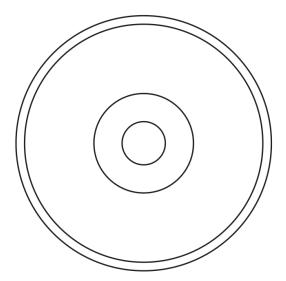
Plate Tectonics

- 1. Layers of the Earth:
 - Label the layers
 - Describe the type(s) of material in each layer
 - Describe the rigidity (or fluidity) of each layer
 - Describe the density of each layer



2. Reasons why the inside of the Earth is hot:

3. Why is the surface of the Earth cooler?

4.	Use arrows to demonstrate the plate motions at the three types of plate boundaries.
5.	Create a diagram showing how and where convergent and divergent plate boundaries form. Draw three plates Label one plate boundary "convergent" and one "divergent." Draw the currents in the mantle Use "hotter" and "colder" labels to help explain why there are currents in the mantle.
6.	The currents in the Earth's mantle are called currents.
7.	Briefly explain what causes these currents.
8.	What are the three ways that energy can be transferred? Give an example of each.

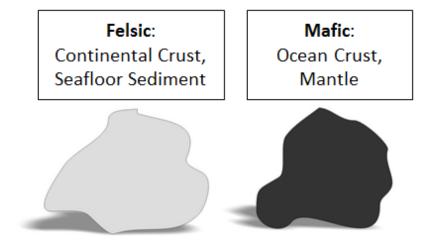
Two General Categories of Rocks: Mafic and Felsic

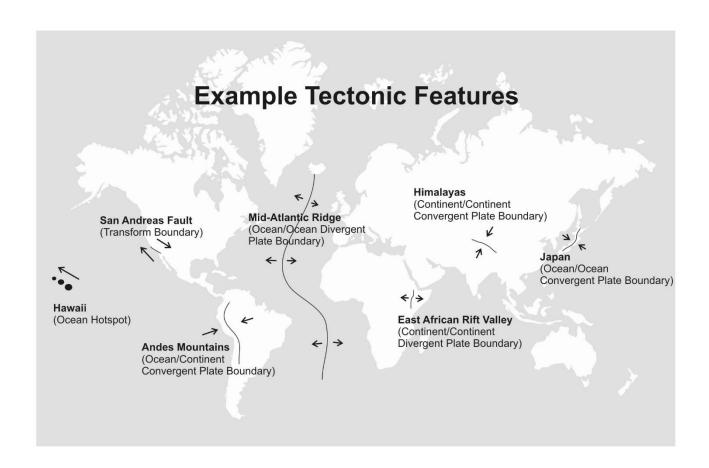
Characteristics of Mafic Rock:

- Dark in color
- More Dense
- Low Viscosity (runny) when turned to magma
 - o Does not build up high pressure, so it roduces gentler eruptions
 - Does not pile up, so volcanoes are lower and rounder
- An example of this type of rock is <u>basalt</u>
- Found mostly in the mantle and in ocean crust (because it is dense, and it sinks)
- It is called "mafic" because it contains the elements Magnesium (symbol Ma) and Iron (symbol Fe).

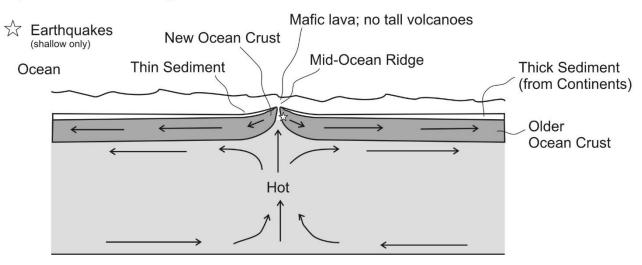
Characteristics of Felsic Rock:

- Light in color
- Less dense
- High Viscosity (gooey) when turned to magma
 - o Builds up pressure and makes volcanoes more explosive
 - o Piles up, so it makes volcanoes steeper
- An example of this type of rock is granite
- Found mostly in continental crust and in seafloor sediment.
- It is called "felsic" because it contains the minerals Feldspar and Silica.

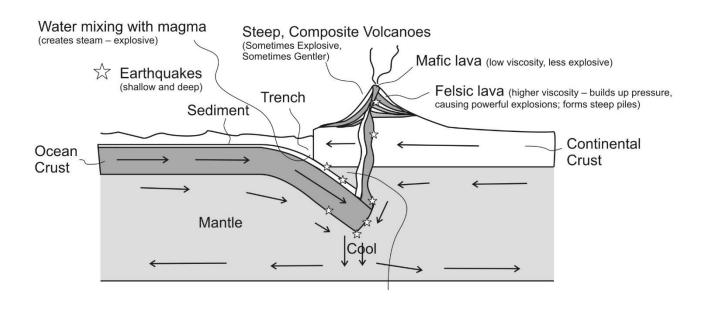




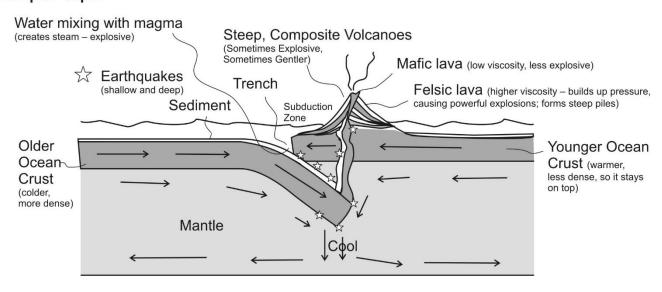
Ocean/Ocean Divergent Example: Mid-Atlantic Ridge



