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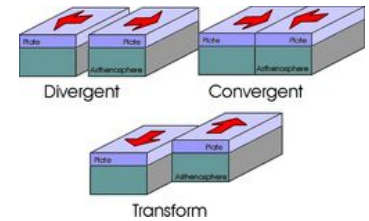
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Name: _____

Date: _____

Plate Boundaries



The movement of tectonic plates is most evident at the boundaries between the plates. There are three main types of boundaries:

Convergent Boundaries - A convergent boundary is where two tectonic plates push together. Sometimes one plate will move under the other. This is called subduction. Although the movement is slow, convergent boundaries can be areas of geological activity such as the forming of mountains and volcanoes. They can also be areas of high earthquake activity.

Divergent Boundaries - A divergent boundary is one where two plates are getting pushed apart. The area on land where the boundary occurs is called a rift. New land is formed by magma pushing up from the mantle and cooling as it reaches the surface.

Transform Boundaries - A transform boundary is one where two plates slide past each other. These places are often called faults and can be areas where earthquakes often occur.

Plate Tectonics

Z M U O J C Z Y T Q E X P S J
J M X Y I M R E K R R E A U V
O I Z B U A C U E Y E C U B M
I J C K D T D H S J H A V D R
J J L N O V P X K T P M G U O
F A U N J S T J R C S R M C F
A O I K O E D Z Y O O I L T S
B C S H P L A T E C N N W I N
S V T C O N V E R G E N T O A
S I W J N F B B D S H U J N R
L T N E G R E V I D T U F E T
A Z N U W P J L J Z S W Z V Q
C G L P Y P C T I H A U S O K
B L B X S A B C Y J Y W P R N
X O T Q O Q T H E O B L S E Q

Word bank:

Asthenosphere
Crust
Plate
Transform
Boundary
Divergent
Subduction
Convergent
Lithosphere
tectonics

