

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Block: \_\_\_\_\_

### Video: Plate Tectonics

*Fill in / complete the following statements and draw diagrams where indicated:*

1. Some continents look exactly like \_\_\_\_\_ that snap together. Early map makers suspected that they were \_\_\_\_\_
2. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> century a scientist named \_\_\_\_\_ called this \_\_\_\_\_
3. There was some evidence to support his idea:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_  
had been found oceans apart and
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wegener's theory of \_\_\_\_\_ provided an explanation for this, however he was not taken seriously.
5. In the 1950's scientists began mapping \_\_\_\_\_  
It is a \_\_\_\_\_ that runs 10,000 miles along the Atlantic ocean floor.
6. Tests revealed that \_\_\_\_\_ the ridge the \_\_\_\_\_  
*(draw a diagram/sketch from the video and label)*
7. A geologist named Harry Hess proposed:
  - a) \_\_\_\_\_
  - b) \_\_\_\_\_  
in otherwards the surface of the planet was moving. This process was called \_\_\_\_\_

8. The deeper you go ( into the centre of the earth) the hotter it gets. The earth's centre or \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_.  
All that energy wants to escape. It \_\_\_\_\_  
on the middle section called the \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Standing in the mantle's way is the \_\_\_\_\_ which is a \_\_\_\_\_

10. The lithosphere is not like a smooth shell, it is \_\_\_\_\_  
each one \_\_\_\_\_  
called \_\_\_\_\_

11. As the mantle heats up it becomes \_\_\_\_\_. When  
it gets to the top it \_\_\_\_\_.  
In physics this is called \_\_\_\_\_

12. A similar process is driving the mantle and it is taking the \_\_\_\_\_ along  
for the ride. This movement is called \_\_\_\_\_

*(draw a diagram/sketch from the video and label)*

13. The oceans have expanded and contracted, land masses have  
\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_

14. The plates move about \_\_\_\_\_ so we  
don't see the ground sliding around under our feet.

15. Earthquakes or \_\_\_\_\_ is greatest \_\_\_\_\_  
At convergent boundaries where \_\_\_\_\_  
and at \_\_\_\_\_ where they \_\_\_\_\_  
and at \_\_\_\_\_ where they \_\_\_\_\_

*(draw a diagram/sketch from the video and label for each mentioned above)*

16. Volcanoes are common along boundaries called \_\_\_\_\_  
That is where a \_\_\_\_\_ converges with a \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ The heavier plate gets \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Some of it  
melts and the magma erupts further inland.

*(draw a diagram/sketch from the video and label)*

17. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a massive chain of volcanoes along the  
shoreline of the Pacific ocean.

18. Plate tectonics drives the \_\_\_\_\_ the constant process  
of \_\_\_\_\_

Three types of rocks mentioned in the video:  
\_\_\_\_\_

19. It ( Plate tectonics ) also creates our most prominent geological feature \_\_\_\_\_  
This happens when \_\_\_\_\_  
Since both plates are about the same density, neither can subduct, instead they  
\_\_\_\_\_

*(draw a diagram/sketch from the video and label)*

20. Plate tectonics is the unifying theory that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_