean basins. This process affects global sea levels and can influence climate patterns.

Plate Tectonics and Earth's Structure

Seafloor spreading is a fundamental mechanism of plate tectonics, influencing the movement of continents and the formation of geological features. This dynamic process contributes to:

- Mountain Building: The collision of tectonic plates can create mountain ranges, such as the Himalayas.
- Volcanic Activity: Subduction zones can lead to intense volcanic activity, giving rise to volcanic island arcs and mountain ranges.

Ecological Effects

The creation and destruction of oceanic crust also have ecological consequences. For example:

- Habitats: The formation of new oceanic crust can create diverse habitats for marine life, contributing to biodiversity.
- Nutrient Upwelling: Areas around mid-ocean ridges often experience nutrient upwelling, supporting rich ecosystems.

Conclusion

In summary, the answer key to seafloor spreading study guide encompasses a wealth of information that is essential for understanding the dynamic processes that shape our planet. By examining the evidence and implications of seafloor spreading, students can gain a deeper appreciation for the interconnectedness of geological processes and their impact on Earth's structure and life.

The ongoing study of seafloor spreading continues to reveal new insights into the history of our planet, providing a clearer picture of how the continents and ocean floors have evolved over millions of years. As technology advances, scientists are poised to uncover even more information, further enriching our understanding of plate tectonics and its significance in the grand tapestry of Earth's history.

Whether through classroom study or field research, the principles of seafloor spreading stand as a cornerstone of geology, illustrating the ever-changing face of our planet and the forces that drive its evolution. Understanding these concepts not only equips students with the knowledge necessary for academic success but also fosters a greater awareness of the Earth's processes that sustain life as we know it.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is seafloor spreading?

Seafloor spreading is the process by which new oceanic crust forms at mid-ocean ridges and older crust moves away from the ridge, contributing to plate tectonics.

What evidence supports the theory of seafloor spreading?

Evidence includes the age of oceanic rocks, magnetic striping on the ocean floor, and the distribution of fossils and geological features across continents.

How does seafloor spreading relate to plate tectonics?

Seafloor spreading is a key mechanism of plate tectonics, as it helps explain how tectonic plates move apart and create new oceanic crust.

What role do mid-ocean ridges play in seafloor spreading?

Mid-ocean ridges are underwater mountain ranges where seafloor spreading occurs, as magma rises to create new crust as tectonic plates diverge.

What are the geological features associated with seafloor spreading?

Geological features include mid-ocean ridges, rift valleys, and hydrothermal vents, which are formed as a result of the spreading process.

What techniques are used to study seafloor spreading?

Techniques include sonar mapping, sediment core sampling, and analyzing magnetic anomalies on the ocean floor.

How does seafloor spreading influence ocean currents?

Seafloor spreading can affect ocean currents by altering the shape and depth of ocean basins, which can influence water temperature and salinity patterns.

What impact does seafloor spreading have on marine biodiversity?

Seafloor spreading can create new habitats, such as hydrothermal vents, which can support unique ecosystems and increase marine biodiversity.

What are the implications of seafloor spreading for understanding Earth's history?

Seafloor spreading provides insights into the geological past, including the movement of continents, the formation of ocean basins, and the evolution of life on Earth.

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