**Plate Tectonics** Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_

*Mr. Andersen describes how plate tectonics shapes our planet. Continental and oceanic platers are contrasted and major plate boundaries are discussed.* <https://www.playposit.com/share/400161/879730> *- playposit video link*

1. (00:41)

Who was the first person to suggest that all the continents fit together like a puzzle in what is referred to today as Pangaea?

* 1. Albert Einstein c. Dr. Connifey-Marlin
	2. Benjamin Franklin d. Alfred Wegener
1. (01:41)

What was the BEST evidence of plate tectonic movement that scientists found?

* 1. Looking at the rock in the oceanic crust
	2. Looking at the fossils on the continents
	3. Looking at the shapes of the rocks
1. (02:47)

In this map, which color represents the newest rock? Which color represents the oldest rock? What does this tell us about the oceanic plates?

1. (03:06)

What is another thing scientists can study to learn more about where the plate boundaries are located?

* 1. A. Locations of Volcanoes c. Locations of earthquakes
1. Locations of floods d. Locations with cracks in the rocks
2. (04:14)

In the United States, we see a lot of earthquakes in

* 1. New Mexico at the San Andreas Fault.
	2. California at the San Andreas Fault
	3. Alaska at the Juan de Fuca Fault
	4. California at the San Marcos Fault
1. (05:11)

One of the two types of tectonic plates is a\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and is typically made of\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* 1. Continental plate; sandstone c. American plate; granite
	2. Continental plate; granite d. Land plate; limestone
1. (05:25)

The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the second type of plate and it is typically made out of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ which is more dense.

* 1. Oceanic plate; basalt c. Oceanic plate; granite
	2. Land plate; basalt d. Continental plate; basalt
1. (05:57)

When and oceanic plate and a continental plate come together, the oceanic plate moves under the continental plate due to the oceanic crust's higher density. This causes volcanoes near these boundaries.

* 1. True b. False
1. (06:46)

What happens when 2 continental plates converge (move into one another)? Give an example of the result.

1. (07:06)

What is the boundary called when 2 continental crusts pull apart? What is formed? Give an example.

1. (07:35)

What happens when 2 oceanic plates converge (move into one another)? What is formed? Give an example.

1. (07:53)

What is it called when 2 oceanic plates pull apart at a divergent plate boundary? What does this cause in the ocean? Give an example.

1. (08:03)

What is it called when the plates slide back and forth against each other?

* 1. Oceanic b. Transform c. Continental d. Transfigured
1. (08:37)

The movement of the hot magma moving up and the cooler magma moving down is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and drives the movement of the plates.

* 1. Hot Spots c. Convection Currents
	2. Lava Lamps d. Convection Spots
1. (08:57)

What is a Hot Spot? Give an example of what land form has occurred because of a Hot Spot.