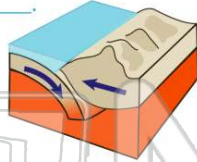




Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

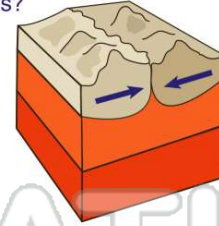
1 The theory of plate tectonics describes the movement of the plates of the lithosphere relative to each other. This movement creates forces that **push and pull** on the crust. **The amount of this force per unit area that is pushing and pulling on crustal rocks is called _____.**

- A force
- B stress
- C fracture
- D earthquakes



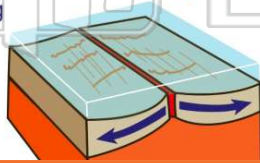
2 In this image, two tectonic plates are **colliding** with each other. What **type of stress** is being exerted on the rocks?

- A compression
- B tension
- C transform
- D relational



3 In this image two tectonic plates are **diverging** from each other. What **type of stress** is being exerted on the rocks?

- A compression
- B tension



4 Rock can withstand a tremendous amount of **stress** from **plate movement**. At times however, a **fault** occurs when _____.

- A too little stress causes plates to stop moving
- B too little stress causes the plates to turn to liquid
- C more stress than the rock



5



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7

- A up relative to the footwall
- B the footwall moved up relative to the hanging wall
- C both walls slid down in reverse directions
- D a wide gap where they walls have been pulled away from one another

- C thrust fault
- D slip fault



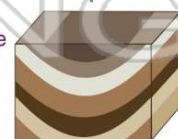
9 When tectonic stress pushes on sediments, they can break or **bend** into folds. When the legs of the fold point down and the rounded **center points up**, it is called an **anticline**. **Based on your knowledge of the law of superposition, where is the oldest sediment?**

- A the top layer of the anticline
- B the bottom layer of the anticline
- C the right limb of the anticline
- D the left limb of the anticline



10 When tectonic stress pushes on sediments they can break or **bend** into folds. When the legs of the fold point up and the rounded **center points down**, it is called a **syncline**. **Based on your knowledge of the law of superposition, where is the youngest sediment?**

- A the top layer of the syncline
- B the bottom layer of the syncline
- C the right limb of the syncline
- D the left limb of the syncline

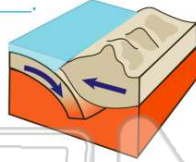




ANSWER KEY

The theory of plate tectonics describes the movement of the plates of the lithosphere relative to each other. This movement creates forces that **push and pull** on the crust. **The amount of this force per unit area that is pushing and pulling on crustal rocks is called _____.**

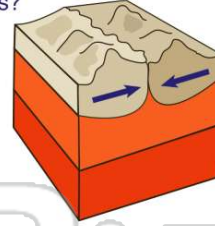
- A force
- B stress
- C fracture
- D earthquakes



(b)

In this image, two tectonic plates are **colliding** with each other. What **type of stress** is being exerted on the rocks?

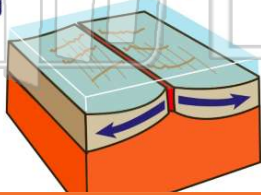
- A compression
- B tension
- C transform
- D relational



(a)

In this image two tectonic plates are **diverging** from each other. What **type of stress** is being exerted on the rocks?

- A compression
- B tension
- C transform
- D



(b)

Rock can withstand a tremendous amount of **stress** from **plate movement**. At times however, a **fault** occurs when _____.

- A too little stress causes plates to stop moving
- B too little stress causes the plates to turn to liquid
- C more stress than the rock can withstand causes it to break
- D more stress than the rock can withstand



(c)



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- B the footwall moved up relative to the hanging wall
- C both walls slid down in reverse directions
- D a wide gap where they walls have been pulled away from one another

D slip fault



When tectonic stress pushes on sediments, they can break or **bend** into folds. When the legs of the fold point down and the rounded **center points up**, it is called an **anticline**. **Based on your knowledge of the law of superposition, where is the oldest sediment?**

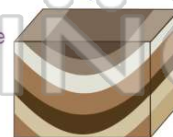
- A the top layer of the anticline
- B the bottom layer of the anticline
- C the right limb of the anticline
- D the left limb of the anticline



(b)

When tectonic stress pushes on sediments they can break or **bend** into folds. When the legs of the fold point up and the rounded **center points down**, it is called a **syncline**. **Based on your knowledge of the law of superposition, where is the youngest sediment?**

- A the top layer of the syncline
- B the bottom layer of the syncline
- C the right limb of the syncline
- D the left limb of the syncline



(a)