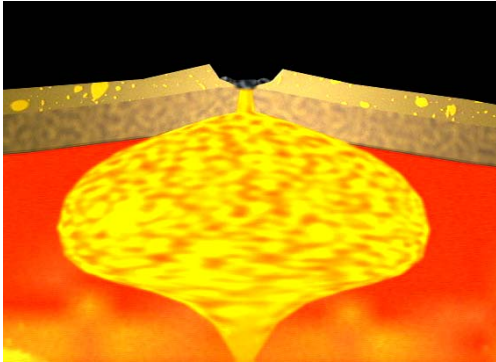


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

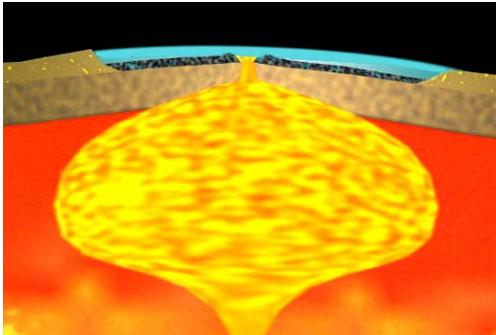
Klasse: \_\_\_\_\_

## Plate Boundaries (1) – Solution

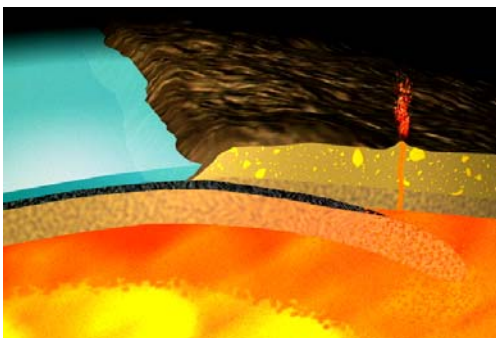
1. Label the graphics (*Collision, Rift Valley Formation, Seafloor Spreading, Subduction*).
2. Give a short description of what is taking place at the plate boundaries.

Process: Rift Valley Formation

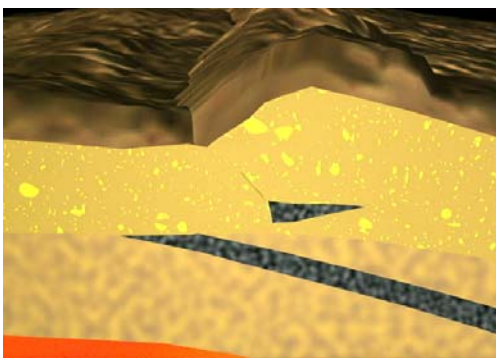
Convection currents cause magma to rise to the Earth's surface. The Earth's crust (lithosphere) then bulges upward, stretches and eventually tears apart, resulting in volcanic eruptions. The fissure widens to a rift – a rift valley is formed.

Process: Seafloor Spreading

Magma constantly rises at the divergent plate boundaries of the midoceanic ridges, driving the plates apart. Upon cooling, the magma welds itself onto the plate boundaries, thus forming new "oceanic" plate boundaries under the sea.

Process: Subduction

Along subduction zones, the heavier, oceanic plates slide underneath the lighter, continental plates. The subducting plate is melted in the depths. Gaseous magma presses towards the surface – resulting in volcanic eruptions.

Vorgang: Collision

If two lighter, continental plates meet, a collision will take place. The plate boundaries wedge into one another, forcing up the sediment between them as mountain chains.