Earth Science 11 Unit 9 Worksheet

Part 1.

1. The rigid, but moving, pieces of the Earth's crust are called _____.

2. The theory of crustal movement is called _____.

3. Our town rests on the _____ plate.

Part 2.

4. The crust and uppermost portion of the mantle form the _____.

5. In the space below, make your own sketch of the diagram on page 234.

6. The lithosphere is about _____ km thick.

Part 3.

7. The lithosphere rests upon the _____.

8. Movement of the lithospheric plates is as a result of _____ currents in the asthenosphere.

Part 4.

9. The theory of continental drift arose from the similarity in the shape of _____ and _____.

10. The most famous version of the plate tectonics theory was presented in _____ by _____.

11. What evidence was used to support the theory of plate tectonics?

Part 5.

12. Describe how plate tectonic theory made the earthquake and volcano belts of the world make sense.

Part 6.

13. Describe how the magnetic polarity of igneous rocks can be used to determine the age of rocks at both sides of a spreading boundary between plates.

Part 7.

14. Draw a diagram which shows how heat flow affects the temperature and elevation of rocks on the sea floor.

Part 8.

15. Spreading centres are another name for _____.

16. The _____ and _____ are examples of diverging boundaries.

17. One notable feature of a spreading centre is the _____ along the length of its crest.

18. _____ rock forms along the rift valley which pushes older rock to the sides.

Part 9.

19. Another name for a sliding boundary is a _____.

20. Perhaps the most famous sliding boundary is the _____.

Part 10.

21. The Himalaya Mountains are caused by the _____ boundary between India and Asia.

Part 11.

22. When two plates collide at a converging boundary, and one plate dives beneath the other, it is called a _____ boundary.

23. Subduction boundaries often have _____ associated with them.

24. A _____occurs where two oceanic plates collide.