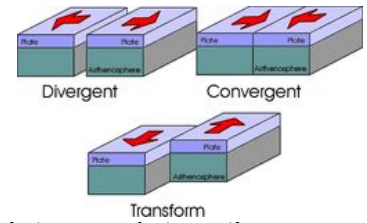
Name: _____

Answer key

Date: _____

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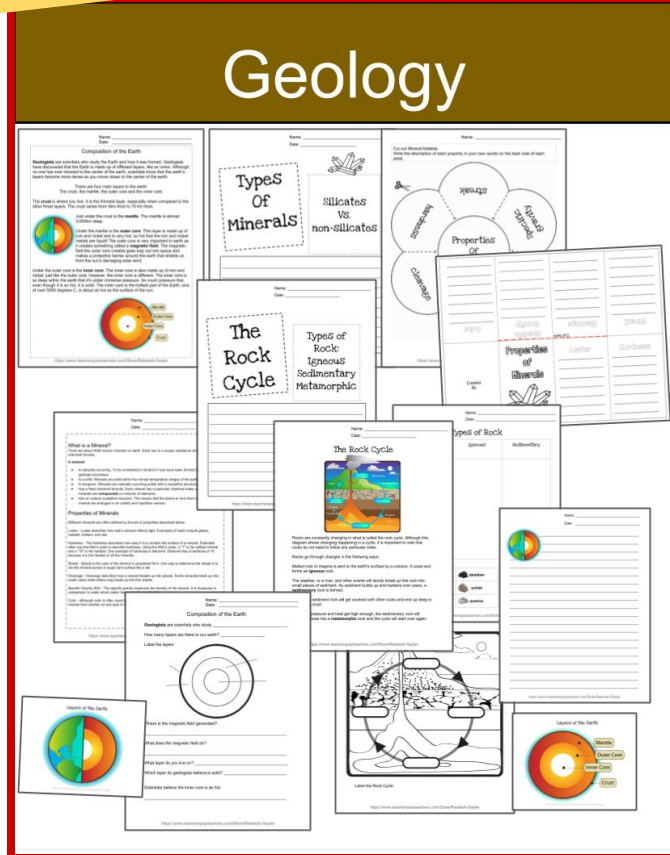
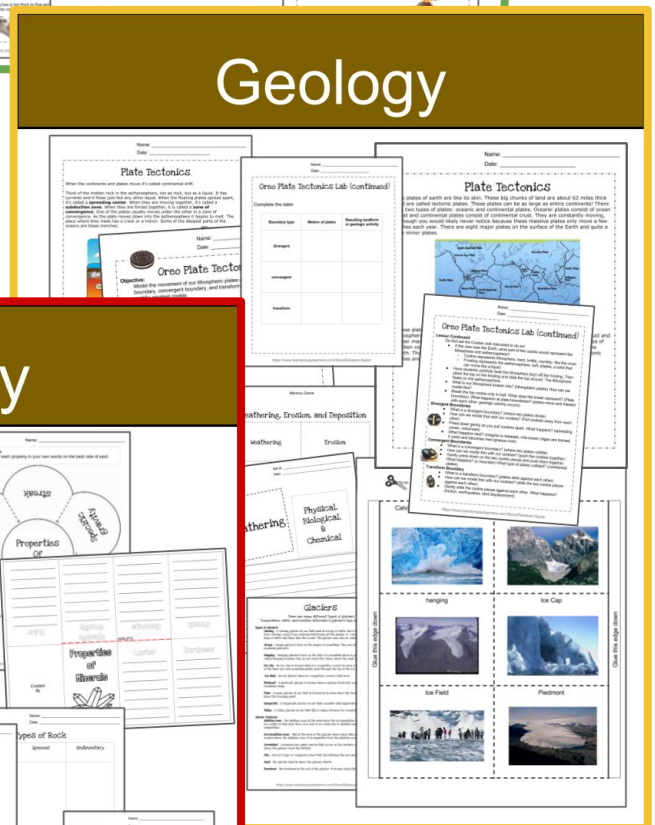
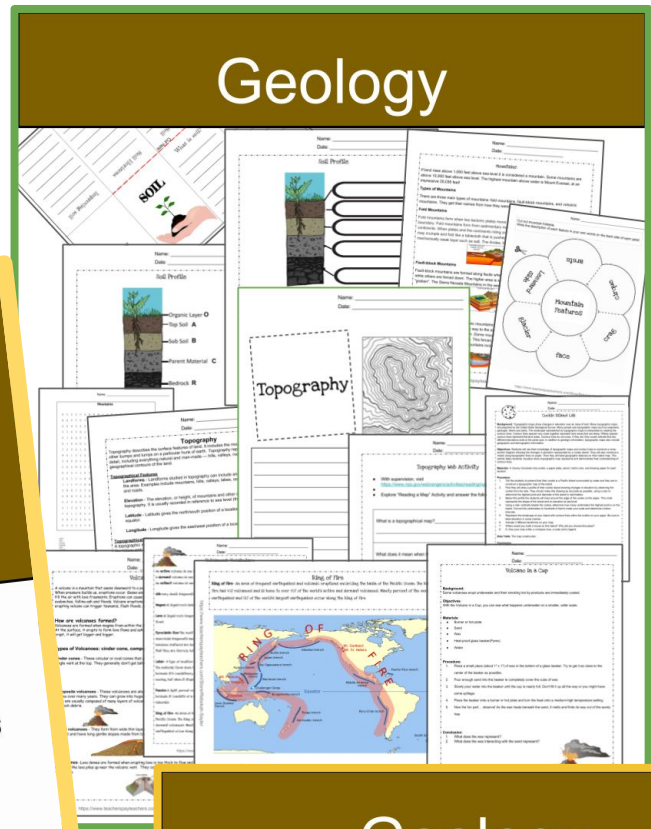
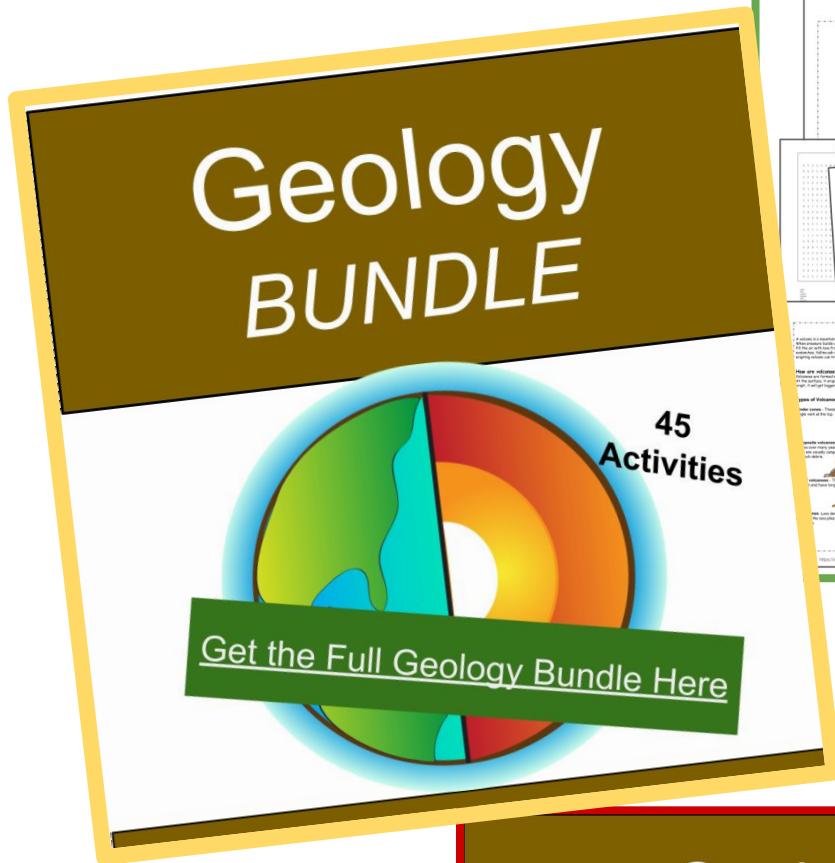
Plate Tectonics

