

# Plate Tectonics

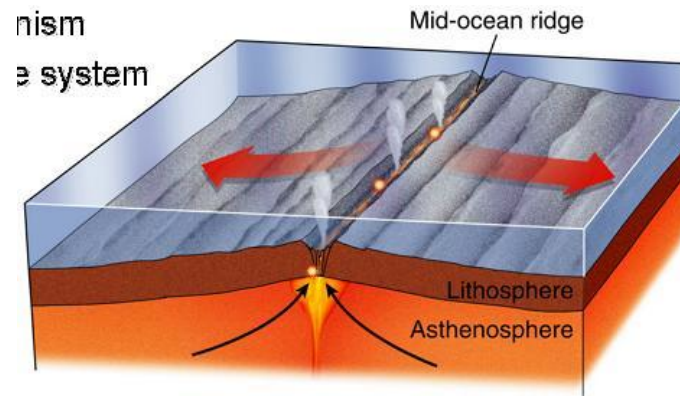
The theory of plate tectonics states that the \_\_\_\_\_ is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ large plates and about 20 smaller ones. These plates “float” on the more dense, fluid \_\_\_\_\_.

## Plate Boundaries

**Divergent Boundaries** are where two plates move \_\_\_\_\_ from each other, creating shallow valleys or \_\_\_\_\_

### Oceanic-Oceanic divergence

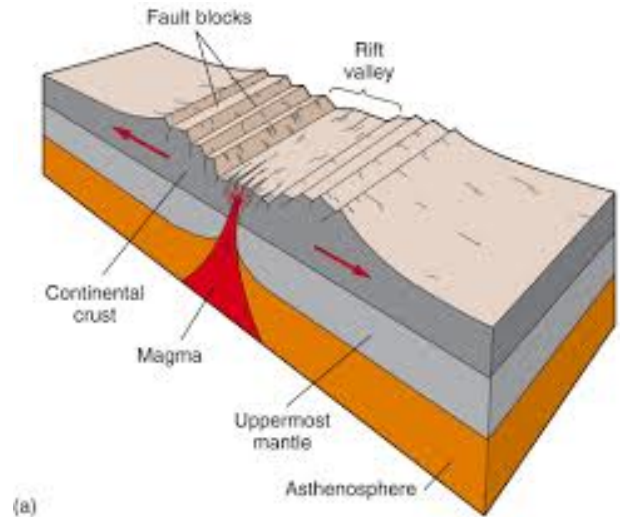
- a \_\_\_\_\_ forms
- \_\_\_\_\_ occurs, where new crust is added from upwelling magma from the mantle



(a) Divergent boundary  
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### Continental-Continental divergence

- a \_\_\_\_\_ forms

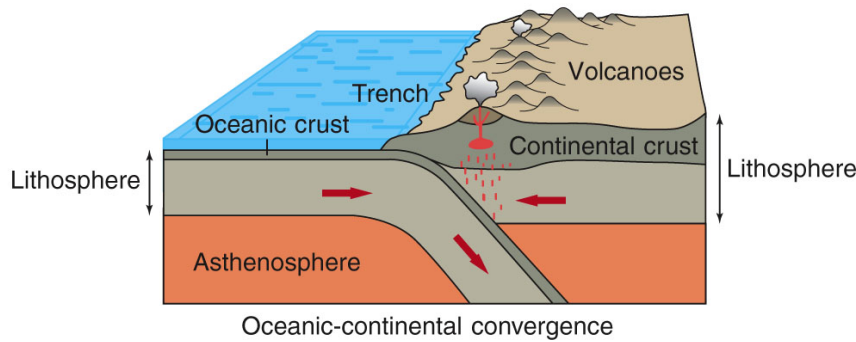


(a)

