

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



## PLATE TECTONICS MAPPING ACTIVITY

1. Draw the symbol for each tectonic feature in the chart below

Divergent margins and spreading centers (draw in black)	
Convergent margins - subduction zone (draw in blue)	
Transform faults – strike-slip faults (draw in green)	
Hot Spot (draw in red)	

2. Use the correct color of washable marker to locate each tectonic feature on the map.

- Circle the name of the Divergent boundary systems in black. (Ridges and Rises) Number found \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the Convergent margins in blue. (students may circle individual trenches) Number found \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the Transform fault symbols (and their faults) in green. Number found \_\_\_\_\_
- Circle the Hot Spots in red. Number found \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is the name of the small crustal plate off the Oregon coast that is subducting under the North American plate? \_\_\_\_\_

4. Where are most of the earthquakes and volcanoes located?

Check one: a. crustal plate margins \_\_\_\_\_ b. interior of a crustal plate \_\_\_\_\_

Answer the following questions about Plate Tectonic Processes using the diagrams with the map.

5. Divergent margins and continental spreading centers:

- New crust forms at plate margins as \_\_\_\_\_ rises creating ridges under oceans such as the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

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- New crust forms at plate margins as \_\_\_\_\_ rises creating ridges under oceans such as the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

b. Continental spreading centers include the

\_\_\_\_\_ in the US and the \_\_\_\_\_ in Africa.

6. Convergent margins – subduction zones:

Identify the land form (geomorphology) created at each type of Convergent Boundary and provide an example.

a. Ocean-Ocean \_\_\_\_\_

b. Ocean-Continent \_\_\_\_\_

c. Continent-Continent \_\_\_\_\_

7. Transform faults – strike slip faults

a. Sometimes tectonic plates shift past each other horizontally \_\_\_\_\_ directions at their boundary.

b. One example of a strike slip fault near San Francisco is the \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Earthquakes:

a. Most earthquakes occur near plate \_\_\_\_\_.

b. \_\_\_\_\_ keeps the plate edges from sliding smoothly past each other.

c. The longer the plates remain stuck, the more strain builds and the more violent the snap and resulting \_\_\_\_\_.

9. Volcanoes:

a. Magma rises to the surface from inside the earth mainly at \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

b. Around the rim of the Pacific Ocean, the 40,000 km long \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ is especially active.

10. Hot Spots:

a. In a few places \_\_\_\_\_ melts through a tectonic plate.

b. Each hot spot likely marks the top of a plume of \_\_\_\_\_ rock that rises from deep in the earth.