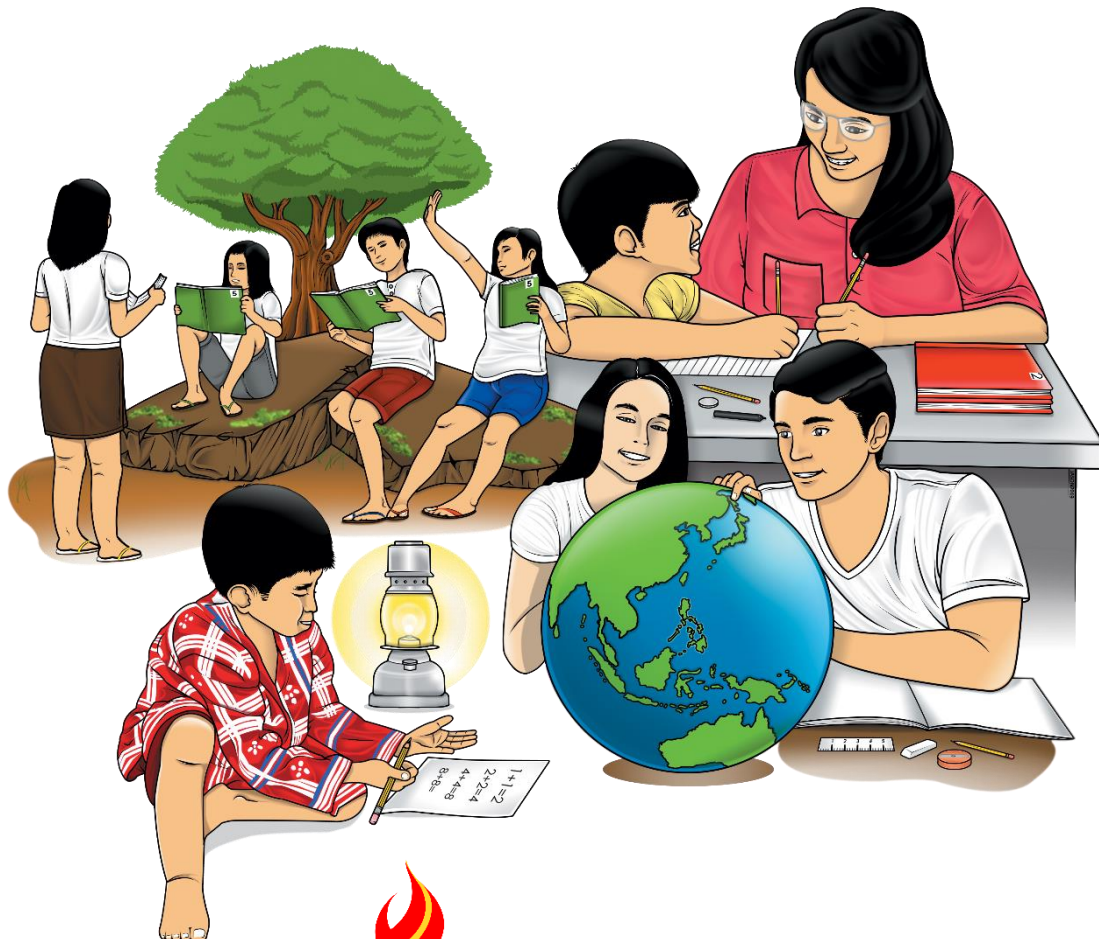


Science

Quarter 1 – Module 2: Plate Boundaries



Science – Grade 10
Alternative Delivery Mode
Quarter 1 – Module 2: Plate Boundaries
First Edition, 2020

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Science

Quarter 1 – Module 2: Plate Boundaries

Introductory Message

For the facilitator:

Welcome to the Science 10 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Plate Boundaries!

This module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators both from public and private institutions to assist you, the facilitator in helping the learners meet the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum while overcoming their personal, social, and economic constraints in schooling.

This learning resource intends to engage the learners into guided and independent learning activities at their own pace. Furthermore, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Note to the Teacher

This module contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Furthermore, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the learner:

Welcome to the Science 10 Alternative Delivery Mode (ADM) Module on Plate Boundaries!

The hand is one of the most symbolized parts of the human body. It is often used to depict skill, action and purpose. Through our hands we may learn, create and accomplish. Hence, the hand in this learning resource signifies that you as a learner is capable and empowered to successfully achieve the relevant competencies and skills at your own pace and time. Your academic success lies in your own hands!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning resource while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



What I Need to Know

This will give you an idea of the skills or competencies you are expected to learn in the module.



What I Know

This part includes an activity that aims to check what you already know about the lesson to take. If you get all the answers correct (100%), you may decide to skip this module.



What's In

This is a brief drill or review to help you link the current lesson with the previous one.



What's New

In this portion, the new lesson will be introduced to you in various ways such as a story, a song, a poem, a problem opener, an activity or a situation.



What is It

This section provides a brief discussion of the lesson. This aims to help you discover and understand new concepts and skills.



What's More

This comprises activities for independent practice to solidify your understanding and skills of the topic. You may check the answers to the exercises using the Answer Key at the end of the module.



What I Have Learned

This includes questions or blank sentence/paragraph to be filled in to process what you learned from the lesson.



What I Can Do

This section provides an activity which will help you transfer your new knowledge or



Assessment

skill into real life situations or concerns.

This is a task which aims to evaluate your level of mastery in achieving the learning competency.



Additional Activities

In this portion, another activity will be given to you to enrich your knowledge or skill of the lesson learned. This also tends retention of learned concepts.



Answer Key

This contains answers to all activities in the module.

At the end of this module you will also find:

References

This is a list of all sources used in developing this module.

The following are some reminders in using this module:

1. Use the module with care. Do not put unnecessary mark/s on any part of the module. Use a separate sheet of paper in answering the exercises.
2. Don't forget to answer *What I Know* before moving on to the other activities included in the module.
3. Read the instruction carefully before doing each task.
4. Observe honesty and integrity in doing the tasks and checking your answers.
5. Finish the task at hand before proceeding to the next.
6. Return this module to your teacher/facilitator once you are through with it.

