Title: Plate Tectonics

Page:

MS-ESS2-2: Construct an explanation based on evidence for how geoscience processes have changed Earth's surface at varying time and spatial scales.

Date:

Essential Question: What is the theory of plate tectonics? What are the three types of plate boundaries? What formations does each boundary type create?

Anticipation Guide: True or False? Strategy: "Think-pair-share"

9. Plates move apart forming a rift valley due to convergent boundaries. Explain:

10. Plates that slip and slid past each other form mountains. Explain:

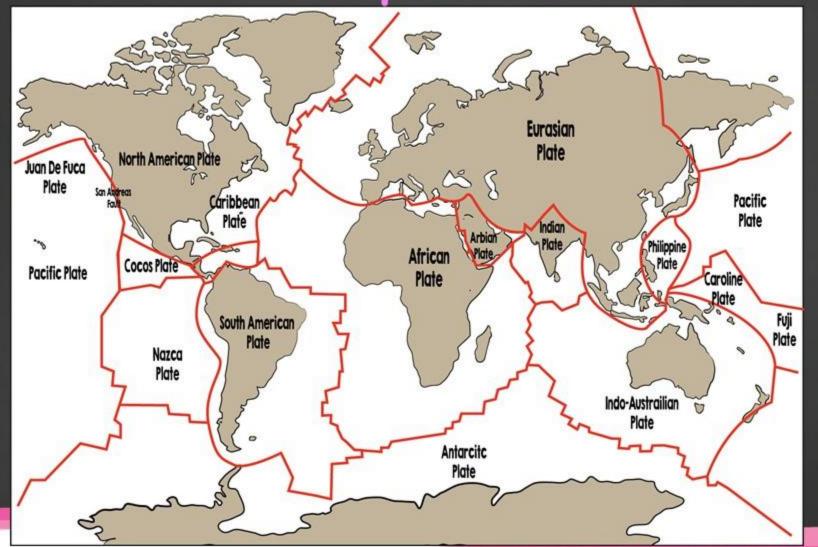


Theory of Plate Tectonics

·Pieces of the Earth's lithosphere -solid crust and upper mantle--constantly move, driven by convection currents in the mantle.



Earth's crust is broken into around 12 plates





Formation

·Plate movement forms mountains, volcanoes, earthquakes and deep ocean trenches.

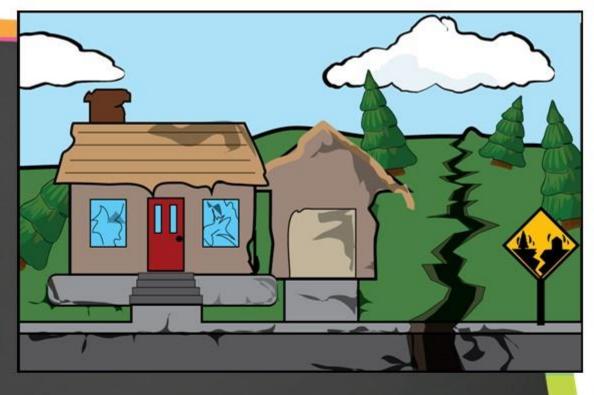




Plate Boundaries

•The edge of Earth's plates meet at plate boundaries. There are around 12 major plates.

