

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

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

## Dynamic Earth – The Himalayas – Solution

1. Label the two plates which meet in the Himalaya area and draw arrows to show the direction of their movement.

South

North



Indo-Australian Plate

Eurasian Plate

2. Complete the text below by filling in the gaps with the following words:  
(200 million, denudation, Eurasian Plate, five centimeters, Himalayas, high mountain range, Indo-Australian Plate, collision, continental, oceanic, Pangaea, subduction)

About 200 million years ago, the ancient supercontinent Pangaea began to break apart. Ever since, the Indo-Australian Plate has been moving towards the Eurasian Plate. First, the oceanic part of the Indo-Australian Plate slid underneath the continental Eurasian Plate. When the continental part of the Indo-Australian Plate came upon the Eurasian Plate, subduction could no longer take place. A collision of the two plates was the result. The plate margins wedged into one another. The Himalayas were forced up as a high mountain range. Even today, the Himalayas are still raised by five centimeters per year. This uplift is counterbalanced by denudation.