If you encounter any difficulty in answering the tasks in this module, do not hesitate to consult your teacher or facilitator. Always bear in mind that you are not alone.

We hope that through this material, you will experience meaningful learning and gain deep understanding of the relevant competencies. You can do it!



What I Need to Know

Plate tectonics is a theory that explains the surface of the earth is broken into large and small lithospheric plates which are moving slowly. The size and position of these plates change as years pass by. They move against each other at their edges causing intense geologic activity, such as earthquakes, volcano, and mountain building.

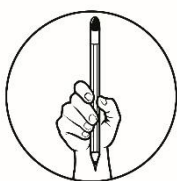
In your previous lesson, you are done with the Plate tectonics and its relationship to the distribution of earthquake epicenters, active volcanoes and major mountain belts.

This module will provide you with information and activities that will help you understand Plate Boundaries (Divergent, Convergent, and Transform fault).

After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. describe the different types of plate boundaries (**S10 -Ia -j-36.2**); and
2. identify the places/plates that lie on the different types of boundaries.

Before going on, check how much you know about this topic. Answer the pretest on the next page in a separate sheet of paper.



What I Know

Directions: Read carefully each item. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers. Write only the letter of the best answer for each question.

1. Plates move apart at _____ boundaries.
 - A. convergent
 - B. stable
 - C. divergent
 - D. transform

2. Plates slide past each other at _____.
 - A. subduction zone
 - B. divergent boundary
 - C. convection current
 - D. transform fault boundary
3. The boundary between two plates moving toward each other is called a _____.
 - A. divergent boundary
 - B. transform boundary
 - C. lithosphere
 - D. convergent boundary
4. Seafloor spreading is located at _____.
 - A. transform plate boundary
 - B. convergent plate boundary
 - C. divergent plate boundary
 - D. Indian plate
5. Plate Tectonic Theory states that continents have moved _____ to their current location.
 - A. vertically
 - B. horizontally
 - C. quickly
 - D. slowly
6. The East African Rift is an example of a _____.
 - A. mid-ocean ridge
 - B. convergent boundary
 - C. rift valley
 - D. transform boundary
7. The Himalayan mountain range of India was formed at the _____.
 - A. divergent boundary
 - B. convergent boundary
 - C. hot spot
 - D. transform boundary
8. Philippine plate moves toward _____.
 - A. Australian plate
 - B. Arabian plate
 - C. Antarctic plate
 - D. Eurasian plate
9. The _____ is an example of a transform fault boundary.
 - A. Appalachian Mountains
 - B. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
 - C. San Andreas Fault
 - D. Himalayas

10. This is the type of plate boundary that occurs between the African Plate and the Arabian Plate.
- A. divergent boundary
 - B. transform boundary
 - C. convergent oceanic-continental plate boundary
 - D. convergent oceanic-oceanic plate boundary
11. This is the type of plate boundary that occurs between the Nazca Plate and the South American Plate.
- A. convergent oceanic-continental plate boundary
 - B. convergent oceanic-oceanic plate boundary
 - C. convergent continental-continental plate boundary
 - D. transform boundary
12. Base on the current position of the continents, South America is moving away from Africa in what direction?
- A. West
 - B. East
 - C. North
 - D. South
13. At the convergent plate boundary, _____.
- A. new crust is created
 - B. the crust separates
 - C. the older crust is recycled by subduction
 - D. plates side past one another
14. The force that causes the plates to move is_____.
- A. tectonic force
 - B. gravitational force
 - C. radiation
 - D. convection current
15. Features found at divergent plate boundaries include _____.
- A. mid-ocean ridges
 - B. deep-sea trenches
 - C. crumpled mountains
 - D. island arc volcanoes

*How did you find the pretest? What was your score? If you got 15 items correctly, you may skip the module. But if your score is 14 and below, you must proceed with the module.
Have fun learning!*

Lesson

2

Plate Boundaries

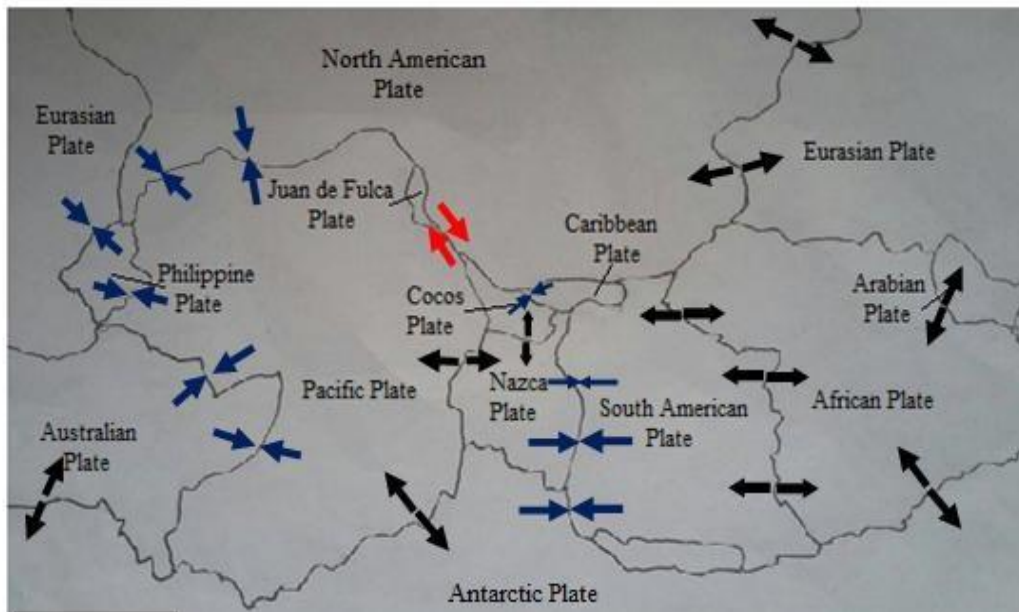


Figure 1. Map of Plate Boundaries

Figure 1 shows large and small lithospheric plates, including the Philippine Plate. These plates are moving very slowly but constantly. The movement of the plate is called Tectonic.

In Module 1, you have learned about Plate Tectonics. In this module, you will learn how this plate tectonics affect the formation of different types of plate boundaries.