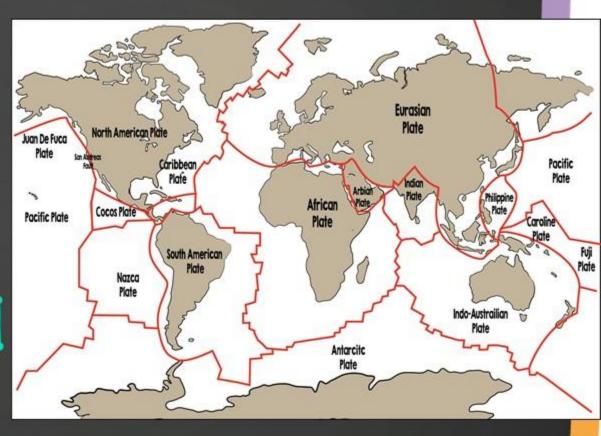




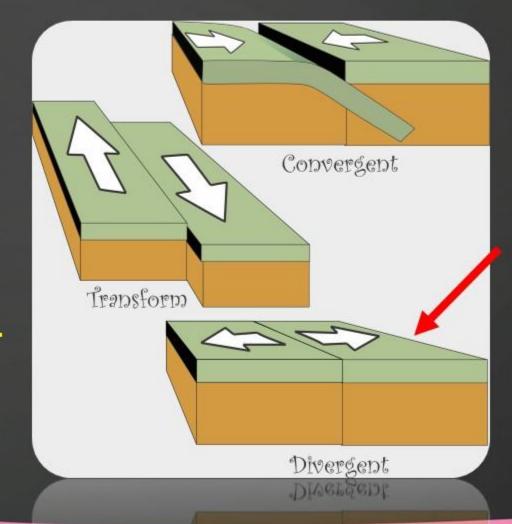
Plate Boundaries (3 types)

- 1. Divergent Boundaries
- 2. Convergent Boundaries
- 3. Transform Boundaries



1. Divergent Boundaries

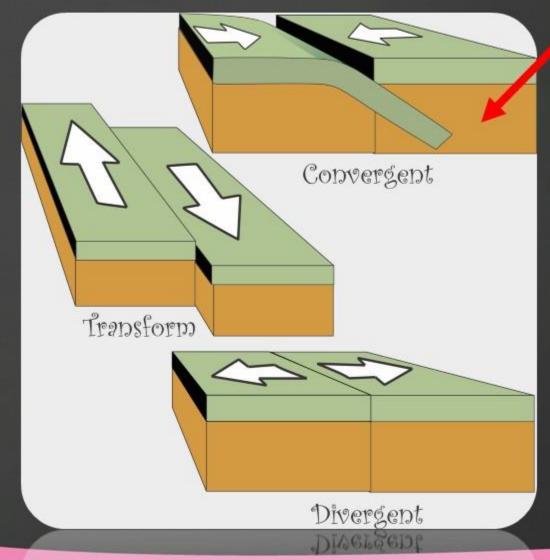
•1. Plates move apart forming a rift valley. Examples: the Mid-ocean ridges and the Great Rift Valley.





2. Convergent Boundaries (3 types)

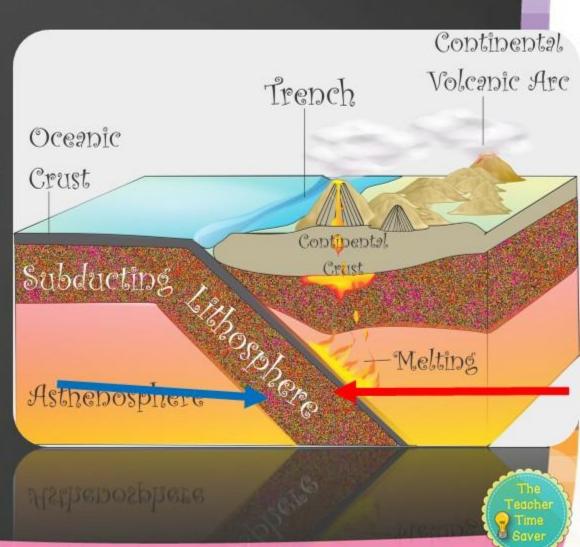
•Plates <u>collide</u> or smash together.





