

M O D E R N E A R T H S C I E N C E

Section 5.1

How the Crust Is Deformed

Read each statement below. If the statement is true, write *T* in the space provided. If the statement is false, write *F* in the space provided.

- _____ 1. When a glacier retreats from an area, the part of the crust that was formerly ice-covered actually sinks deeper into the mantle.
- _____ 2. Stress in the crust can be caused by isostatic adjustments.
- _____ 3. Forces that cause deformation of the crust are usually the result of a change in the volume of the mantle.
- _____ 4. A very thick deposit of material on the ocean floor is called a hot spot.
- _____ 5. Compression causes crustal rocks to be squeezed together.
- _____ 6. Isostatic adjustments are constantly occurring in areas of the earth's crust with mountain ranges.

Choose the one best response. Write the letter of that choice in the space provided.

- _____ 7. Up-and-down motions of the crust are called:
- a. thrust faulting. b. strain movement.
c. isostatic adjustments. d. compressional stress.



- _____ 8. What type of force has acted on the rocks in this diagram?
- a. shearing b. tension
c. compression d. strain
- _____ 9. What is a change in the shape or volume of crustal rock called?
- a. stress b. isostasy c. folding d. strain
- _____ 10. As rivers flow into the ocean and deposit thick layers of sediment on the ocean floor, what will the crust under the sediment do?
- a. rise b. fracture c. sink d. erupt