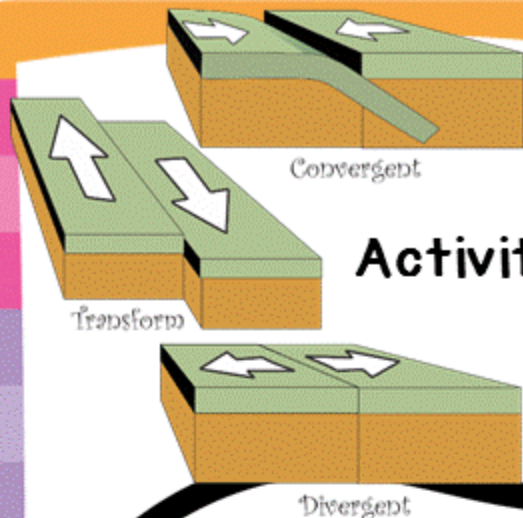


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|---|--|
| <b>Header (+1) Title:</b> Plate Tectonics and Boundaries  | <b>Page:</b>   |
| <b>MS-ESS2-2:</b> Construct an explanation based on evidence for how geoscience processes have changed Earth's surface at varying time and spatial scales.  | <b>Date:</b>   |
| <b>Essential Question:</b> What is the theory of plate tectonics? What are the three types of plate boundaries? What formations does each boundary type create?   |  |
| <b>Main Ideas Drawing (+1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theory of Plate Tectonics</li> <li>Formations</li> <li>Plate Boundaries</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Divergent Boundaries</li> <li>Convergent Boundaries (3 types)               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ocean collide with continent</li> <li>Two Oceans collide</li> <li>Two Continents collide</li> </ol> </li> <li>Transform Boundaries               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hot Spots</li> </ul> </li> </ol> | <b>Student Notes (+1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pieces of the Earth's <u>lithosphere</u>—solid crust and upper mantle—constantly <u>move</u>, driven by convection currents in the mantle.</li> <li>Plate movement forms mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and deep ocean trenches.</li> <li>The <u>edge</u> of Earth's <u>plates</u> meet at plate boundaries. There are around <u>12</u> major <u>plates</u>.</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plates <u>move apart</u> forming a <u>rift valley</u>.<br/>Examples: <u>Mid-ocean ridges</u> and the Great Rift Valley.</li> <li>Plates <u>collide</u> or smash together.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Dense, ocean floor</u> plate pushes <u>down</u> into mantle re-melting crust. Formations: Volcanic mountains, deep <u>trenches</u>; example: <u>Mount Saint Helen</u>, Mount Lascar</li> <li>Older, denser <u>plate</u> is pushed <u>down</u> (subduction) under the <u>younger</u>. Formation: <u>deep trench</u>; Island arc of volcanoes.<br/>Examples: Tonga Trench, <u>Philippine Islands</u></li> <li>No subduction of plates; <u>collision</u> causes crust to crumple up to form <u>mountains</u>; examples: <u>Himalayan Mountains</u> and the Alps</li> </ol> </li> <li>Plates <u>side-slip</u> past each other. Many <u>earthquakes</u> occur. Examples: <u>San Andreas Fault</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Weak spots</u> around the <u>crust</u> where <u>magma</u> flows to the <u>surface</u>; example: <u>Hawaii</u></li> </ul> </li> </ol> |
| <b>Summary (+1):</b> In 3-5 sentences, answer the essential question:<br><hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>  |  |
| <b>Question (+1):</b>   | © The Teacher Time Saver 2016  |

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| <b>Header (+1) Title:</b>   |  | <b>Page:</b> |
| <b>MS-ESS2-2:</b>   |  | <b>Date:</b> |
| <b>Essential Question:</b> What is the theory of plate tectonics? What are the three types of plate boundaries? What formations does each boundary type create? |  |              |
| <b>Main Ideas Drawing (+1)</b>  | <b>Student Notes (+1)</b>  |              |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Theory of Plate Tectonics</li> <li>Formations</li> <li>Plate Boundaries</li> </ul>                                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pieces of the Earth's _____—solid crust and upper mantle--constantly _____, driven by convection currents in the mantle.</li> <li>Plate movement forms _____, volcanoes, _____ and deep ocean trenches.</li> <li>The _____ of Earth's _____ meet at plate boundaries. There are around ____ major _____.</li> </ul> |              |
| 1. Divergent Boundaries   | 1. Plates _____ forming a _____. Examples: _____ and the Great Rift Valley.  |              |
| 2. Convergent Boundaries (3 types)  | 2. Plates _____ or smash together.   |              |
| A. Ocean collide with continent   | A. _____, _____ floor plate pushes _____ into mantle re-melting crust. Formations: Volcanic mountains, deep _____. Example: _____, Mount Lascar  |              |
| B. Two Oceans collide   | B. Older, denser _____ is pushed _____ (subduction) under the _____. Formation: _____; Island arc of volcanoes; examples: Tonga Trench, _____ Islands.   |              |
| C. Two Continents collide   | C. No subduction of plates; _____ causes crust to crumple up to form _____; examples: _____ Mountains and the Alps.  |              |
| 3. Transform Boundaries   | 3. Plates _____ - _____ past each other. Many _____ occur. Examples: _____   |              |
| • Hot Spots   | • _____ spots around the _____ where _____ flows to the _____. Example: _____.   |              |
| <b>Summary (+1):</b> In 3-5 sentences, answer the essential question:   |  |              |
| <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>   |  |              |
| © The Teacher Time Saver 2016   |  |              |
| <b>Question (+1):</b>   |  |              |



## Activity: Plate Boundary Chart Challenge

\_\_\_\_/5

**1. Written Portion (+1):** Complete the chart by drawing a picture, land features that result from plate movements, and specific examples of Earth's features. **Challenge:** Research other examples not included in Cornell notes.

**2. Art (+1):** Draw and label the three different plate boundaries and include arrows to illustrate the movement of the plates. **Challenge:** include resulting Earth's features.

**3. Color (+1):** Use at least four different colors effectively.

**4. Reflection (+1):** In three to five sentences using at least 3 different vocabulary words (highlight), compare and contrast the three different plate boundaries. **Starter sentence:**

- "\_\_\_\_\_ boundaries move \_\_\_\_ (describe direction of movement) where as \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries move \_\_\_\_ (describe)."

**5. Excellent (+1):** produce a quality piece of work by demonstrating critical thinking.

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## Activity: Plate Boundary Chart Challenge

| Plate Boundaries    | Picture/<br>Movement<br>(arrows) | Land Feature | Examples |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------|
| Divergent           |                                  |              |          |
| Convergent          |                                  |              |          |
| Ocean-Continent     |                                  |              |          |
| Ocean-Ocean         |                                  |              |          |
| Continent-Continent |                                  |              |          |
| Transform           |                                  |              |          |

