

Name: _____

PLATE TECTONICS

The unit of Plate Tectonics contains a lot of information. The information can be put into a list of statements. A list of statements about plate boundaries have been prepared for you. Read each statement, and then classify each one by placing the statement into one of the plate boundaries. Once you have decided which plate boundary fits the description, cut out the description and create a graphic organizer.

Plate boundary	Definition	Statement Number
Transform		
Convergent		
Divergent		

Questions:

1. In one or more sentences, State the likely cause of the movement of the crustal plates.
2. Describe the difference between Oceanic crust and Continental Crust.
3. Describe the relationship of volcanoes and earthquake patterns to tectonic plates.

1. Two plates collide
2. As the distance from the center of Ridge increases, the age of the Rock increases
3. Folded mountains
4. Plates slide past one another
5. Causes the Atlantic Ocean to get bigger
6. Island Arcs
7. Faults
8. The older plates are forced beneath the younger plate.
9. New ocean floor is created
10. Deep Focus earthquakes
11. Japanese Islands
12. plate movement is away from the Ocean ridges and towards the Trenches.
13. Himalayan Mountains
14. San Andreas Fault
15. Subduction
16. Rift Zones
17. Trench
18. Mid-ocean Ridges
19. Andes Mountains
20. Earthquakes
21. Large areas of crustal rock
Become Metamorphosed
22. Cascade Mountains
23. Two plates bunch up together
Create great thickening of the crust.
24. Magma rises from below to
fill in the separation.

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| 25. Igneous materials found along the Ridges contain magnetic particles That shows reversal of magnetic Orientation | 36. Parallel to the direction of relative plate motion |
| 26. Pacific and Nazca Plate | 37. Crust is fractured or broken |
| 27. Basalt | 38. East Africa |
| 28. The earth's crust is being renewed | 39. Volcanoes |
| 29. The earth's crust is being destroyed | 40. Two plates grind against another |
| 30. The pattern of age and magnetic polarity At one side of the ridge is the mirror Image of that at the other | 41. Antarctic and Indian Australian plate |
| 31. Sea-Floor Spreading | 42. African and Arabian Plate |
| 32. Zones of Tension where plates are Pulled apart | 43. Tonga Trench |
| 33. Zones of shearing where nothing is Created or destroyed | 44. Scotia and Sandwich plate |
| 34. Magma cools and becomes part of the Moving plates | 45. Fiji Plate |
| 35. A subducting plate descends into the Asthenosphere, where it is heated And absorbed into the mantle. | 46. Displaced rock on opposite sides |