Question 1:

1. Convergent
2. Divergent
3. Transform fault

Question 2:

The Oceanic crust is made up of basalts and other lava rock, while the Continental crust is comprised mostly of granite. Continental crust ranges between 15 and 45 miles thick while oceanic crust is much thinner ranging from 4 to 7 miles thick.

Oceanic crust is higher density than the continental crust.

Question 3:

When Oceanic and Continental crust come together, the denser Oceanic crust plunges beneath the continental crust.

Question 4:

When 2 oceanic plates diverge, you get underwater mountain ranges.

The oldest oceanic crust is found at the subduction zones, mostly located at the edges of continents.

Question 5:

Oceanic crust is constantly being recycled, and the continental crust is not.

Question 6:

An example of an oceanic-continental convergent plate boundary is the subduction of the Pacific plate below the Nazca plate, forming the Andies Mountains.

An example of an oceanic-oceanic convergent plate boundary is the Philippine Plate subducting under the Pacific Plate to form the Marianas Trench.

An example of a continental-continental convergent plate boundary is the collision of the Indian Plate with the Eurasian Plate to form the Himalayan Mountains.

Question 7:

The Mid-Atlantic Ridge is a example of Oceanic to Oceanic plate divergence.

The East Africa Rift Valley is and example of continental to continental plate divergence.

Question 8:

San Andreas fault.

 South Island's alpine fault

Question 9:

In transform boundary plates you would have the most violent earthquakes as the plates are sliding past each other, releasing built-up tension between the two.

Question 10:

You would see many earthquakes, but little to no volcanic activity as plates are sliding past each other, releasing built-up tension between the contact zones causing the earthquakes.

Question 11:

The Ring Of Fire is the Pacific rim where a lot of earthquakes and Volcanic that stretches from the tip of South America to the Bearing Strait and back south to New Zealand Where volcanic activity and over 80% of the world's earthquakes occur.

 It is caused by the movement of tectonic plates. As these plates crash into each other and slide past each other, they release tremendous amounts of energy.