A. Ocean collide with continent

 A. Dense, ocean floor plate pushes <u>down</u> into mantle re-melting crust. Formations: Volcanic mountains, deep trenches. Example: Mount Saint Helen, Mount Lascar



B. Two Oceans collide

•B. 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. Examples: Tonga Trench, <u>Philippine</u> Islands

Denser Ocean crust



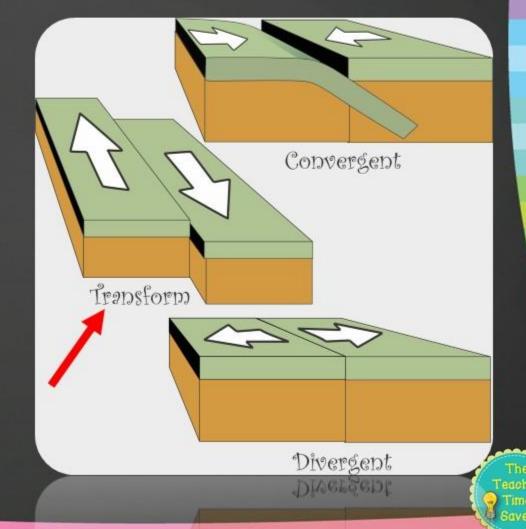
C. Two Continents collide

•C. No subduction of plates; <u>collision</u> causes crust to crumple up to form <u>mountains</u>. Examples: <u>Himalayan</u> Mountains and the Alps



3. Transform Boundaries

•3. Plates <u>side-slip</u> past each other. Many <u>earthquakes</u> occur. Examples: <u>San</u> Andreas Fault



Hot Spots

·Weak spots around the crust where magma flows to the surface; Example: Hawaii.



Plate Boundary





- ·Ready: Number 1-5 behind notes
- •Go: Write correct letter and mark if incorrect.
- ·Back: highlight, add to notes or drawings



1. The 12 main tectonic plates move due to what?

- A. convection currents
- B. gravity
- C. conduction
- D. subduction



1. The 12 main tectonic plates move due to what?

- A. convection currents
- B. gravity
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2. The red lines in the picture

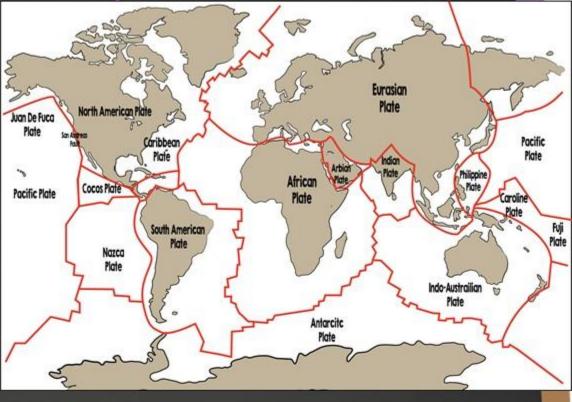
represent what?

A. continents

B. plate boundaries

C. subduction zones

D. oceans





2. The red lines in the picture

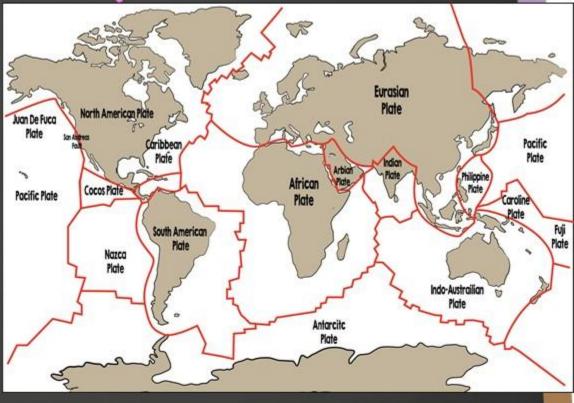
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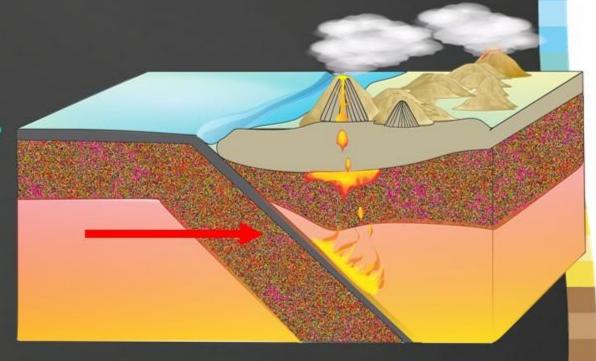
3. The gray line in this image represents what?