What's In

Directions: Below is an activity for you to recall what you have learned in module

Plate Tectonics Crossword Puzzle

Down:

1. The break in a rock along which movement have occurred
2. Earth crust that is thinner but denser
3. Mt. Pinatubo
6. Molten rocks

8. Innermost layer of the earth

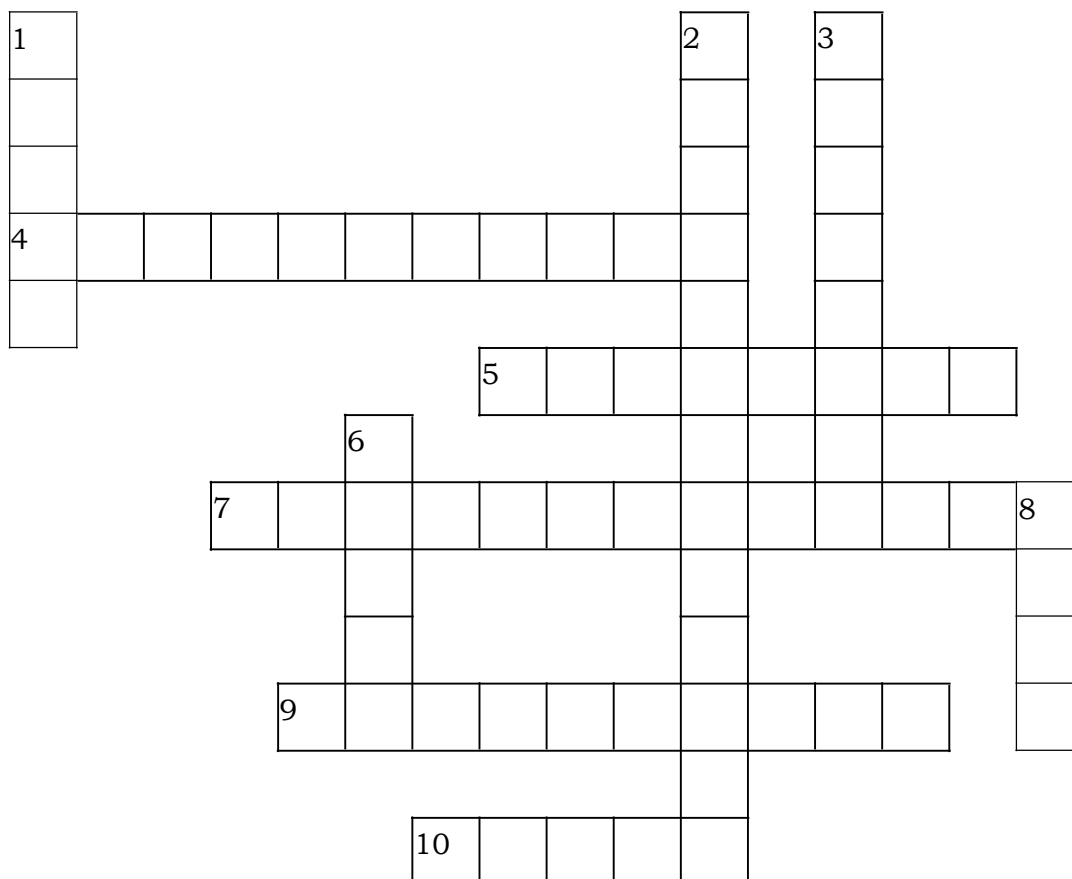
Across:

4. Outermost rigid layer of earth consists of crust and upper mantle

5. Borderline

7. Movement of the lithospheric plate

9. Vibration of the Earth due to release of tremendous energy



Notes to the Teacher

This module contains brief but substantial concepts of Plate Boundaries. Enrichment activities and assessments for the learners are provided.

The teacher will assist and guide the learners while going through this module.



What's New

*For you to understand the lesson well, do the following activities.
Have fun and good luck!*

Activity 1: Read Me! Understand Me!

Directions: Read the three plate boundaries description and characteristics. Understand what you are reading.

Plate boundaries are the lines at the edges of the different pieces of the lithosphere. Lithospheric plates are moving due to the *convection current* in the Earth's interior. Lithosphere is made up of crust and upper part of the mantle. There are two types of crusts: the continental crust which is thicker but less dense, and the oceanic crust, which is thinner and denser.

According to the Plate Tectonic Theory, the Earth's lithosphere consists of crust and upper mantle that move slowly and constantly over time. This movement causes the formation of plate boundaries namely: divergent, convergent, and transform fault boundaries.

- (a) **Divergent boundaries** refer to plates that separate and move apart in opposite directions forming new lithosphere - the young seafloor. This either occurs at mid-ocean ridges (seafloor spreading) or at rifted continental margins (rift valley).
- (b) **Convergent boundaries** are formed when two plates move toward each other. Oceanic plate bends downward at the subduction zone. This occurs in two oceanic plates: convergent boundary and continental plate-oceanic plate convergent boundary. Oceanic plate sinks because it is denser than the continental plate. In case of convergence of two oceanic plates, the older plate sinks. Whereas in the convergence of two continental plates, they collide and buckle up forming mountain ranges. No subduction occurs in this type of convergence.
- (c) **Transform fault boundaries** are plates sliding past or slipping past each other.

Directions: Choose your answer from the given choices. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

Q1. What plate boundary shows the sliding of two plates?

- A. Divergent B. Convergent C. Transform-fault

Q2. What plate boundary shows the moving apart of two plates?

- A. Divergent B. Convergent C. Transform-fault

Q3. What plate boundary shows the collision of two plates?

- A. Divergent B. Convergent C. Transform-fault

Q4. What are the three types of convergent boundary?

