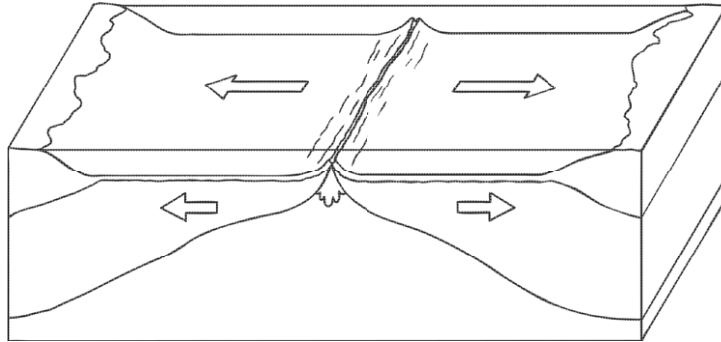


# Tectonics - Plate Boundaries

## Divergent Plate Boundaries



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

This is where two plates move together / apart.

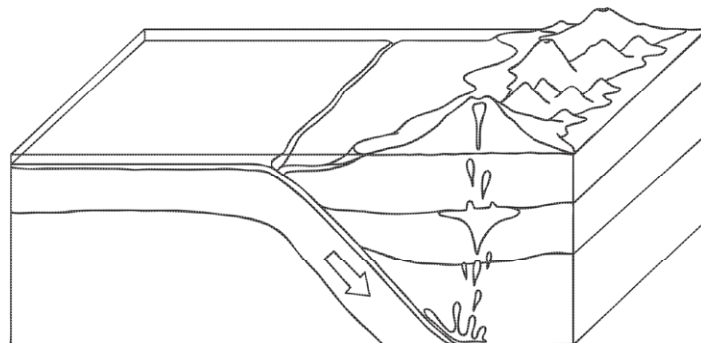
Usually, this occurs under the \_\_\_\_\_.

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



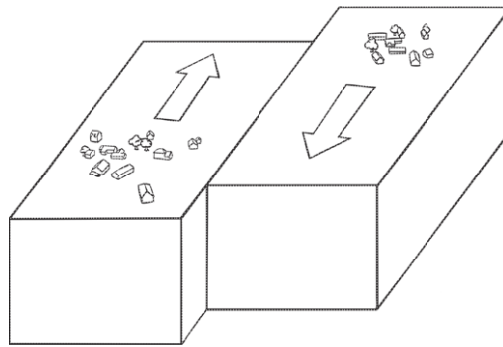
The \_\_\_\_\_ crust subducts because it is more/less dense.  
An example of this plate boundary is found in \_\_\_\_\_.

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 \_\_\_\_\_.