A. divergent boundary

B. transform boundary

C. Mid ocean ridge

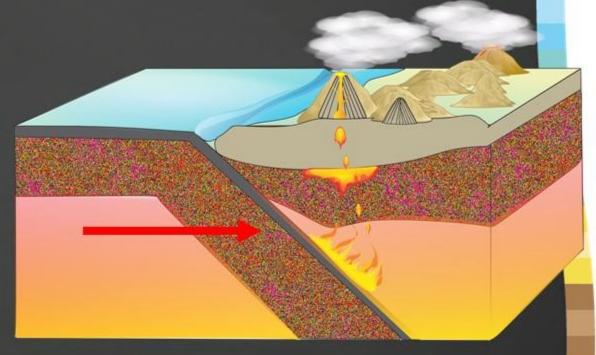
D. subduction





3. The gray line in this image represents what?

- A. divergent boundary
- B. transform boundary
- C. Mid ocean ridge
- D. subduction





4. Which type of plate boundaries formed the Philippine islands?

- A. divergent
- B. transform
- C. convergent
- D. subduction



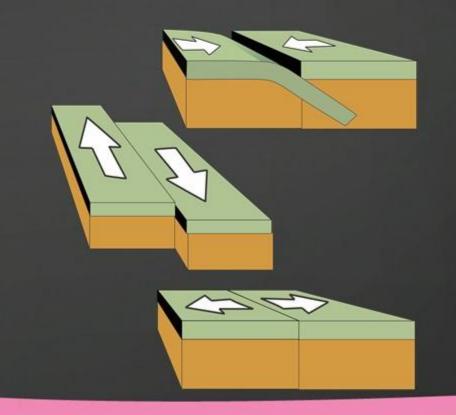
4. Which type of plate boundaries formed the Philippine islands?

- A. divergent
- B. transform
- C. convergent
- D. subduction



5. When plates side-slip past each other, many earthquakes occur. What type of plate boundary is this?

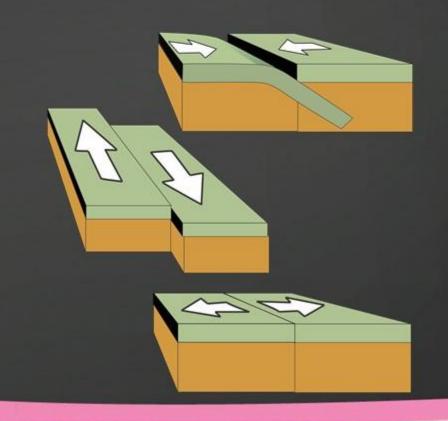
A. Divergent B. Convergent C. Transform D. Subduction





5. When plates side-slip past each other, many earthquakes occur. What type of plate boundary is this?

A. Divergent B. Convergent C. Transform D. Subduction





Anticipation Guide Questions and Answers

- 1. Cover: Check back to the unit cover.
- 2. After: In the "after" section, state whether true or false based on what was learned.
- 3. Explain: Be prepared to explain in summary.



9. Plates move apart forming a rift valley due to <u>convergent</u> boundaries. Explain:

boundaries cause plates to move apart creating rift valleys and midocean ridges.



10. Plates that slip and slid past each other form mountains. Explain:

False! Earthquakes result from transform boundaries sliding past each other.



Summary and question.

- ·What is the theory of plate tectonics?
 - "The theory of plate tectonics states ____ (describe)."
- What are the three types of plate boundaries?
 "Convergent/transform/divergent boundaries are ____ (describe)."
- What formations does each boundary type create?
 - •"Convergent/divergent/transform boundaries result in ___ (list an Earth feature)."



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