Name:_____ Grade:_____

Evidences of Plate tectonics

_____1. What type of plate boundary would cause mountains to form?

_____2. The Himalayas in Asia are an example of what type of plate boundary?

_____3. Transform boundaries are most likely to produce what phenomenon?

_____4. When an oceanic plate and a continental plate collide, which one will subduct?

_____5. What is the area where two tectonic plates meet?

_____6. A mid-ocean ridge occurs at a _____ plate boundary.

_____7. What is the name of the plate boundary that **slides past each other?**

_____8. Where do volcanoes and earthquakes occur?

_____9. Scientists think that the continents once formed a giant landmass that broke apart, and then slowly drifted apart. What is the name given to this hypothesis?

_____10. What is the name of the super continent that existed about 250 million years ago?

Word bank				
Convergent	**oceanic**	**Transform**	**continental drift**	**Along plate boundaries**
earthquakes	**divergent**	**continent-to-continent convergent**	**plate boundary**	**Pangaea**

Part 2 Match the hypothesis in column A to the evidence that supports it in column B

Column A		Column B
1. Most tectonic plates have both oceanic and continental crust. How are they different?		A. joined as one large land mass due to fossil evidences
2. Fossils of the Mesosaurus were found on the continents of South America and Africa within the same layers of rock. This provides evidence that the two continents were once		B. He could not explain how the land masses moved.
3. Most scientists did not believe Alfred Wegener's hypothesis about drifting land masses.		C remnants in rocks
4. S America and African are two land masses did Wegener think fit the best together like puzzle pieces		D. complementary coastline
5. mountain ranges; and the locations of ancient climatic zones		E. Continental is thicker and less dense than oceanic.

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LIVEWORKSHEETS