**Convergent Boundaries** are where plates move \_\_\_\_\_ each other.

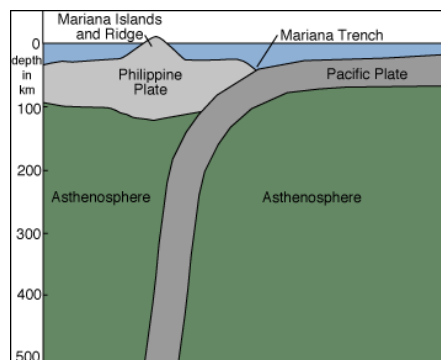
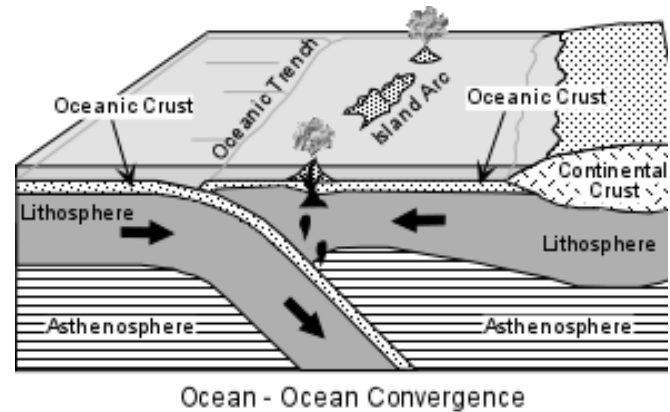
**Oceanic – Continental Convergence**

- the \_\_\_\_\_ oceanic crust descends beneath the \_\_\_\_\_ continental crust
- Coastal \_\_\_\_\_ develop due to compressive forces
- Magma material rises from descending slab and builds \_\_\_\_\_ in the rising mountains



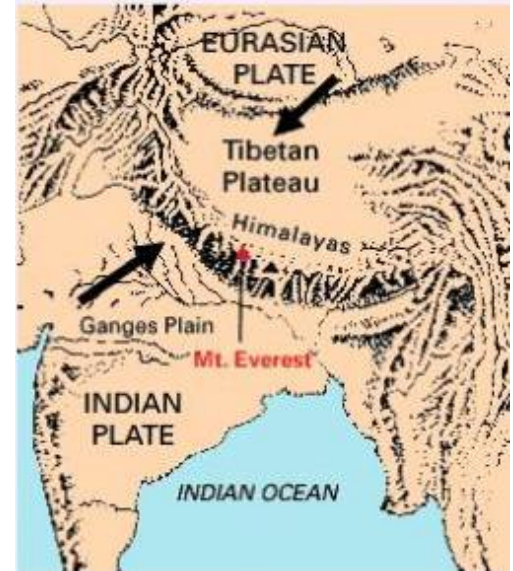
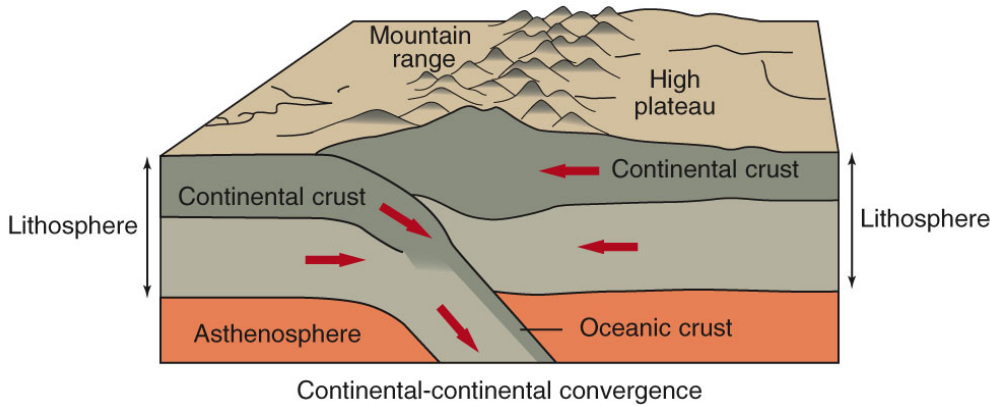
**Oceanic –Oceanic Convergence**

- the \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ crust normally descends beneath the younger crust
- \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when the descending plate pulls the rest of the plate with it as it descends into the mantle
- forms volcanic \_\_\_\_\_ and deep ocean \_\_\_\_\_
- Eg. Mariana Trench



## Continental-Continental Convergence

- The \_\_\_\_\_ plate subducts under the other one.
- compressional forces cause the continent margins to \_\_\_\_\_ forming an extensive \_\_\_\_\_ belt.



At transform boundaries plates move past each other in opposite directions. These are often known as \_\_\_\_\_ faults. \_\_\_\_\_ often result as the plates slip past each other.

