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#### **Plate Tectonics Package**

#### Part A: Continental Drift

1. In your own words, describe the continental drift hypothesis.

2. How did Wegener support this hypothesis? (Name four types of Evidence)

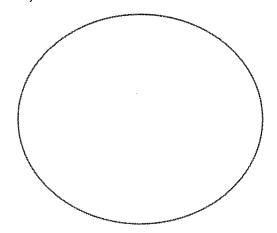
3. Why was the continental drift hypothesis rejected?

- 4. What is the Theory of Plate Tectonics?
- 5. Name three pieces of evidence that plates still move.
- 6. The Theory of Plate Tectonics is considered a unifying theory because it helps explain why, how, and where certain landforms and events occur. Explain.

# Part B - Layers of the Earth

1. Using the circle below, **draw** and **label** a diagram of the layers of the earth including:

crust, mantle, outer core, inner core.



	Layer	Description and Composition:	Thickness
Crust - Continental			
Crust – Oceanic			
Mantle	Lithosphere		
	Asthenosphere		·
	Lower mantle		
Core	Inner Core		
	Outer Core		

2. Tectonic plates are composed of which parts of Earth's layers?

- 3. Explain what the protoplanet hypothesis is and how it relates to Earth and our solar system (p8).
- 4. How did Earth develop its layers? (p10-11).
- 5. What are two hypotheses explain the formation of continents? (p10-11)
- 6. What is the lithosphere? (p234)
- 7. What makes the earth warm? (p9, p21-22)

### Part C - Plate Motion

8. Describe in detail, using scientific terms how mantle convection is responsible for plate movement.

9. **Define** slab pull and ridge push and draw and label a diagram demonstrating each.

# Part D - Plate Boundaries

10. What geological features or events help us determine where plate boundaries are?

11. <u>Draw</u> and <u>describe</u> the three types of plate boundaries and give an example of each in the following chart:

Kinds of Plate Boundaries (p240-244)	Sliding				,	
	Converging	Subduction				
		Collision				
	Diverging					
			Diagram	Type of movement	Examples	Resulting Geology

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