Z M U O J C Z Y T Q E X P S J
J M X Y I M F E K R R E A U V
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I J C K D T D H S J H A V D R
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F A U N J S T J R C S R M C F
A O I K O E D Z Y O O I L T S
B C S H P L A T E C N N W I N
S V T C O N V E R G E N T O A
S I W J N F B B D S H U J N R
L T N E G R E V I D T U F E T
A Z N U W P J L J Z S W Z V Q
C G L P Y P C T I H A U S O K
B L B X S A B C Y J Y W P R N
X O T Q O Q T H E O B L S E Q


Word bank:

Asthenosphere
Crust
Plate
Transform
Boundary
Divergent
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Lithosphere
Tectonics

More Geology Fun



YES! Digital Geology Activities



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Digital Geology ACTIVITIES

EARTH SCIENCE is FUN

Composition of the Earth

Geologists are scientists who study the Earth and how it was formed. Geologists have discovered that the Earth is made up of different layers, like an onion. Although no one has ever traveled to the center of the earth, scientists know that the earth's layers become more dense as you move closer to the center of the earth.

There are four main layers to the earth:
The crust, the mantle, the outer core and the inner core.

The **crust** is where you live. It is the thinnest layer, especially when compared to the other three layers. The crust varies from 5km thick to 70 km thick.

Just under the crust is the **mantle**. The mantle is almost 3,000km deep.

Under the mantle is the **outer core**. This layer is made up of iron and nickel and is very hot, so hot that the iron and nickel metals are liquid! The outer core is very important to earth as it creates something called a **magnetic field**. The magnetic field the outer core creates goes way out into space and makes a protective barrier around the earth that shields us from the sun's damaging solar wind.

Under the outer core is the **inner core**. The inner core is also made up of iron and nickel, just like the outer core, however, the inner core is different. The inner core is so deep within the earth that it's under immense pressure. So much pressure that, even though it is as hot, it is solid. The inner core is the hottest part of the Earth, and, at over 5000 degrees C, is about as hot as the surface of the sun.

Drag and Drop
Label the layers of the earth.

Digital Activities bring Geology Studies to life!

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