- A. Oceanic-Continental C. Oceanic-Oceanic
B. Continental-Continental D. Lithosphere-Crust

For Q5. Using two arrows (→), draw the direction of the relative motion of the three plate boundaries below:

- A. convergent boundary
B. divergent boundary
C. transform fault boundary



What is It

Divergent Boundary is formed when two tectonic plates move apart from each other creating tension. Molten rocks called magma rise from the Earth's mantle to the surface. The Earth's surface is cool enough to solidify the magma that rose up, thus, creating new oceanic crust or seafloor. Divergent boundary is also known as *constructive boundary*. *Mid-ocean ridge* is formed by the divergence between oceanic plates while *continental rift valley* is formed between continental plates. Rift valley can also be found at the bottom of the ocean where seafloor spreading occurs. Both the formation of mid-ocean ridge and rift valley had occurrence of earthquake. Examples are boundaries between South American plate and African plate, Pacific Plate and Nazca Plate, and North American Plate and Eurasian Plate.

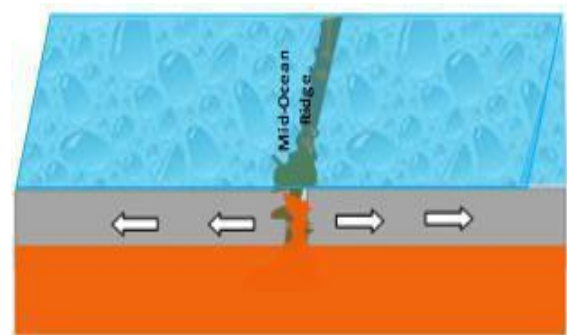


Figure 2. Divergent Boundary

Convergent boundary is formed when two plates move toward each other. This boundary has three types: Oceanic-Continental plate boundary, Two Oceanic plate boundary, and Two Continental plate boundary. In Oceanic-Continental plate boundary and two oceanic plate boundary, the oceanic plate bends downward into the mantle through the process called subduction. The leading edge of the subducted plate melts in the mantle and magma rises forming

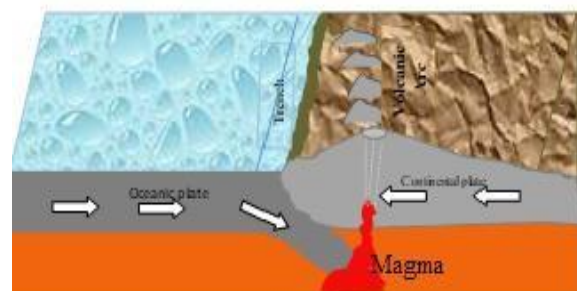


Figure 3. Convergent Boundary

continental volcanic arc in oceanic-continental plate boundary, which is parallel to the trench that is formed due to subduction while in two oceanic plate boundary, island volcanic arc is formed parallel to the trench. Earthquake occurs at this boundary. Since oceanic plate is destroyed at the convergent boundary, this boundary is also called *destructive boundary*. Examples are boundaries between Eurasian plate and the Philippine plate, Nazca Plate and South American Plate, and Pacific Plate and Australian Plate. With two continental plates converging, tension zone is formed. Both plates collide and buckle up causing mountain ranges such as the Himalayas mountain ranges. There is no subduction, no trench and no volcanoes formed in this type of convergent boundary.

Transform fault boundary is formed when two plates are sliding past each other. It is also called Strike-slip fault. Rocks that line the boundary split into pieces as the plates slip at each other. A crack is then formed creating an undersea canyon or linear fault valley. San Andreas Fault is an example to this.

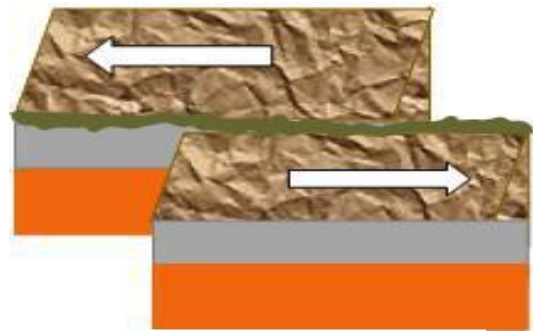
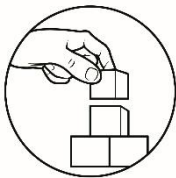


Figure 4. Transform Fault Boundary



What's More

Here are some enrichment activities for you to work on to master and strengthen the basic concepts you have learned from this lesson.

Enrichment Activity 1: Find the Boundary on the Map!

The seven major plates are African plate, Antarctic plate, Eurasian plate, Indo-Australian plate, North American plate, Pacific plate and South American plate. Plate boundaries are formed between these plates. Can you identify them?

What you need:

Map of the plate boundaries
Pen / pencil

What you have to do

The figure on the next page shows the relative motion of the plates as indicated by the arrows. Study the direction of the arrows on the map. Identify the plates that lie on the divergent, convergent, and transform fault boundaries.

