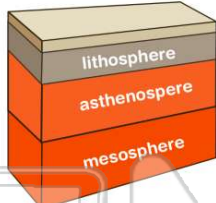




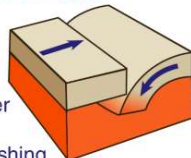
Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 **Tectonic plates** are pieces of the earth's surface that make up the **lithosphere**.
This layer is _____.



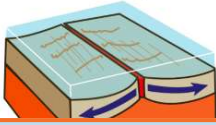
A a combination of the crust and the mantle
B a combination of the crust and solid core
C made of only the liquid core
D made of only the continental crust

2 **Subduction** occurs when one plate moves under another. As one plate slides under the other, **what will eventually happen to the lower plate** as it moves further down?




A cool, solidify, and eventually stop moving
B get hotter as it gets deeper and will eventually melt
C start to move up again pushing the other plate higher
D break up into millions of small pieces

3 The line where **two tectonic plates touch** is called a **tectonic boundary**. Deep in the Atlantic Ocean basin, tectonic plates are **moving away** from each other, allowing magma from the mantle to pour out onto the ocean floor.
This is called a _____.



A convergent boundary
B transform boundary
C divergent boundary
D mid-ocean ridge

4 The San Andreas Fault in California is a famous example of the boundary where two tectonic plates **slide and grind** past one another.
This fault is called a _____.



A convergent boundary
B transform boundary
C divergent boundary
D mid-ocean ridge

5



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7 In the Atlantic Ocean basin, tectonic plates are **moving away** from each other, allowing magma from the mantle to pour out onto the ocean floor.
True or false?



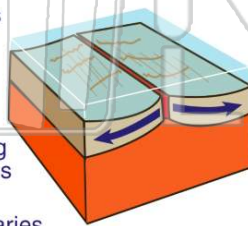
A true B false

8 **cool material rises, heats up, becomes less dense, and sinks down.**
True or false?




A true B false

9 New **oceanic crust** is formed by _____.



A earthquakes at transform faults
B sea-floor spreading at mid-ocean ridges
C volcanoes at convergent boundaries
D magnetic reversals on the ocean floor

10 According to the theory of **continental drift**, all of the **continents were together as a single large landmass** called _____.



A Laurasia
B Gondwana
C Panthalassa
D Pangaea



ANSWER KEY

Tectonic plates are pieces of the earth's surface that make up the **lithosphere**.

This layer is _____.

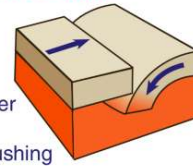
- A** a combination of the crust and the mantle
- B** a combination of the crust and solid core
- C** made of only the liquid core
- D** made of only the continental crust



(a)

Subduction occurs when one plate moves under another. As one plate slides under the other, **what will eventually happen to the lower plate** as it moves further down?

- A** cool, solidify, and eventually stop moving
- B** get hotter as it gets deeper and will eventually melt
- C** start to move up again pushing the other plate higher
- D** break up into millions of small pieces

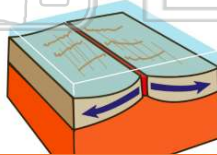


(b)

The line where **two tectonic plates touch** is called a **tectonic boundary**. Deep in the Atlantic Ocean basin, tectonic plates are **moving away** from each other, allowing magma from the mantle to pour out onto the ocean floor.

This is called a _____.

- A** convergent boundary
- B** transform boundary
- C** divergent boundary
- D** convergent boundary

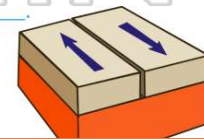


(c)

The San Andreas Fault in California is a famous example of the boundary where two tectonic plates **slide and grind** past one another.

This fault is called a _____.

- A** convergent boundary
- B** transform boundary
- C** divergent boundary



(b)



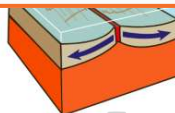
PREVIEW

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ridge and **youngest** near the continents.

True or false?

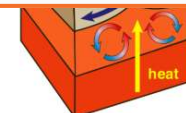
- A** true
- B** false



up, becomes **less dense**, and **sinks down**.

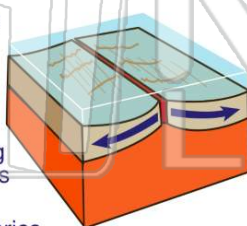
True or false?

- A** true
- B** false



New **oceanic crust** is formed by _____.

- A** earthquakes at transform faults
- B** sea-floor spreading at mid-ocean ridges
- C** volcanoes at convergent boundaries
- D** magnetic reversals on the ocean floor



(b)

According to the theory of **continental drift**, all of the **continents were together** as a single large **landmass** called _____.

- A** Laurasia
- B** Gondwana
- C** Panthalassa
- D** Pangaea



(d)