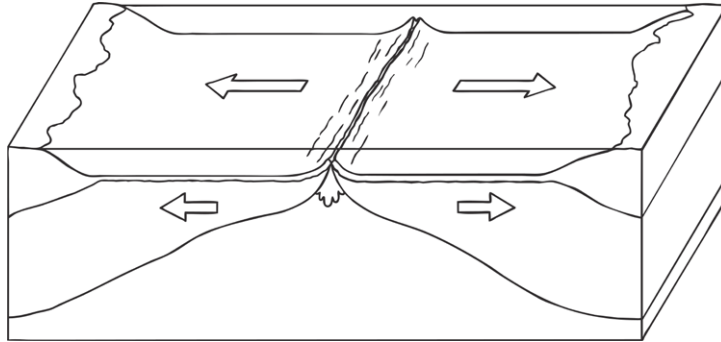


Tectonics - Plate Boundaries

Divergent Plate Boundaries



Plates move apart because _____.
_____ is an example of this type of boundary.

This is where two plates move together / apart.

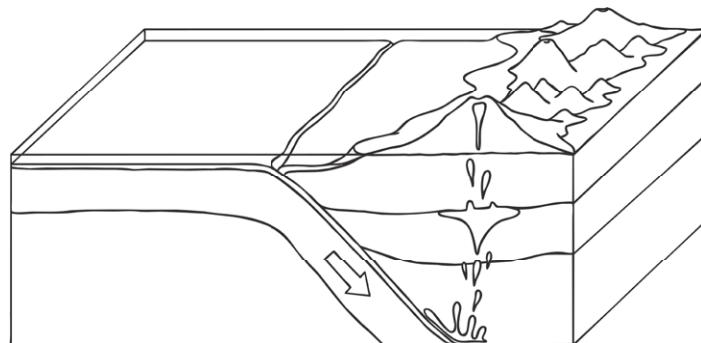
Usually, this occurs under the _____.

As the plates pull apart, _____ rises and creates _____.

Some volcanoes grow so large they rise above sea level to form _____ e.g. Iceland.

As the plates pull apart, they get stuck; pressure builds up and they trigger _____.

Convergent Plate Boundaries



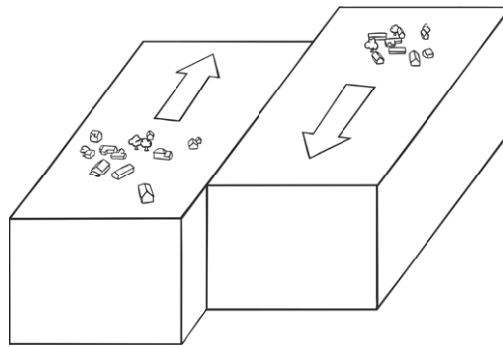
The _____ crust subducts because it is more/less dense.
An example of this plate boundary is found in _____.

This is where two plates _____ together.

The _____ plate sinks and melts to create _____ which rises to the surface to form _____.

If the plates get stuck together, _____ builds up until it is released and an _____ occurs.

Conservative Plate Boundaries



At these boundaries, plates _____ past each other.
The build-up of pressure and friction leads to _____.
As no magma is created, there are no _____.