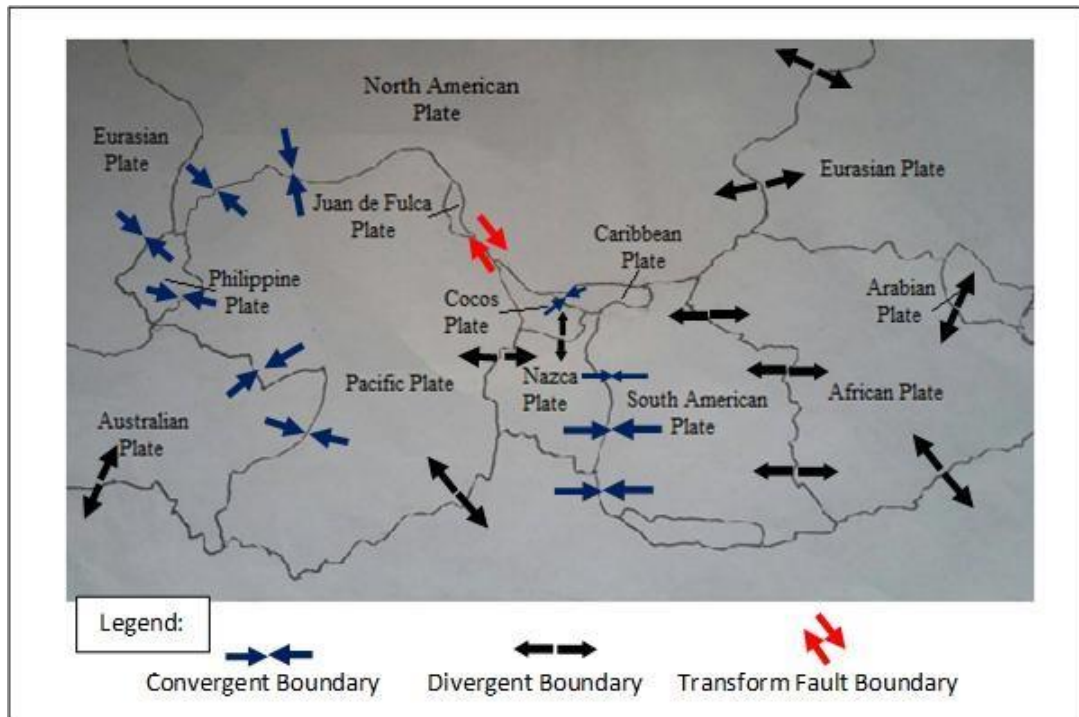


Figure 5. Map of the Plate Boundaries

Assessment 1

Directions: Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers. Write the correct word/s from the choices inside the parenthesis to complete the sentence in each given item.

1. Pacific plate and Nazca plate formed _____ (convergent, divergent) boundary.
2. San Andreas Fault is a transform fault boundary found in _____ (South American plate, North American plate).
3. Philippine plate moves toward _____ (Australian plate, Eurasian plate) at the convergent boundary.
4. _____ (Convergent, Divergent) is the type of boundary between Australian plate and African plate.
5. The type of boundary between Pacific plate and Antarctic plate is _____ (convergent, divergent) boundary.

Enrichment Activity 2: Spot the Difference

1. Study Figure 6, 7 and 8 showing the three types of convergent boundaries.
2. Take note of the differences and similarities of the three figures and answer Assessment 2.

Types of Convergent Boundaries

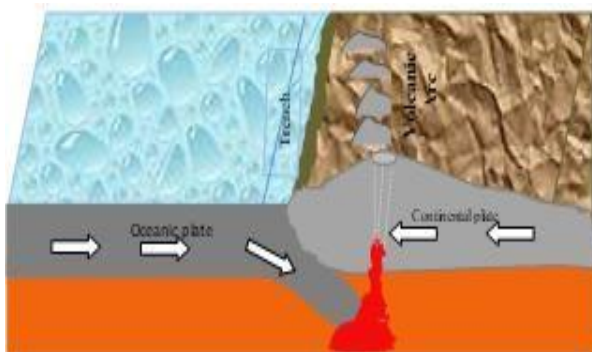


Figure 6: Oceanic-Continental Plate Collision

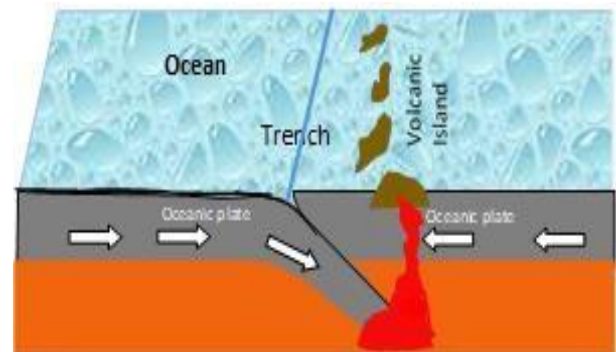


Figure 7: Two Oceanic Plates Collision

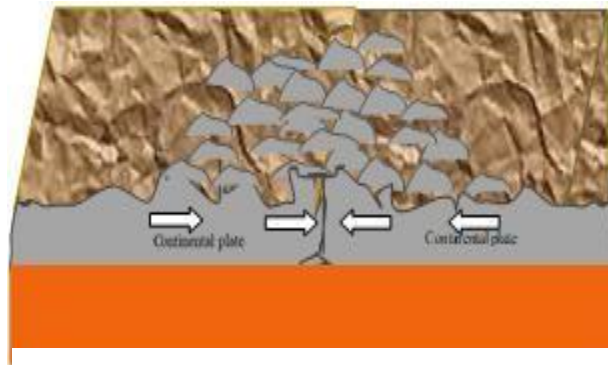


Figure 8: Two Continental Plates Collision

Assessment 2

Directions: Arrange the jumbled letters below to form the correct word/s. Use these words to complete the paragraph that follows. Write your answer on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------|
| A. ICOCEAN PLTEA | - | _____ |
| B. CONNITNETAL PTALE | - | _____ |
| C. OCIENAC | - | _____ |
| D. UOSUBDCTIN | - | _____ |
| E. ON | - | _____ |

Figure 6 shows two plates which are (1) _____ and (2) _____. The (3) _____ plate subducts. **Figure 7** shows that one of the two oceanic plates bends toward the mantle at the (4) _____ zone. **Figure 8** shows the two continental plates colliding. In this type of convergent boundary, there is (5) __ subduction zone

Enrichment Activity 3: Fill the Missing Piece!


What you need

ruler
pencil / pen

What you have to do

1. Get a ruler and pen and draw a table like the one below on a separate sheet of paper.
2. Complete the table below.
3. Use arrows to represent the direction of the movement.
4. Answer Assessment 3.

Table 1: Plate Boundaries

Direction of Movement	Motion	Type of Boundary	Example
			
	Two plates come together, one sliding under the other or both are rising up.		
		Transform fault boundary	

Assessment 3

Directions: Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers. Write the correct word/s from the choices inside the parenthesis to complete the sentence in each given item.

1. The relative motion of the plates at the transform fault boundary is _____ (moving away, sliding past) each other.
2. The relative motion of the plates at the divergent boundary is moving _____ (away, toward) each other.
3. The relative motion of the plates at the convergent boundary is moving _____ (away, toward) each other.
4. At the convergent boundary between oceanic plate and continental plate, _____ (tension, subduction) zone is formed.
5. _____ (Mid-ocean ridge, Rift valley) is formed by divergence of two oceanic plates.

Great job! You have understood the lesson.
Are you now ready to summarize?

