Chapter 9 The History of Life on Earth &
Chapter 8 Studying Earth's Past
Life Science

Name:
Period:
Date:

p.272 **Continental Drift**

Sometimes, the _____ and _____ provide _____ of how the continent has _____.

Geologic Evidence of Continental Drift

Rocks in _____ show _____ and _____ that formed when _____ ground over their _____. So, at _____ time, _____ must have been covered by _____. Such a _____ layer of ___ could _____ form at ___ level in the _____ zone where India is _____. Southern _____ and _____ also have _____-scratched rocks of the same _____. This _____ suggests that at ___ time, the _____ were _____ and were _____ in a colder _____. Scientists now know that _____, South _____, and _____ were part of a _____ landmass that was located near the South _____ about _____ million years ago.

Fossil Evidence of Continental Drift

A _____ of a little _____ called _____ is shown in Figure 3. Mesosaurs ate _____ in _____ and _____ about _____ million years ago. Today, Mesosaurus _____ are found in South _____ and southwestern _____. These areas are separated by _____ miles of _____. Mesosaurs could _____ have _____ across this ocean. And there is ___ evidence of land _____ between these _____. Thus, _____ must have _____ at a time when the _____ continents were _____. This fossil _____ supports continental _____.

p.273 **History of Continental Drift**

By putting together ___ of the _____, scientist can draw _____ that show how Earth's _____ has _____ over _____. For example, all of earth's _____ made up a _____ called _____ (pan JEE uh) about ___ million years ago, At the same _____, Earth also had a single super_____. Pangaea _____ into several _____ plates beginning about ___ million years ago, As the plates _____ apart, those new continents _____, and new _____ formed _____ them. The _____ of Pangaea is shown in Figure 4.

These huge _____ moved _____ and _____ all _____ Earth. The _____ and _____ give scientists _____ of the plate _____. In addition, plate _____ changed Earth's _____ and affected _____, or how _____ of _____ have _____ over time.

Changes in Climate

AS continents _____, they changed the way _____ and _____ were placed on Earth's _____. If _____ moved toward the _____, they received _____ energy from the _____ and developed _____ climates. Continental _____ caused ocean _____ and _____ to flow _____. These _____ affected _____ flow. As a result, _____ and _____ patterns around the planet _____.

For example, _____ was ___ frozen 40 million years ago. But as the other _____ moved, Antarctica was left _____ by the cold _____ near the South _____. As cold water _____ moved around _____, the polar _____ formed. Antarctica _____ became the _____ land we see _____ .