Ocean/Continent Convergent Example: Andes Mountains, South America

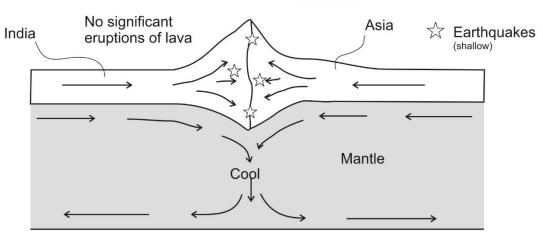


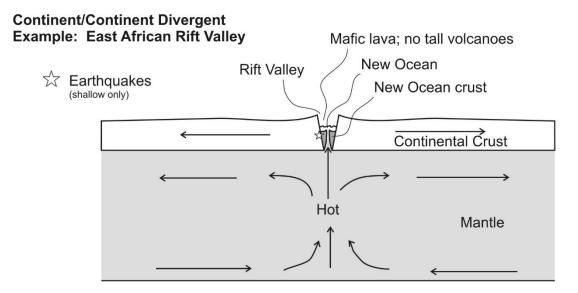
Ocean/Ocean Convergent Example: Japan



Continent/Continent Convergent Example: Himalayan Mountains – Mt. Everest (India colliding with Asia)

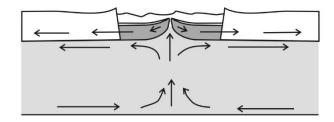
Tall, non-volcanic mountains

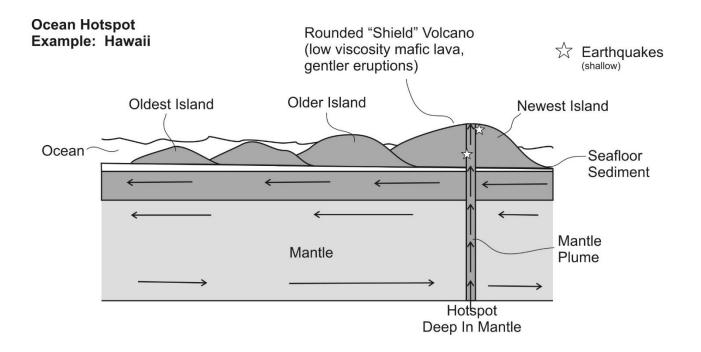




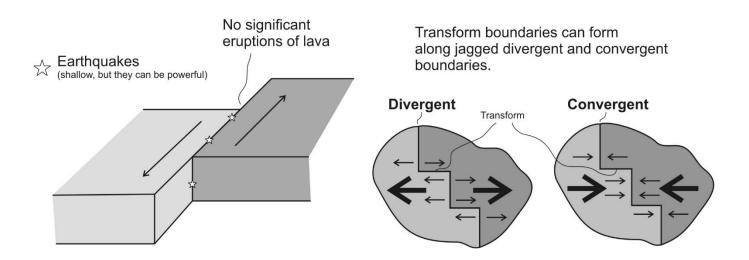
As the continents split apart and more ocean forms, a continent/continent divergent boundary turns into an ocean/ocean divergent boundary.







Transform Plate Boundary Example: San Andreas Fault, California



Drawing Tectonic Features (Plate Boundaries and Hotspots) Feature Name: Example: Check all that apply: 1. There are steep, *composite cone* volcanoes. 7. This is a subduction zone. There is an ocean trench nere. Relatively violent eruptions of lava can occur. 8. The mantle below this area is relatively cool. 9. New ocean crust is being created here. 4. Relatively gentle eruptions of lava can occur. 10. The mantle below this area is relatively hot. 5. Shallow earthquakes (in the crust) can happen here. 11. There are tall mountains here, but there are no volcanoes. 6. Deep earthquakes (in mantle) can happen here. 12. There are rounded, *shield* volcanoes. Feature Name: Example: Check all that apply: 1. There are steep, *composite cone* volcanoes. 7. This is a subduction zone. The mantle below this area is relatively cool. New ocean crust is being created here. 2. There is an ocean trench here. 3. Relatively violent eruptions of lava can occur. Relatively gentle eruptions of lava can occur. 10. The mantle below this area is relatively hot. Shallow earthquakes (in the crust) can happen here. 11. There are tall mountains here, but there are no volcanoes. 6. Deep earthquakes (in mantle) can happen here. 12. There are rounded, *shield* volcanoes.

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