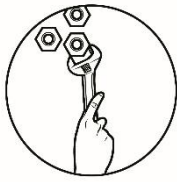


What I Have Learned

Directions: Summarize what you have learned from the lesson and activities by completing the sentences using the words from the box. You can only use each word once. Use a separate sheet of paper for your answers.

continental	theory	geologic	divergent
lithosphere	plates	subduction	convection current
slowly	denser	toward	two continental plates
two oceanic plates	oceanic plate-continental plate		transform fault

- (1) _____ is made of earth's crust and upper mantle. It is subdivided into portions called (2) _____ that move above the mantle. The two kinds of crust are (3) _____ crust, which is thicker but less dense, and oceanic crust, which is thinner but (4) _____. A (5) _____ that the Earth's crust is made up of plates moving (6) _____ and interact in various ways is Plate Tectonics. The interaction of the plates produces earthquakes, mountains, volcanoes, and other (7) _____ features. (8) _____ from the Earth's interior makes the plates move above the mantle. This movement causes the formation of three types of plate boundaries which are (9) _____ boundary, two plates sliding each other; (10) _____ boundary, two plates moving away from each other and convergent boundary which plates are moving (11) _____ each other. Three types of convergent boundaries are (12) _____ convergent boundary which form volcanic island arc, (13) _____ convergent boundary forming continental volcanic arc, and (14) _____ convergent boundary wherein there is no (15) _____.



What I Can Do

At this point, make a plate tectonic model showing the plate boundaries and plate movements. Cutouts of plate boundaries are provided on the next page. The scoring rubric will be used in assessing your outputs.

What you need

Plate Boundaries cutouts

Pair of scissor

pencil/pen

crayon/color pencils

coupon bond

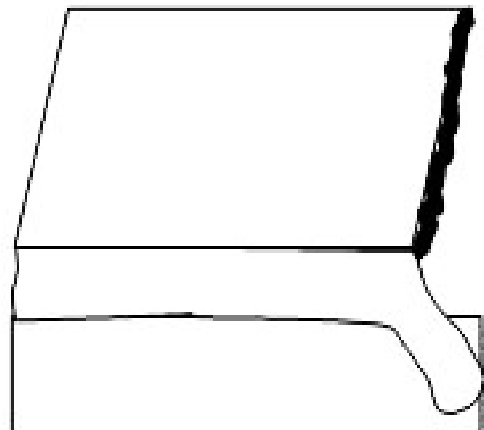
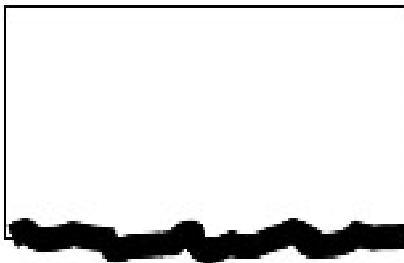
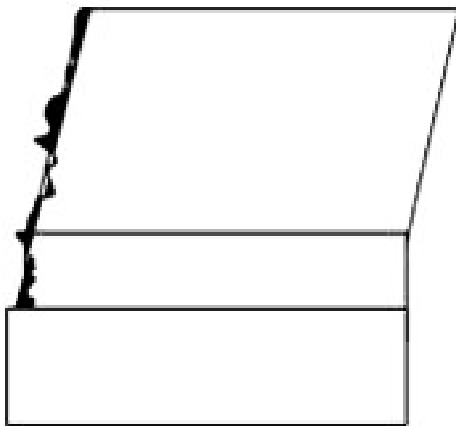
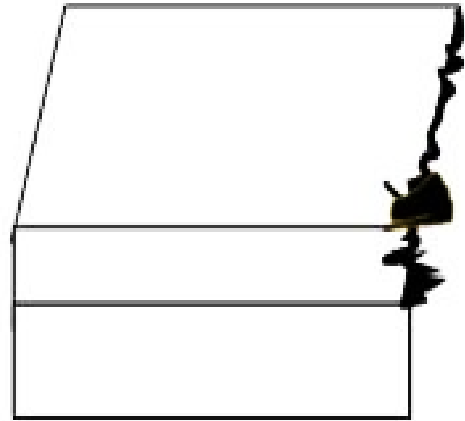
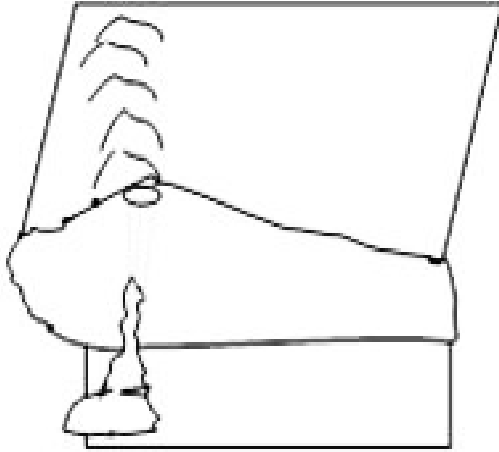
paste

What you have to do

1. Cut the drawings on the next page and form models of plate boundaries.
2. Paste on a piece of coupon bond.
3. Put arrows to show the motion of the plates.
4. Color the models with the desired color.
5. Label the models such as Convergent Boundary, Divergent Boundary, Transform-Fault Boundary.
6. Label each model with Volcanic arc, Trench, Island volcanic chain, Oceanic plate, Continental plate, and Magma.

Copy for the learner: (Photocopy this page)

Plate Boundaries Cutouts



Rubrics for Scoring the Output

Illustrations	Poor 1 point	Fair 3 points	Good 5 points
Plate Boundaries include illustration of convergent, divergent and transform fault boundary.	Plate boundaries are not properly labeled or not included.	One of the plate boundaries is missing.	The 3 different types of plate boundaries are properly labeled.
Plate movement must include illustrations of the direction of the plate movement, and labeling the different types of plates (oceanic and continental)	Direction of the plate movements are incorrectly labeled. The oceanic and continental plates are missing.	A few arrow directions are missing. Oceanic and continental plates are not properly labeled.	The output includes 6 arrows properly showing the direction of the movement of the plate boundaries. Oceanic and continental plates are properly labeled throughout the model.
Earth processes include illustration of subduction, Mid-ocean ridge, and volcanic arc.	Two or more of the processes are missing; two or more are not properly labeled.	One of the processes is missing; one is not properly labeled.	The output includes subduction, Mid-ocean ridge, and volcanic arc are properly labeled and depicted.
Quality of model, neatness, color and legible handwriting are evident.	Quality of model is sloppy, and labels are not legible.	Quality of model is fair.	Model is neat and colorful. All labels are easy to read.

