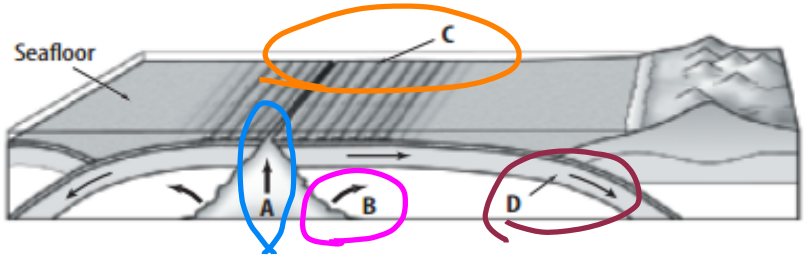
Name: Answer Key Date: _____ Period: _____

Plate Boundary Worksheet

Directions: *Study the following diagram of the seafloor. Then match the letters to the statements below.*



B 1. Molten rock flows onto the seafloor and hardens as it cools.

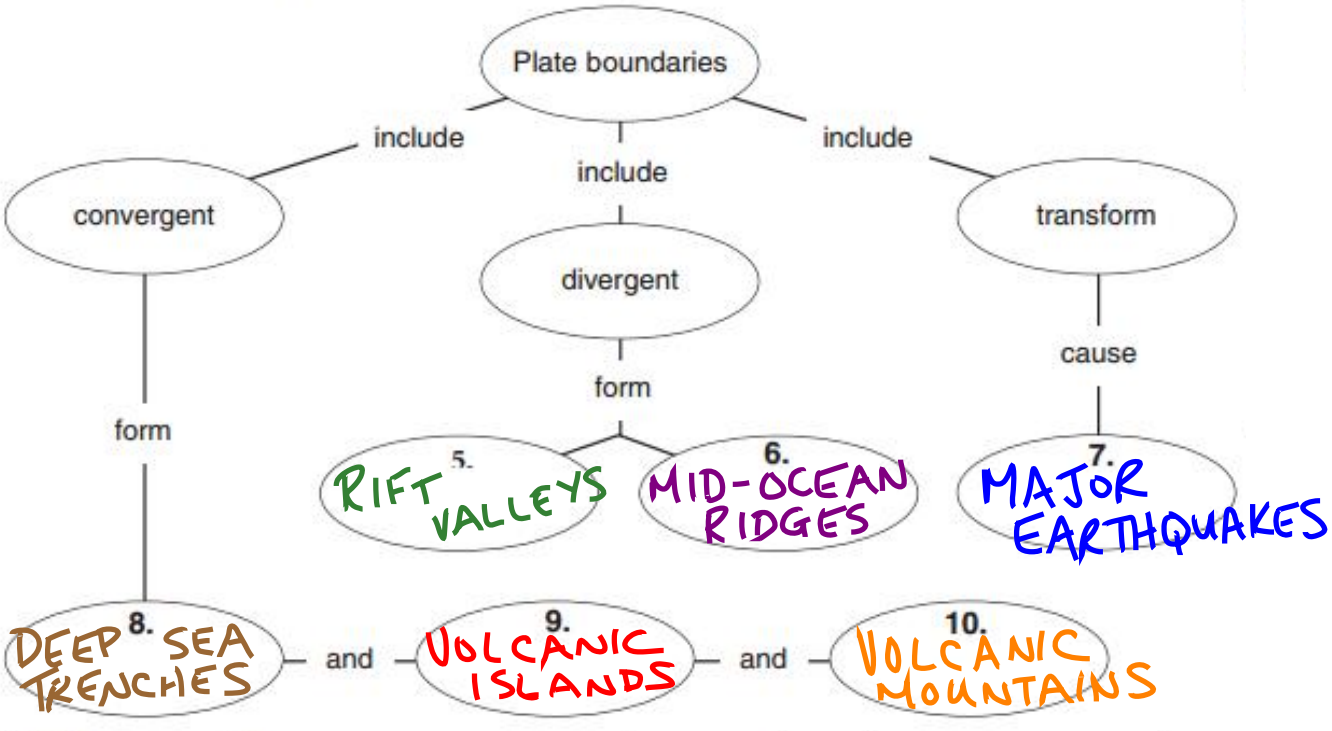
A 2. Hot, molten rock is forced upward toward the seafloor at a mid-ocean ridge

D 3. New seafloor moves away from the ridge, cools, becomes denser and sinks.

C 4. Molten rock pushes sideways in both directions as it rises, moving the mantle with it.

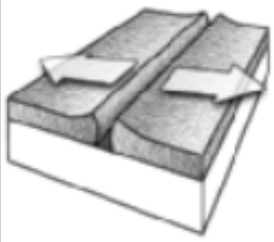
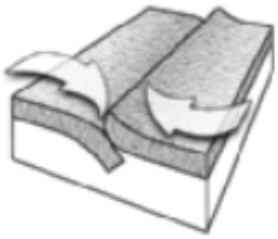
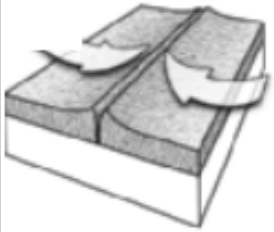
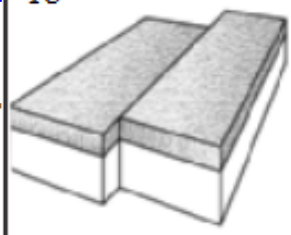
Directions: *Complete the concept map using the terms in the list below.*

~~mid-ocean ridges~~ ~~rift valleys~~ ~~volcanic islands~~ ~~deep-sea trenches~~ ~~major earthquakes~~ ~~volcanic mountains~~



Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Directions: *Four diagrams are shown in the table below. Label and describe each diagram in the space provided in order to complete the table.*

Diagram	Type of boundary and motion at boundary	Diagram	Type of boundary and motion at boundary
10 	DIVERGENT Plates Separate	12 	CONVERGENT Oceans/ Continents COLLIDE & SUBDUCT
11 	CONVERGENT 2 continents collide	13 	TRANSFORM Slide Past FAULTS form

14. Which of the above boundaries can produce volcanoes?

#12 SUBDUCTION = Volcanos
CONVERGENT BOUNDARY

15. At which of the above boundaries is sea floor created?

#10 DIVERGENT BOUNDARIES
upwelling of magma from the mantle creates new ocean floor

16. At which of the above boundaries is sea floor destroyed?

CONVERGENT BOUNDARY
SUBDUCTION

17. What are the three sub-types of convergent plate boundaries?

Oceanic – Continental
Oceanic plate pushes under continental plate and creates mountain range

Oceanic - Oceanic

One oceanic plate pushes under the other, forming a deep trench. Volcanoes can form.

Continental - Continental

Continental plates converge, buckle, and later compress to create tall mountain ranges.