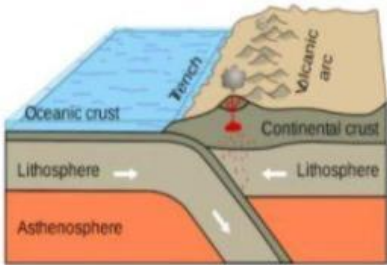
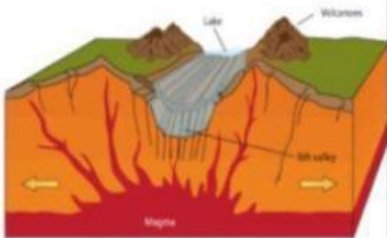
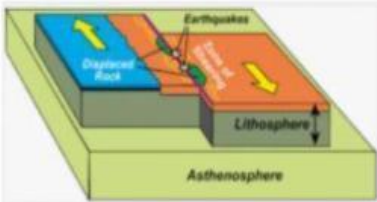


	Boundary Types		How the plates move	What can happen
1.		 This diagram illustrates a convergent boundary between an oceanic plate and a continental plate. The oceanic plate, labeled 'Oceanic crust', is shown moving towards the continental plate, labeled 'Continental crust'. As the oceanic plate subducts, it creates a 'Trench' on the ocean floor. On the continental side, the subducting plate causes the crust to melt, leading to a 'Volcanic arc'. The layers shown are the 'Lithosphere' and 'Asthenosphere'. Arrows indicate the direction of plate movement.		
2.		 This diagram shows a continental rift, where the Earth's crust is being pulled apart. The crust is thinning and breaking into blocks along normal faults. Below the surface, the 'Asthenosphere' bulges up, and 'Magma' rises towards the surface. Surface features include 'Lakes' in the newly formed depressions, 'Volcanoes' along the rift, and a 'Rift valley'. Arrows indicate the crust is being pulled apart.		
3.		 This diagram depicts a transform boundary, where two tectonic plates slide past each other horizontally. The plates are labeled 'Displaced Rock' and 'Lithosphere'. The 'Asthenosphere' is shown below. The sliding motion causes 'Earthquakes' along the fault line. Arrows show the plates moving in opposite horizontal directions.		