NAME DATE CLASS

Chapter 11

Text Pages 304-313

STUDY GUIDE

Theory of Plate Tectonics

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the term or phrase that best completes each statement. 1. The theory that Earth's crust and upper mantle are broken into sections is called _____. a. seafloor spreading **b.** plate tectonics 2. Plates are composed of the __ a. crust and part of the upper mantle **b.** lithosphere and asthenosphere **3.** The lithosphere is composed of the _____. a. plates and seafloor **b.** crust and upper mantle **4.** Plates float on the _____. a. asthenosphere **b.** lithosphere **5.** Plates can _ a. pull apart, collide, and move past one another **b.** erupt and form precipitation **6.** The boundary between two plates that are moving apart is a _____ boundary. a. convergent **b.** divergent 7. When ocean plates collide with continental plates, the denser ocean plate _____. a. sinks **b**. rises **8.** The area where a plate descends is a ____ a. convergent boundary **b.** subduction zone ___ is created where one plate moves under another. a. mantle **b**. trench ____ **10.** A subducted plate melts, forming _ **a.** magma and volcanic mountains **b.** the lithosphere ___ 11. Two continental plates may collide and cause ___ b. earthquakes a. glaciers $_$ 12. Scientists think plates are moved by $_$ a. convection currents b. volcanoes $_$ 13. A place where plates slide past one another is a $_$ **b.** transform fault a. divergent fault ____ **14.** The San Andreas Fault is a_____ . **b.** transform fault a. volcano ____ 15. The Himalayas were formed at a _____. **a.** convergent boundary **b.** transform fault