

# Answers for explorelearning student exploration plate tectonics

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**What is plate tectonics answers?** Plate tectonics is a scientific theory that explains how major landforms are created as a result of Earth's subterranean movements. The theory, which solidified in the 1960s, transformed the earth sciences by explaining many phenomena, including mountain building events, volcanoes, and earthquakes.

**What is plate tectonics brainly answer key?** Expert-Verified Answer Tectonic plates are huge slabs of rock where you can find the continents. These plates are continuously moving while interacting at the same time. This movement and interaction process called plate tectonics.

**What is evidence of tectonic plate movement answer key?** Evidence for the theory of plate tectonics is continental drift, appearance of younger crustal layers in the ocean, earthquakes along plate boundaries called fault lines, the presence of similar fossils and rocks on separate continents, and the matching shapes of continents that once fit together as a larger continent.

**Where on earth can you find divergent boundaries gizmo?** Where on Earth can you find divergent boundaries? The mid-Atlantic ridge, found in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, is an example of a divergent boundary.

**What is the simple answer of tectonic plates?** A tectonic plate (also called lithospheric plate) is a massive, irregularly shaped slab of solid rock, generally composed of both continental and oceanic lithosphere. Plate size can vary greatly, from a few hundred to thousands of kilometers across; the Pacific and Antarctic Plates are among the largest.

**What is a tectonic plate quizlet?** tectonic plates. a section of the lithosphere that slowly moves over the asthenosphere, carrying pieces of continental and oceanic crust. transform boundary. a plate boundary where two plates move past each other in opposite directions (for example the San Andreas fault in California)

**What is plate tectonics the study of \_\_\_\_\_?** Plate tectonics is the scientific theory explaining the movement of the earth's crust. It is widely accepted by scientists today. Recall that both continental landmasses and the ocean floor are part of the earth's crust, and that the crust is broken into individual pieces called tectonic plates (Fig. 7.14).

**What is plate tectonics driven by \_\_\_\_\_?**

**What are the plates in plate tectonics \_\_\_\_?** Lithosphere ? Made up of the crust and a tiny bit of the upper mantle, this zone is divided into several constantly (very slowly) moving plates of solid rock that hold the continents and oceans.

**What causes tectonic plates to move?** The plates can be thought of like pieces of a cracked shell that rest on the hot, molten rock of Earth's mantle and fit snugly against one another. The heat from radioactive processes within the planet's interior causes the plates to move, sometimes toward and sometimes away from each other.

**What are the three types of plate boundaries?** There are three kinds of plate tectonic boundaries: divergent, convergent, and transform plate boundaries. This image shows the three main types of plate boundaries: divergent, convergent, and transform. Image courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey.

**How do tectonic plates cause earthquakes?** The tectonic plates are always slowly moving, but they get stuck at their edges due to friction. When the stress on the edge overcomes the friction, there is an earthquake that releases energy in waves that travel through the earth's crust and cause the shaking that we feel.

**At which two types of boundaries are you likely to have earthquakes?** Earthquakes at Divergent and Transform Boundaries Most of the earthquakes are located along the transform faults, rather than along the spreading segments, although there are clusters of earthquakes at some of the ridge-transform boundaries.

**In which two places do divergent boundaries occur?** Divergent boundaries are typified in the oceanic lithosphere by the rifts of the oceanic ridge system, including the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and the East Pacific Rise, and in the continental lithosphere by rift valleys such as the famous East African Great Rift Valley.

**What are two examples of divergent boundaries on Earth?** Well known ocean ridges include the Mid Atlantic Ridge, the East Pacific Rise, the Juan de Fuca Ridge, and the Galapagos Rise. Within continents, divergent margins produce rift valleys such as the Red Sea and East African Rifts; and the lesser known West Antarctic Rift.

**What is plate tectonic answer?** Plate tectonics is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into large slabs of solid rock, called "plates," that glide over Earth's mantle, the rocky inner layer above Earth's core. Earth's solid outer layer, which includes the crust and the uppermost mantle, is called the lithosphere.

**What are the two types of crust?** Earth's crust is divided into two types: oceanic crust and continental crust. The transition zone between these two types of crust is sometimes called the Conrad discontinuity. Silicates (mostly compounds made of silicon and oxygen) are the most abundant rocks and minerals in both oceanic and continental crust.

**What is it called when one plate moves under another?** Usually, one of the converging plates will move beneath the other, a process known as subduction.

**Which type of boundary do the most earthquakes occur on?** At convergent boundaries, plates are colliding and unleashing great geological forces, like large earthquakes and explosive volcanoes.

**How do plates move at divergent plate boundaries?** The three main types of plate movements include: Divergent (Spreading): This is where two plates move away from each other. Molten rock from the mantle erupts along the opening, forming new crust.

**What are the Earth's plates called?** Tectonic plates are pieces of Earth's crust and uppermost mantle, together referred to as the lithosphere. The plates are around 100 km (62 mi) thick and consist of two principal types of material: oceanic crust (also

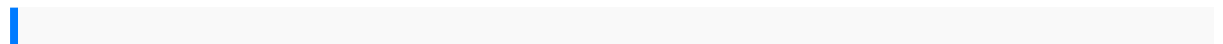
called sima from silicon and magnesium) and continental crust (sial from silicon and aluminium).

**What is a plate tectonics easy definition?** plate tectonics. noun. 1. : a theory in geology: the lithosphere of the earth is divided into a small number of moving plates whose movements cause seismic activity (as earthquakes)

**What best describes a plate tectonic?** Plate tectonics is the scientific theory explaining the movement of the earth's crust. It is widely accepted by scientists today. Recall that both continental landmasses and the ocean floor are part of the earth's crust, and that the crust is broken into individual pieces called tectonic plates (Fig.

**What is plate tectonics best described as?** plate tectonics, theory dealing with the dynamics of Earth's outer shell—the lithosphere—that revolutionized Earth sciences by providing a uniform context for understanding mountain-building processes, volcanoes, and earthquakes as well as the evolution of Earth's surface and reconstructing its past continents and ...

**What is the plate tectonic theory in your own words?** The theory of plate tectonics states that the Earth's outermost layer (lithosphere) is fragmented into large and small plates. These plates are moving relative to one another as they lie on hotter, more mobile material (asthenosphere).



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