

NAME:

DATE:

CLASS:

## Seafloor Spreading Worksheet 2

*Directions: Find the mistakes in the statements below. Change the necessary word or words so that each statement is correct.*

1. During the 1940s and 1950s, scientists began using radar on moving ships to map large areas of the ocean floor in detail.
2. The youngest rocks are found far from the mid-ocean ridges.
3. As the seafloor spreads apart, hot saltwater moves upward and flows from the cracks.
4. Earth's magnetic field has always run from the north pole to the south pole.
5. As the new seafloor moves away from the ridge and becomes hotter, it moves upward and forms still higher ridges.
6. Rocks on the seafloor are much older than many continental rocks.
7. The magnetic alignment in rocks on the ocean floor always runs from the north pole to the south pole.
8. The scientist Harry Hammond Hess invented echo-sounding device used for mapping the ocean floor.
9. The research ship Glomar Challenger was equipped with a drilling rig that records magnetic data.
10. When plates collide, the denser plate will ride over the less-dense plate.

## SECTION

1

## Enrichment

## Studying Seafloor Spreading on Land

You know from your textbook how seafloor spreading changes the ocean floor. You know that magma rises at the mid-ocean ridge and flows away from the ridge. In general, this activity is hidden beneath the ocean's water. But there is a place where seafloor spreading can be seen on land.

Figure 1

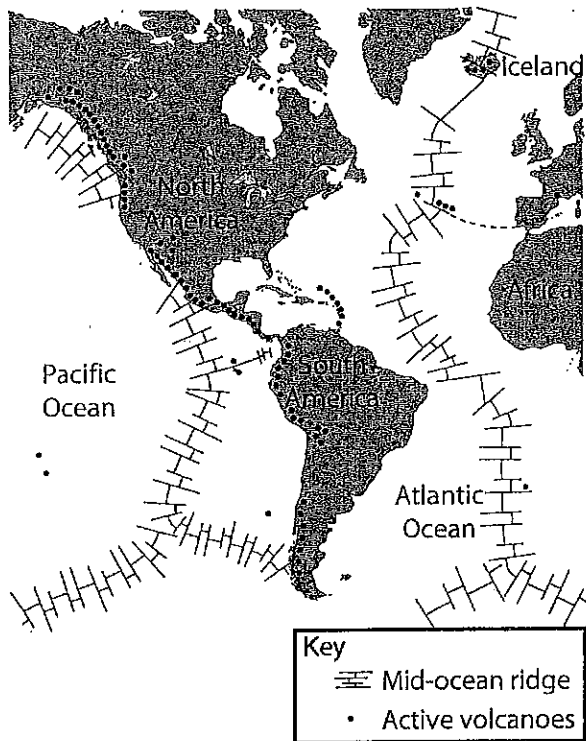
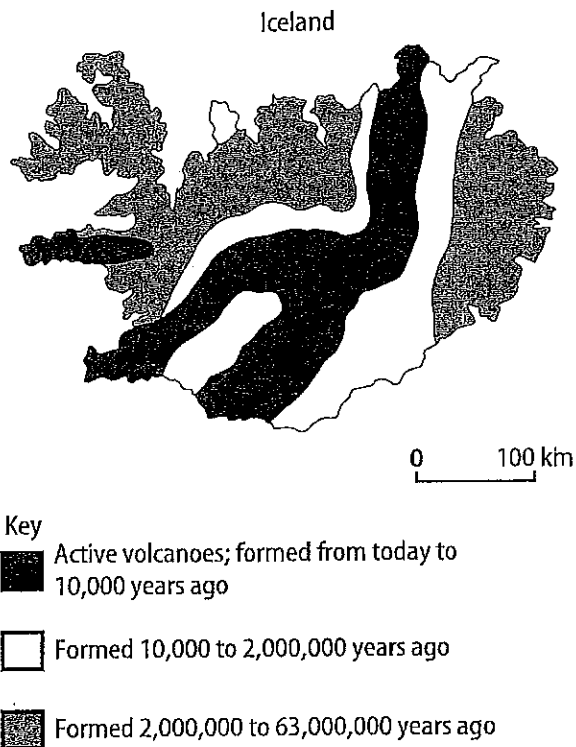


Figure 2



1. What is the name of the landmass through which the mid-ocean ridge in the Atlantic Ocean passes?

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2. How do the land structures of Iceland help confirm seafloor spreading?

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3. Why do you think geologists might find Iceland a useful place to conduct research on seafloor spreading?

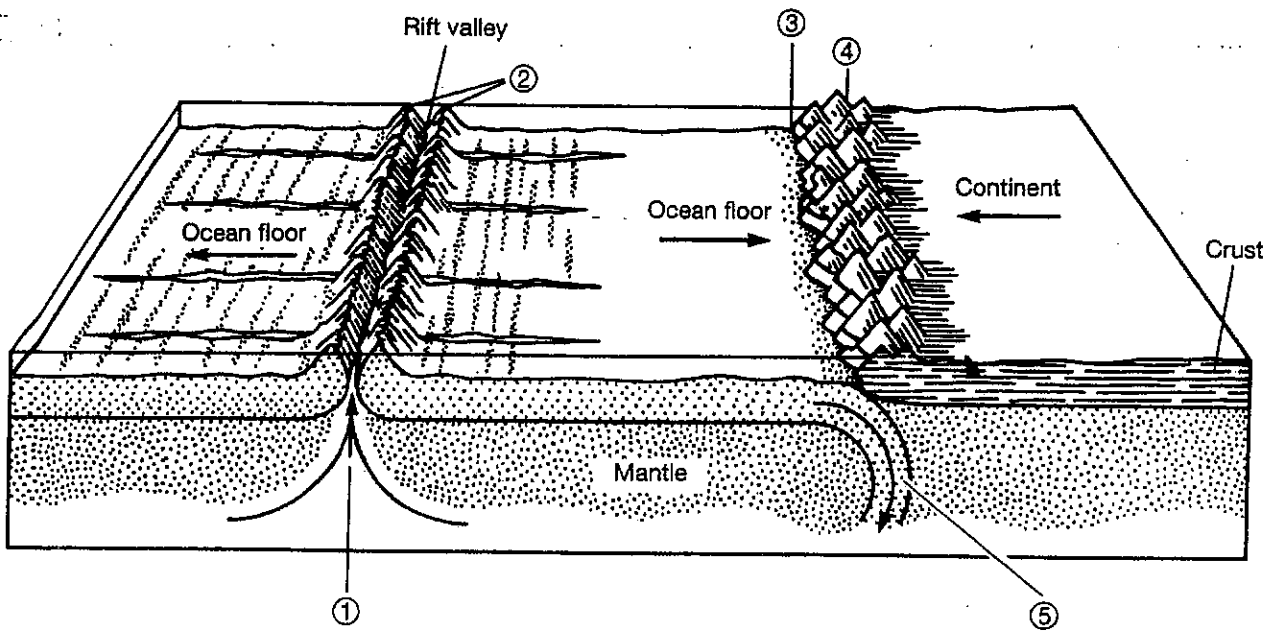
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## ■ Interpreting Diagrams: Understanding the Main ideas

Carefully observe the diagram below. Then answer the questions that follow.



1. What is happening at point 1 in the diagram? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What type of feature is located at point 2 in the diagram? What is happening to the ocean floor at this point? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

3. What feature is located at point 3 in the diagram? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

4. What feature is being formed at point 4? Why is this happening? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

5. What is happening at point 5 in the diagram? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Magma returns to part 1 and the process repeats this is called?