

Plate Tectonics.

Source: Brain Pop <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RA2-Vc4PIOY>

Watch the video and choose the correct answer.



1. In the early twentieth century, a scientist called Alfred Wegener called the supercontinent _____.
2. Wegener's theory was called _____. At the beginning his ideas weren't taken seriously.
3. There was evidence to support Wegener's idea: _____ of similar animals and plants were found across the _____.
4. In the 1950's, scientists started studying the _____: a mountain range running 10,000 miles along the ocean floor.
5. Harry Hess proposed the theory of _____: new seafloor was forming at the ridge and spreading outward to make room for more. That is, the surface of the earth was moving.

6. The _____ is as hot as the surface of the sun.
7. The _____ is a rigid layer of solid rock. It's cracked into pieces called _____.
8. The _____ is the border between many plates.
9. The plates move as fast as your _____ grow.
10. _____ boundaries: the plates collide.
11. _____ boundaries: plates pull apart.
12. _____ boundaries: plates slide past each other.
13. _____ is molten rock from the mantle.
14. _____ zones: when a dense ocean plate converges with a lighter continental plate. The heavier plate gets pushed below, down into the mantle. Some of them melt, and the magma erupts further in land.
15. _____: an enormous chain of volcanoes.
16. Plate tectonics drive the _____: sedimentary rock at the Pacific floor is _____, transformed into _____ rock through pressure and heat, and then recycled as _____ rock through volcanic eruptions.
17. _____ appear when two continental plates converge. E.g. the Himalayas.