*Very well done! You are now ready to take your posttest. You may again go over the lessons, activities and maps to review for the final assessment.
Good luck!*



Assessment

Directions: Read carefully each item. Use a separate sheet for your answers. Write only the letter of the best answer for each test item.

1. Convection current causes the lithospheric plate to _____.
A. move slowly but constantly
B. move in any direction
C. move faster
D. create another plate
2. The youngest part of the ocean floor is found at the _____.
A. convergent boundary C. transform-fault
B. divergent boundary D. hot spot
3. What type of plate boundary occurs between the Nazca Plate and the South American Plate?
A. convergent oceanic-continental plate boundary
B. convergent oceanic-oceanic plate boundary
C. convergent continental-continental plate boundary
D. transform boundary
4. The crust and upper mantle make up the Earth's _____.
A. lithosphere C. core
B. asthenosphere D. continents
5. The result of plate movement can be seen at _____.
A. abyssal plains C. plate centers
B. plate boundaries D. ocean margin
6. The theory that suggests that plates are slowly moving is called _____.
A. Magnetic Reversal C. Continental Slope
B. Plate Tectonic D. Continental Drift
7. Plates move apart at _____ boundaries.
A. convergent C. divergent
B. stable D. transform plate

8. Plates slipping past each other at _____.
A. subduction zone
B. convection current
C. divergent boundary
D. transform boundary
9. The boundary between two plates moving together is called a _____.
A. divergent boundary
B. transform boundary
C. lithosphere
D. convergent boundary
10. Based on the current position of the continents, South America is moving away from Africa in what direction?
A. West
B. East
C. North
D. South
11. At the convergent plate boundary, _____.
A. new crust is created
B. the older crust is melted by subduction
C. the crust separates
D. plates slide past one another
12. The East African Rift is an example of a _____.
A. mid-ocean ridge
B. convergent boundary
C. divergent boundary
D. transform boundary
13. The Himalayan mountain range of India was formed at the _____.
A. divergent boundary
B. convergent boundary
C. hot spot
D. transform boundary
14. Philippine plate moves toward _____.
A. Australian plate
B. Mountain ranges
C. Trenches
D. Eurasian plate
15. The _____ is an example of a transform fault boundary.
A. East Pacific Rise
B. San Andreas Fault
C. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
D. Himalayas

Great job! You are almost done with this module.



Additional Activity

“Find Me”

Directions: Answer the given questions below on a separate sheet of paper. Then find your answers in the Word Search on the next page. (A copy of the Word Search is provided for the learner.)

1. Philippine islands were originated from _____ boundary.
2. What type of plate boundary occurs between Eurasian plate and North American plate?
3. Movement of the plate boundary causes shaking of the Earth's surface called _____.
4. It is consist of Earth's crust and upper mantle.
5. What geologic feature is formed between the diverging oceanic plates?
6. It is a transform fault boundary between Pacific plate and North American plate which extends through California.
7. It is the process wherein the leading edge of one plate bends downward into the mantle beneath the other plate.
8. What type of plate boundary is formed between two plates sliding past each other?
9. Other term for molten rocks.
10. Convergent boundary is formed between Caribbean plate and _____ plate.

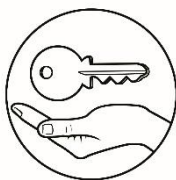
Plate Boundaries Word Search

T	M	I	D	O	C	E	A	N	R	I	D	G	E	B	X	S
F	N	Z	A	C	S	N	J	C	U	J	H	U	G	V	T	A
T	C	E	G	P	W	L	E	M	R	U	S	T	O	H	I	N
R	M	S	G	E	L	J	E	A	T	J	J	G	K	O	T	A
A	K	E	A	R	A	A	E	G	R	J	Q	H	E	T	N	N
N	N	I	P	E	E	R	T	M	S	E	T	O	U	S	F	D
S	O	R	I	F	T	V	A	A	L	E	Y	P	H	P	I	R
F	I	M	V	E	D	G	N	H	T	I	P	S	O	O	P	E
O	T	O	E	V	R	J	N	O	L	E	R	P	O	T	H	A
R	O	I	T	C	E	V	N	O	C	A	C	A	A	C	L	S
M	E	O	E	O	Z	B	P	Q	P	H	Y	T	A	C	M	F
F	V	G	W	C	D	I	V	E	R	G	E	N	T	E	K	A
A	N	I	S	O	Q	J	A	M	B	F	I	C	R	N	C	U
U	O	S	K	S	E	K	A	U	Q	H	T	R	A	E	I	L
L	I	T	H	O	S	P	H	E	R	E	J	V	R	O	G	T
T	N	K	G	R	I	V	N	O	I	T	C	U	D	B	U	S

Great job!

*You **are** now aware of the different types of plate boundaries.*

Are you ready to demonstrate precautionary measures when geologic disasters happen?



Answer Key

What I Know

- C
- D
- D
- C
- D
- C
- B
- C
- C
- C
- A
- A
- C
- D
- A

What Do I Know?

