

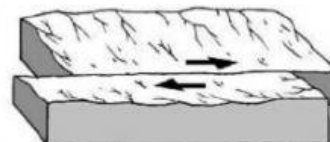
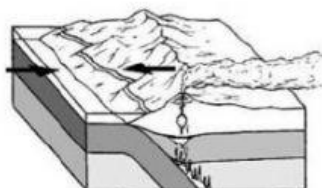
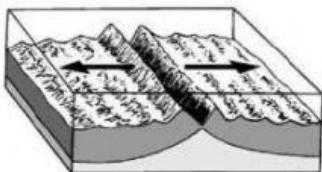
I. Fill in the blank to complete each statement.

Faults plate tectonics transform boundary divergent boundary

Rift valley convergent boundary plates

1. at a _____, plates come together.
2. Breaks in Earth's crust where rocks have slipped past each other are called _____
3. Plates moves apart along a _____
4. The geological theory that states that pieces of Earth's crust are in constant, slow motion is called _____
5. The lithosphere is broken into separate sections called _____
6. A _____ is a deep valley on land that forms along a divergent boundary.
7. At a _____, plates slip past each other.

II. Label each diagram by writing the type of plate boundary it shows.



8. _____ 9. _____ 10. _____

III. Underline the correct answer.

11. Which theory describes the motion of and force driving Earth's plate?

- A) first law motion
- B) third law motion
- C) continental drift
- D) plate tectonics

12. What is the motion of Earth's plates like?

- A) fast and in stages
- B) slow and in stages
- C) fast and constant
- D) slow and constant

13. The San Andres fault is an example of which kind of boundary?

- A) transform
- B) divergent
- C) oceanic
- D) convergent

14. Which feature forms at convergent boundaries?

- A) mountain like Himalayas
- B) trench
- C) rift valley
- D) mid-ocean ridge

IV. Select the correct meaning of each prefix given here.

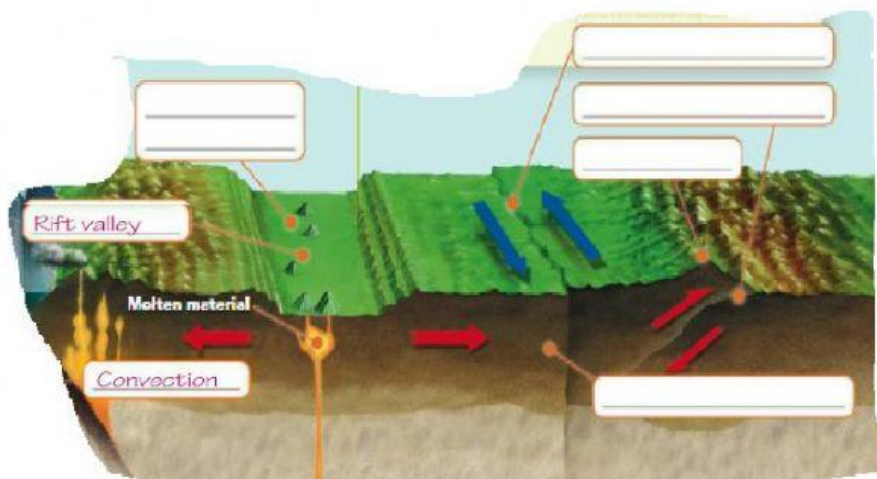
15. Di = (away / together / along)

16. Con = (away / together / along)

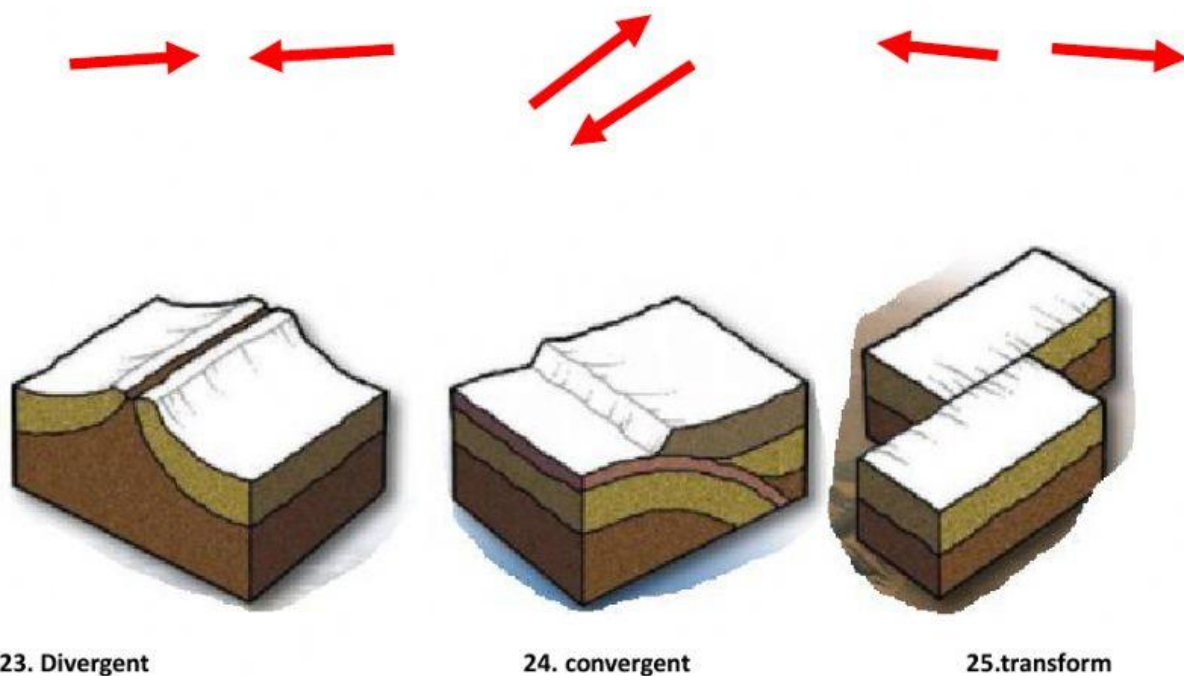
17. Trans = (away / together / along)

V. Fill in the blanks with the correct terms from the next list. 18 - 22

Mountains convergent boundary transform boundary divergent boundary
continental crust.



VI. Drag the correct arrows on the diagram to show how plate moves.



VII. Write the correct number in the parenthesis.

26. Broken into pieces separated by cracks.

27. Earth's plates are in slow, constant motion driven by convection currents in the mantle.

28. Plates moves apart

29. Breaks in Earth's crust where rocks have slipped past each other form along these boundaries.

30. The convergent boundaries form

() the Andes

() plates

() faults

() divergent boundary

() the theory of plate tectonics