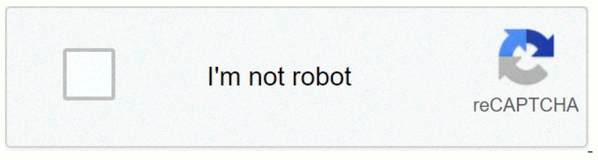

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The theory of plate tectonics worksheet answers lesson 3

1 The theory of plate tectonics Chapter 14 Lesson 3 p510-519 2 tectonics of tectonics (511) – The Earth's surface is made of solid slabs of rock, or plates that move relative to each other Lithosphere (512) – the coldest and hardest outer rock layer Divisive plate (513) – shapes in which two plates are divided by the plate boundary (513) – Shapes in which two plates slide side by side A convergent layer boundary (513) – forms are formed , in which two plates collide with subduction (513) – A process in which a denser plate sinks under a more shaggy plate Convection (516) – the circulation of the material, caused by the differences in temperature Ridge Push (517) – the forces that cause the rising mantle material in the middle ocean ridges, which creates the potential for plates to move away from ridges S Pulllab (517) – As burial mass, 3 Flat tectonic theory the Earth's crust is created and destroys the theory of the plate. tectonics states that the Earth's surface is made up of solid plates of or plates that move in relation to each other moving on top of each other, each plate moves along the Earth's hot and semi-plastic mantle – The term tectonic describes the forces that shape the surface of the earth and the resulting rock structures – Plates of tectonics are used to explain earthquakes and volcanic eruptions 4 Tectonic plates 5 Pacific plate is the largest plate Juan De Fuca is one of the smallest That move across the oceans mark the positions of medium ocean ridges The most distant layers of the Earth are cold and solid compared to the layers in the earth's interior. It's called the lithosphere. – It consists of the crust and the hard, top mantle – It is thin under the ocean ridges and thick under the continents – the tectonic plates are only large pieces of the lithosphere Just below the lithosphere called the asthesphere. – This layer is so hot that it behaves like a plastic material – This allows the lithosphere to move 6 7 Weeping Boundaries Convergent 8 Different plate limits Mid-ocean ridges are located along different boundaries of the plates. A different plaque boundary is formed, where two plates divide When the seabed spreads on the wasb among the ocean, erupts, cools and forms a new ocean crust. Different border signs can also exist in the middle of the continent - They move away continents and form reef valleys – East Africa is an example. 9 Transform the boundaries of plate A transform a plate when two plates slide one after the other. – San Andrews Fault in California is a well-known example. – When the plates move one after the other, they can get stuck and stop moving, – Stress accumulates where the plates are stuck. – In the end, the stress is too great and the rocks break – As a result of the rapid release of energy is an earthquake. San Andreas Error 11 11 Plant boundaries Converging plate boundaries are formed, where two plates collide The denser plate sinks under a more lush plate in a process called subduction - The area where a denser plate descends into the Earth is called the subduction zone. 12 When an ocean plate and continental plate collide denser ocean slabs beneath the edge of the continent This creates a deep ocean trench A line of volcanoes formed over a seductive plate on the edge of the continent This process can also occur with two ocean plates. – Usually the older, denser plate will plunge under the younger plate. – This creates a deep ocean trench and a line of volcanoes called island arc 13 When two continental plates collide, none of the plates shrink. Instead rock is lifted and create mountains as the Himalayas 14 Evidence of tectonics tectonic continents move or converge at speeds of several centimeters per year today scientists use a network of satellites. called the Global Positioning System (GPS) for measuring plate movement The tectonics plate theory explains why earthquakes and volcanoes occur in certain places 15 All kinds of plate boundaries can lead to earthquakes due to the rapid release of energy Divergent and converging plates lead to volcanoes mountains, when two continental plates shrink 16 Plate Motion Convection Currents – Convection of material caused by differences in temperature and density For example, the upper floor of most houses often warmer than the lower floor It is because warm air rises, while denser, colder air sinks. 17 The activity of a tectonic plate is associated with convection in the mantle. Radio-active elements heat the earth's interior. When materials such as hard rock are heated, they expand and become less dense Hot mantle material rises upwards and comes into contact with the Earth's crust Thermal energy is transferred to the surface as the mantle cools, it becomes denser and then sinks, forming convector current These currents in the asthenosphere act as a conveyor moving the lithosphere 18 FORCES CAUSING PLATE MOTION Scientists are still unsure for which force has the greatest impact 19 Causing Forces 19 Causing Forces Movement Basal Drag – That's when convection current in the asthenosphere move or drag the lithosphere a lot, as how walking sidewalks at the airport move people. 20 Ridge Push landed that among the ocean ridges have a higher height than the surrounding seaboard. Because they are higher, gravity pulls the surrounding rock down and away from the ridge of the hill on the edge of the ocean creates the potential for the plates to move away from the ridge with a force called ridge push. – This distances the lithosphere from the middle ocean ridge. 21 Plate Pulls when the plates are collected, the denser plate will sink into the mantella along the subduction This is called a plate. It's usually old and cold, which makes it denser. Like a slab sink, it pulls on the rest of the plate with a force called plate pulling. 22 The theory of progress tectonics has become the unifying theory of geology It explains the relationship between continental drift and the formation and destruction of the crust along the boundaries of the plates. It also helps explain the emergence of earthquakes, volcanoes and mountains 23 Unanswered Questions A few questions go unanswered: – Why is Earth the only planet in the solar system that has tectonic activity? – Why do some earthquakes and volcanoes occur far from the boundaries of the plates? Part of the answer is related to the thickness of the plate. The other part is that scientists are still learning how active the mantle is. – What forces dominate the movement of plates? 1 The theory of plate tectonics Chapter 14 Lesson 3 p510-519 2 tectonics of tectonics (511) – The Earth's surface is made of solid slabs of rock, or plates that move relative to each other Lithosphere (512) – the coldest and hardest outer rock layer Divisive plate (513) – shapes in which two plates are divided by the plate boundary (513) – Shapes in which two plates slide side by side A convergent layer boundary (513) – forms are formed , in which two plates collide with subduction (513) – A process in which a denser plate sinks under a more shaggy plate Convection (516) – the circulation of the material, caused by the differences in temperature Ridge Push (517) – the forces that cause the rising mantle material in the middle ocean ridges, which creates the potential for plates to move away from ridges S Pulllab (517) – As burial mass, 3 Flat tectonic theory the Earth's crust is created and destroys the theory of the plate. tectonics states that the Earth's surface is made up of solid plates of or plates that move in relation to each other moving on top of each other, each plate moves along the Earth's hot and semi-plastic mantle – The term tectonic describes the forces that shape the surface of the earth and the resulting rock structures – Plates of tectonics are used to explain earthquakes and volcanic eruptions 4 Tectonic plates 5 Pacific plate is the largest plate Juan De Fuca is one of the smallest That move across the oceans mark the positions of medium ocean ridges The most distant layers of the Earth are cold and solid compared to the layers in the earth's interior. 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