What's More

Enrichment Activity 1

- Divergent
- North American Plate
- Eurasian Plate
- Divergent
- Divergent

Enrichment Activity 2

- OCEANIC PLATE
- CONTINENTAL PLATE
- OCEANIC
- SUBDUCTION
- NO

Assessment 2

- Oceanic Plate
- Continental Plate
- Oceanic
- Subduction
- No


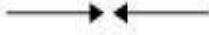

What's New

- Transform
- Divergent
- Divergent
- (In any order)
Oceanic-Continental
Oceanic-Oceanic
Continental-Continental
- A. Continental-Continental
B. Oceanic-Oceanic
C. Subduction
D. No

What's More

Enrichment Activity 3

Table 1. Plate Boundary Characteristics

Direction of Motion	Motion	Type of Plate Boundary	Example
	2 Plates moving apart from each other	Divergent	African plate and South American plate or answer may vary based on the map.
	2 plates come together, one sliding under the other or both are rising up.	Convergent	Eurasian plate and Philippine plate or answer may vary based on the map.
	2 plates slide past each other.	Transform Fault	San Andreas Fault

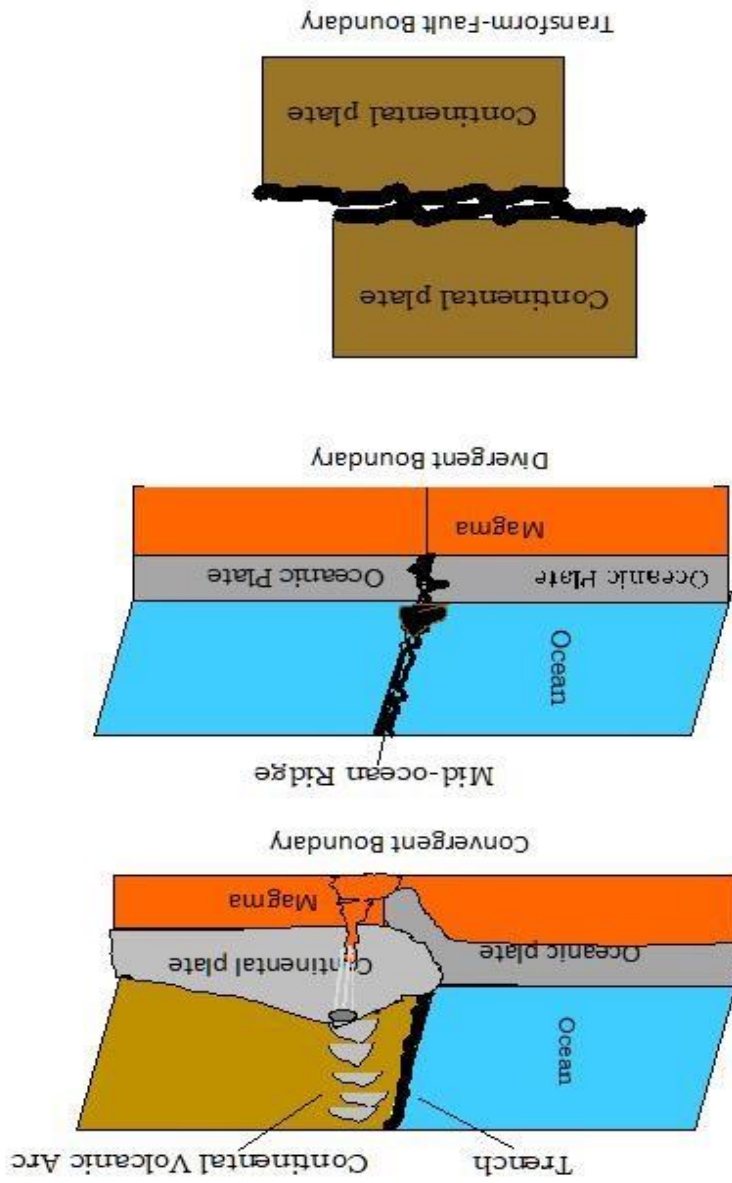
Assessment 3

1. Slide past
2. away
3. toward
4. subduction
5. Mid-Ocean Ridge

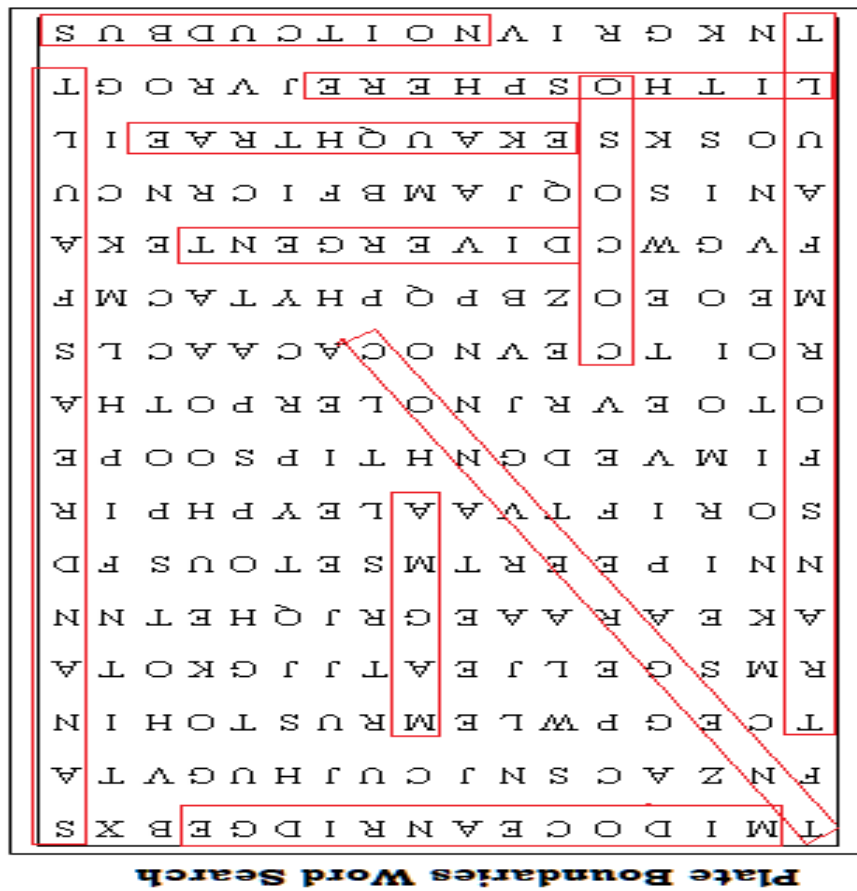
Assessment

1. A
2. B
3. A
4. A
5. B
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. D
10. A
11. B
12. C
13. B
14. D
15. C

What Can I Do



Points will be based on Rubrics



"Find Me"	
1. Divergent	5. Mid-ocean ridge
2. Convergent	4. Lithosphere
3. Earthquake	
6. San Andreas Fault	
7. Subduction	
8. Transform fault	
9. magma	
10. Cocos	

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