Name _____

Hard Boiled Eggs → Cracked

Theory Of Plate Tectonics (p. 280 – 289)

I. Plate Tectonics

1. Define the term plate tectonics. (J. Tuzo Wilson - 1965)

Plate Tectonics – Pieces on Earth's lithosphere are in slow, constant motion, driven by convection currents in the mantle.

2. Match the terms with correct definitions.

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1. C. - Plates
2. A. - Lithosphere ("Lith up") → like "lift up"
3. B. - Asthenosphere

A. Layer of the Earth composed of the crust & upper mantle
B. Plastic-like layer of the Earth below the upper mantle
C. The crust and upper mantle broken into sections.

3. Plates can carry continents or parts of the ocean floor, but not both.

Circle One : True **False** → (Sometimes both)

4. List the fifteen plates located on the Earth. (Not all answers are in the book.)

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1. African	6. Fiji	11. Pacific
2. Antarctic	7. Indo Australian	12. Philippine
3. Arabian	8. Juan de Fuca	13. ~~Sandwich~~ Caribbean
4. Cocos	9. Nazca	14. Scotia
5. Eurasian	10. N. American	15. S. American

II. Plate Boundaries

1. Match the plate boundary with the correct definition.

Junior High Dances

1. B. - Divergent Boundary
2. C. - Convergent Boundary
3. A. - Transform Boundary

A. Two plates slip past each other.
B. Two of Earth's plates slide apart.
C. Two plates come together.

2. List two examples of a divergent boundary on Earth.

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Mid-Atlantic Ridge Great Rift Valley

3. Define the term subduction zone.

Subduction Zone – area where colder, older, denser oceanic plate bends + sinks down into the mantle

4. When two plates collide, what determines which plate comes out on top?

The density of the plates (oceanic vs. continental)

Name _____

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5. List two examples of each type of convergent boundary on Earth.

1. Oceanic-Continental Convergence
   Peru-Chile Trench — Andes Mts. — Cascade Mts. (New York)
2. Oceanic-Oceanic Convergence
   Mariana Trench — Aleutian Islands
3. Continental-Continental Convergence
   Himalayan Mts. — Appalachian Mts.

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6. List an example of a transform boundary on Earth.

San Andreas Fault
- North Anatolian Fault (Turkey)
- Alpine Fault (New Zealand)

III. Features Caused By Plate Tectonics

St. Louis World Series 2011

1. Define the term fault.

Fault – break in Earth's crust where rocks have slipped past each other Ex. New Madrid Fault

2. Define the term rift valley.

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Rift Valley – deep valley that forms where two plates pull apart

3. Match the fault with the correct definition.

1. B. - Normal Fault
2. C. - Reverse Fault
3. A. - Strike-Slip Fault (p. 288)

A. Rocks on opposite fault sides move in opposite directions
B. Rock layers above the fault move down below the fault
C. Rock layers above the fault move up above the fault