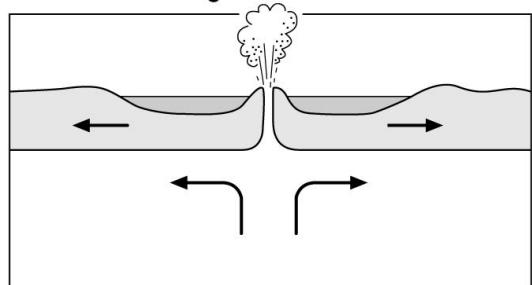
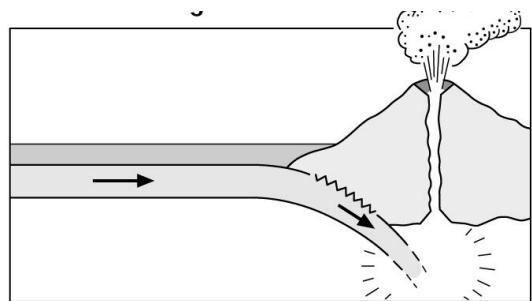
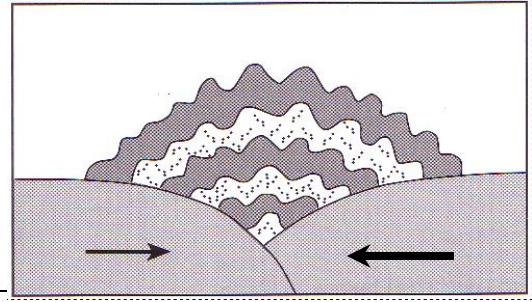
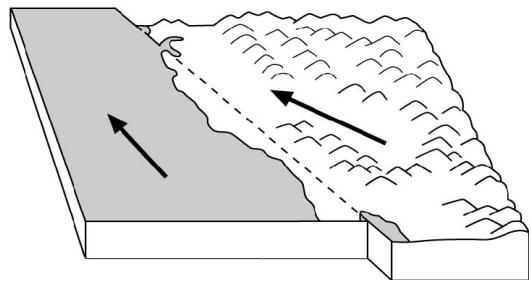


What happens at Plate Boundaries

Type of Boundary	Diagram	Examples of Plates Involved	What happens (Describe what the plates do)	Hazards/Landforms
C _____ e (clue: it builds volcanoes)		North American Plate and Eurasian Plate form the Mid-Atlantic Ridge (Iceland)	Two plates _____ from each other very slowly. A gap is made and _____ (basalt) rises up through it. This builds up into a volcano with shallow sides.	Volcanoes Sea floor spreading Earthquakes
D _____		Nazca Plate (oceanic) and South American Plate (continental) Peru-Chile Trench and Andes mountain range	The more dense oceanic crust is _____ the less dense continental crust (subduction). It sticks and _____ builds up. Eventually it will move causing an _____. The plate that is pushed down melts into hot magma. This then rises up in the gaps in and creates a volcano.	Volcanoes Earthquakes
C _____ n		Eurasian Plate and Indo-Australian Plate Himalayas (Mount Everest)	Two continental plates _____ towards each other. This creates _____. When they _____ each other, earthquakes happen as a sudden release of pressure. 'Upfolds' (anticline) form ridges and 'downfolds' (synclines) form valleys.	Earthquakes Fold mountains
C _____ e (clue: they slide)		Pacific Plate and North American Plate San Andreas Fault (California)	Two plates _____ past each other along a fault (weakness). _____ builds up and the rocks lock together. Then they _____ very quickly and an earthquake happens. No volcanoes are found at these plate boundaries.	Earthquakes

KEY WORDS: pushed under / earthquake / move away / magma / friction / slide / Friction / hit / move forwards / fold mountains / push

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