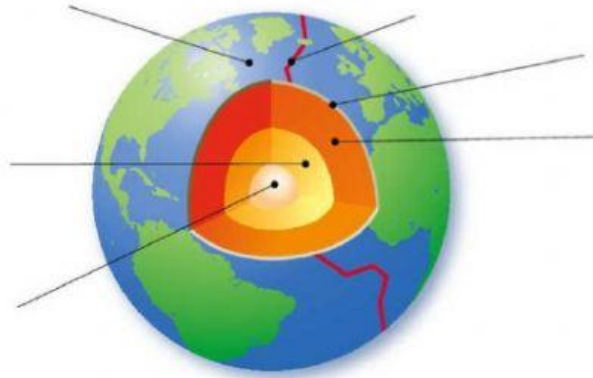


Name: _____

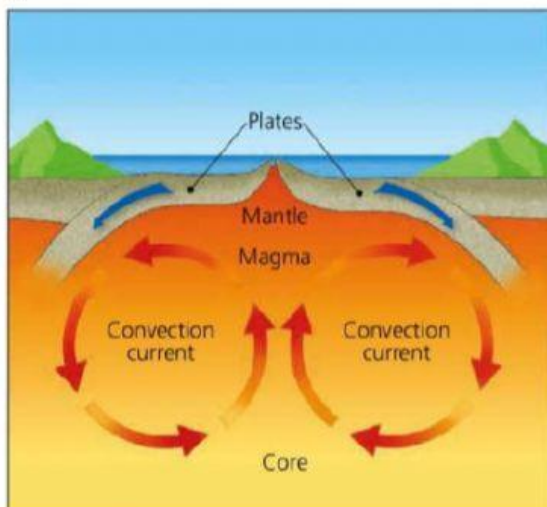
1. Place the correct labels on the diagram.

Crust	Mantle	Plate
Inner core	Outer core	Plate boundary



6

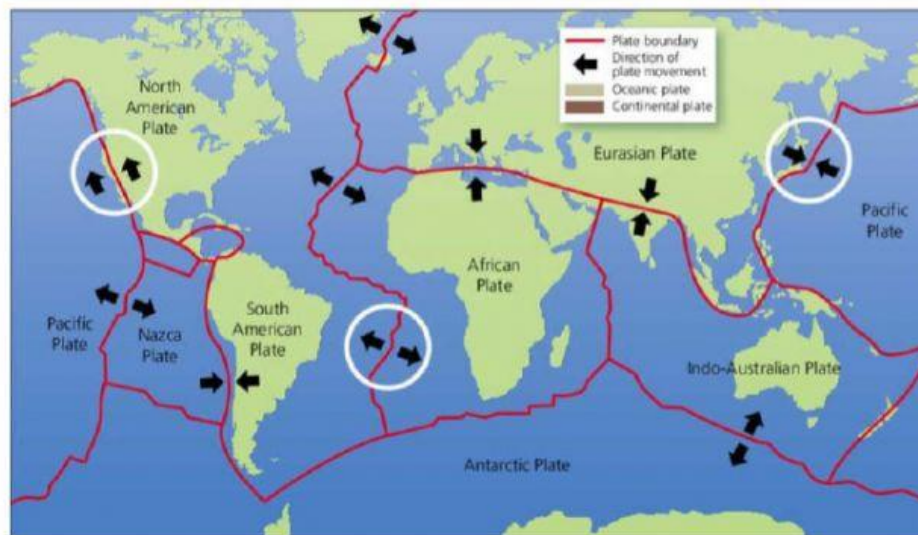
2.



- What do you call the circular motions: C_____ C_____.
- What part of the earth can you find these in? The M_____.
- What do they do to the plates?

(5)

3. Look at the map showing plate boundaries and complete the table that follows.



Name two separating plate boundaries

1.
2.

Name two colliding plate boundaries

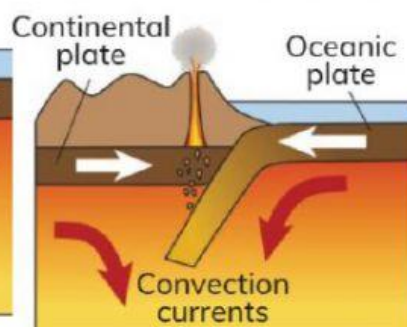
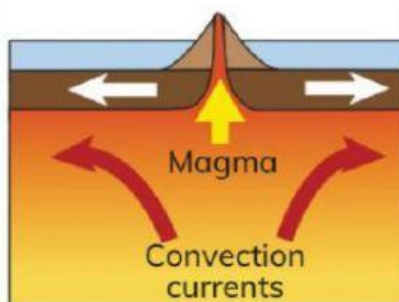
1.
2.

Name two sliding plate boundaries

1.
2.

6

4. Choose one type of plate boundary (convergent [separating], divergent [colliding], transform [pushing past]) (5)



(a). Explain what happens at this plate boundary

(What happens to the plates? Does this cause anything else to happen along the boundary/ in the surrounding areas? Can you name any plates that have this boundary?)

5. Fill in the blanks (10)

Pangaea • separated • earth scientists • plates • seafloor spreading
continental drift • Alfred Wegener • 65 million • convection currents • jigsaw

Plate tectonics is the idea that the Earth's crust is broken into _____, and that these plates are moved by _____ _____ in the mantle. On a map of the world, it looks like the continents could fit together like a _____ puzzle. A German scientist called _____ _____ studied this in 1912. He wrote that, 200 million years ago, the continents were all part of a 'supercontinent' called _____. The continents then drifted apart. By _____ _____ years ago, the continents had reached their present-day locations. He called this idea _____ _____.