

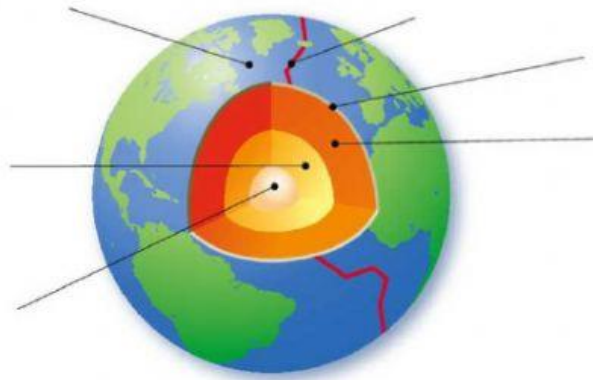
Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Place the correct labels on the diagram.

Crust  
Inner core

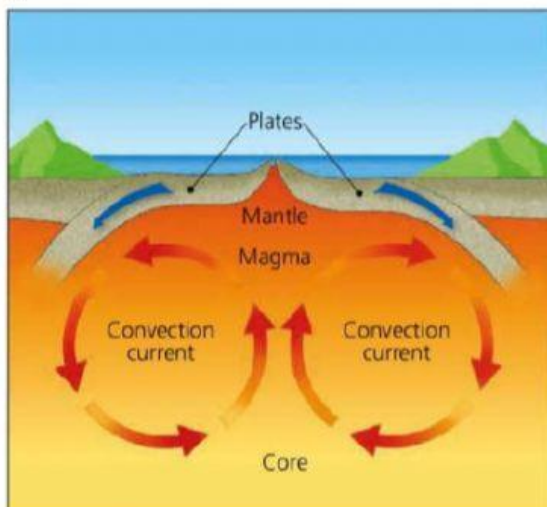
Mantle  
Outer core

Plate  
Plate boundary



6

2.

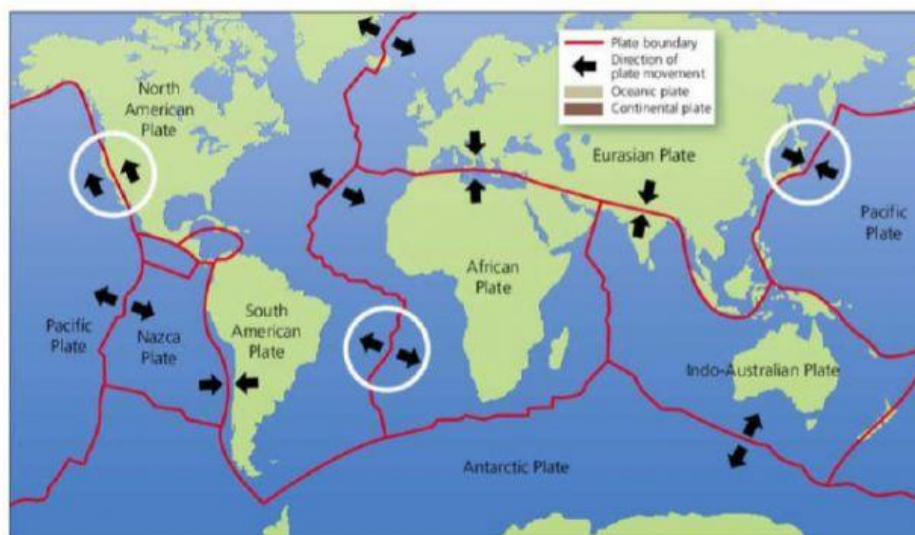


- What do you call the circular motions: C\_\_\_\_\_ C\_\_\_\_\_.
- What part of the earth can you find these in? The M\_\_\_\_\_.
- What do they do to the plates?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

(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

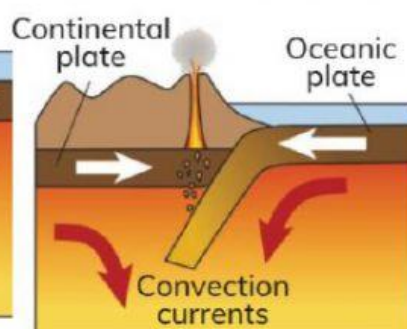
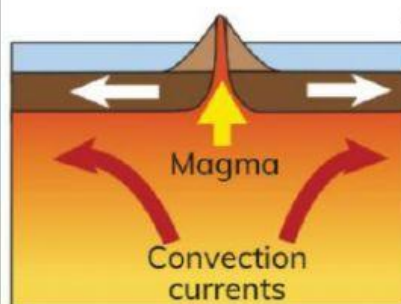
1.  
2.

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?)

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### 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  \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_.