

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

## Student Exploration: Plate Tectonics

**Vocabulary:** collisional boundary, convergent boundary, crust, divergent boundary, earthquake, lithosphere, mantle, plate, plate tectonics, transform boundary, volcano

**Prior Knowledge Questions** (Do these BEFORE using the Gizmo.)

1. **Volcanoes** are openings in Earth's **crust** where lava, gas, and ash can erupt. Where are active volcanoes located? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. An **earthquake** is a violent shaking of Earth's surface. Where are earthquakes common?

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### Gizmo Warm-up

Volcanoes, earthquakes, mountains, and other features of Earth's surface owe their origin to the movements of **plates**: enormous, slowly-moving sections of Earth's crust. At plate boundaries, plates collide, move apart, move under or over each other, or slide past one another. The theory of **plate tectonics** describes how the plates move, interact, and change the physical landscape.



The *Plate Tectonics* Gizmo™ shows a cross-section, or side view, of Earth. (Not to scale.) Above the cross section is a bird's-eye view of the same location.


1. Turn on **Show labels**. What are the layers of Earth that you can see? \_\_\_\_\_

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2. Turn on **Boundary name**, and click on each boundary. What four boundaries do you see?

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<b>Activity B:</b> <b>Colliding continents</b>	<u>Get the Gizmo ready:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn off <b>Boundary name</b> and <b>Show location</b>.</li> <li>• Select BOUNDARY B.</li> </ul>	
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**Question: What happens when two continents collide?**

1. Observe: Boundary B is a **collisional boundary**. Click the left arrow four times to see how the plate moves.

How would you describe the motion of plates in a collisional boundary? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sketch: Draw a side view of the plate boundary before and after the plate motion. Draw an arrow to show which way the plate moved.

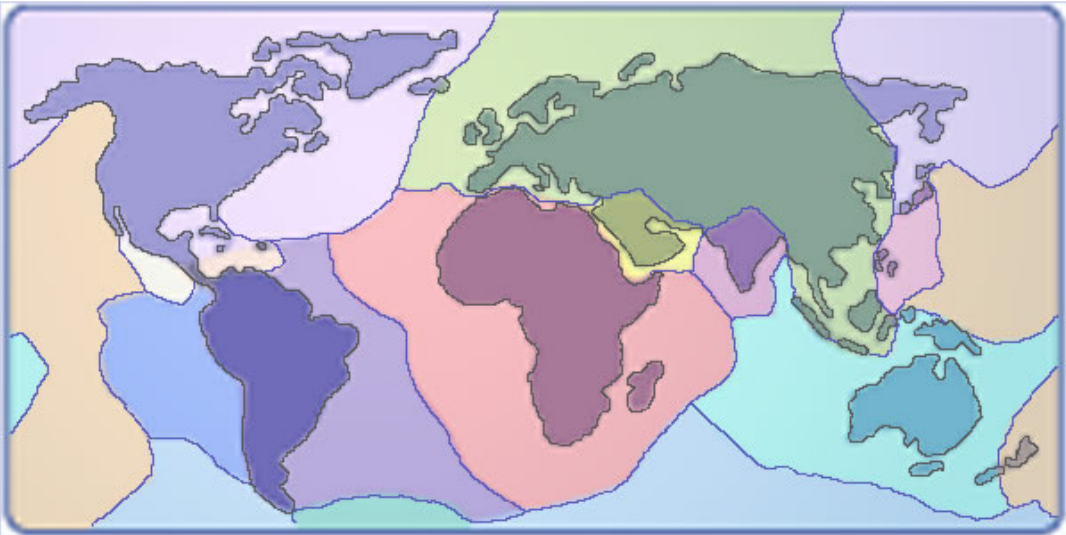
Before movement

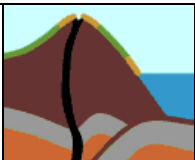
After movement

3. Locate: Turn on **Show location**. Where on Earth can you find this type of boundary? (Note: You can refer to a world map or atlas for location names.)

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Highlight these locations on the map below.



<b>Activity C:</b> <b>Oceanic crust meets continental crust</b>	<u>Get the Gizmo ready:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn off <b>Boundary name</b> and <b>Show location</b>.</li> <li>• Select BOUNDARY C.</li> </ul>	
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**Question: What happens when oceanic crust collides with continental crust?**

1. Observe: Boundary C is a **convergent boundary**. Click the left arrow four times to see how the plate moves.

How would you describe the motion of plates in a convergent boundary? \_\_\_\_\_  
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2. Sketch: Draw a side view of the plate boundary before and after the plate motion. Draw an arrow to show which way the plate moved.

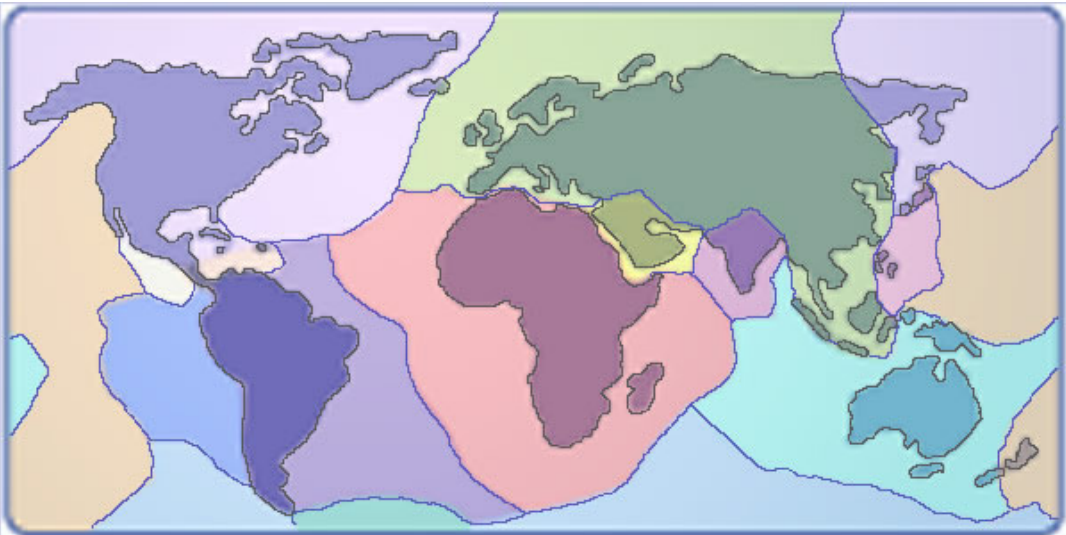
Before movement

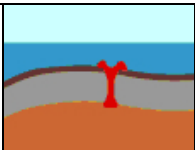
After movement

3. Locate: Turn on **Show location**. Where on Earth can you find this type of boundary? (Note: You can refer to a world map or atlas for location names.)

\_\_\_\_\_

Highlight these locations on the map below.



<p><b>Activity D:</b> <b>Spreading plates</b></p>	<p><u>Get the Gizmo ready:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Turn off <b>Boundary name</b> and <b>Show location</b>.</li> <li>• Select BOUNDARY D.</li> </ul>	
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**Question: How is new crust formed?**

1. Observe: Boundary D is a **divergent boundary**. Click the right arrow four times to see how the plate moves.

How would you describe the motion of plates in a divergent boundary? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. Sketch: Draw a side view of the plate boundary before and after the plate motion. Draw an arrow to show which way the plate moved.

Before movement

After movement

3. Locate: Turn on **Show location**. Where on Earth can you find this type of boundary? (Note: You can refer to a world map or atlas for location names.)

\_\_\_\_\_

Highlight these locations on the map below.

