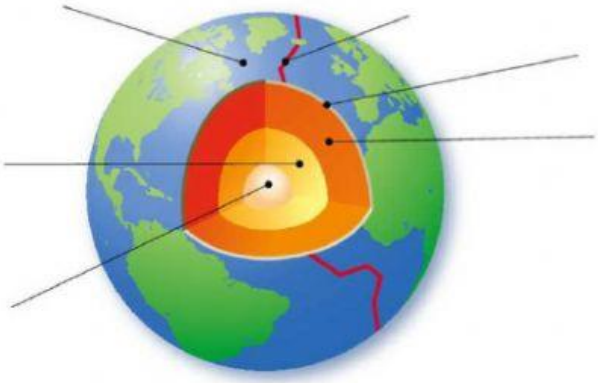
Name: _____

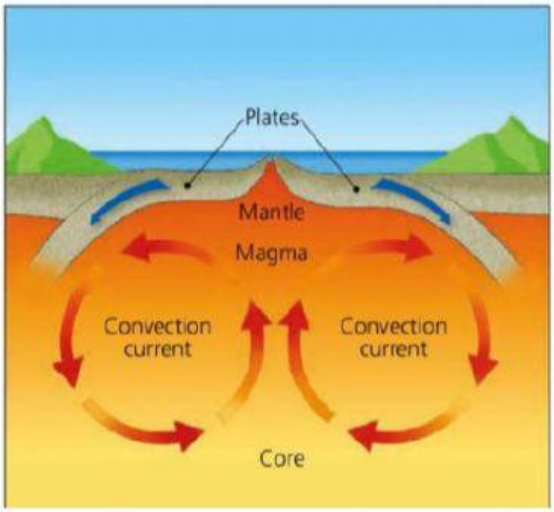
1. Place the correct labels on the diagram.

Crust	Mantle	Plate
Inner core	Outer core	Plate boundary



6

2.

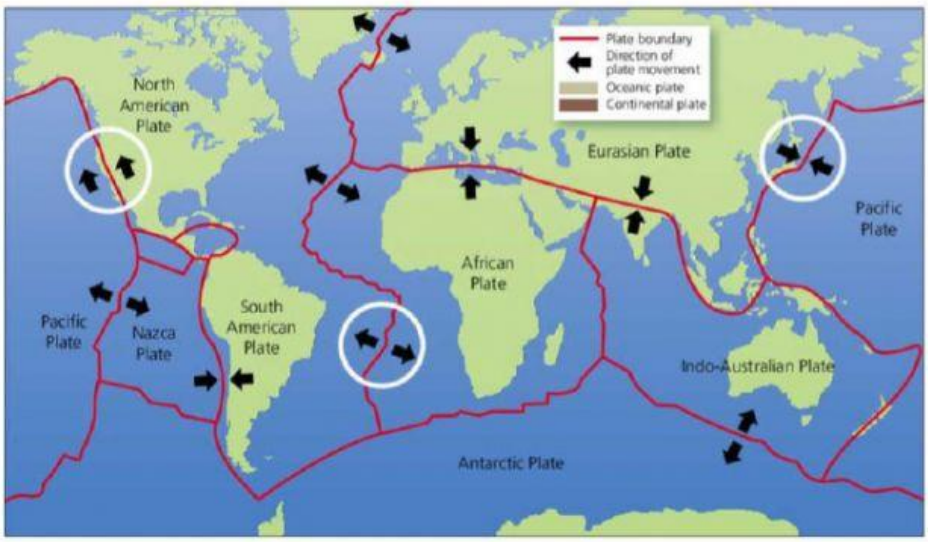


(5)

a. **What do you call the circular motions:** C_____ C_____.
b. **What part of the earth can you find these in?** The M_____.
c. **What do they do to the plates?**

_____
_____
_____

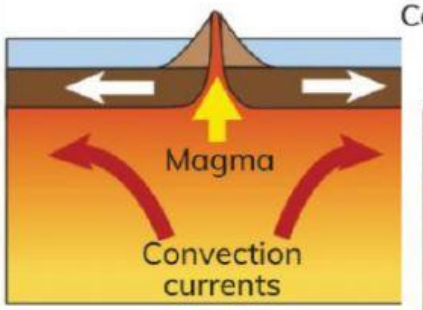
3. Look at the map showing plate boundaries and complete the table that follows.

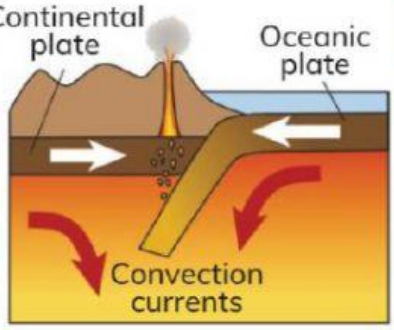


Name two separating plate boundaries	1. 2.
Name two colliding plate boundaries	1. 2.
Name two sliding plate boundaries	1. 2.

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?)

_____

_____

_____

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
.

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 P_____, and that these plates are moved by C_____ C_____ in the mantle. On a map of the world, it looks like the continents could fit together like a J_____ puzzle. A German scientist called A_____ W_____ studied this in 1912. He wrote that, 200 million years ago, the continents were all part of a 'supercontinent' called P_____. The continents then drifted apart. By _____ M_____ years ago, the continents had reached their present-day locations. He called this idea C_____ D_____.