

**Purpose:** To provide background on the interactions between plates.

**Guiding Questions:** How are geologic formation related to the interactions between plates?

**Instructions:** Fill in the following graphic organizer with information from the presentation.

**Convergent Boundaries**

<b>Definition</b>		
<b>Also known as</b>		
<b>Types and what happens</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>What happens/forms</b>
<b>Constructive Effects</b>		
<b>Destructive Effects</b>		

**Divergent Boundaries**

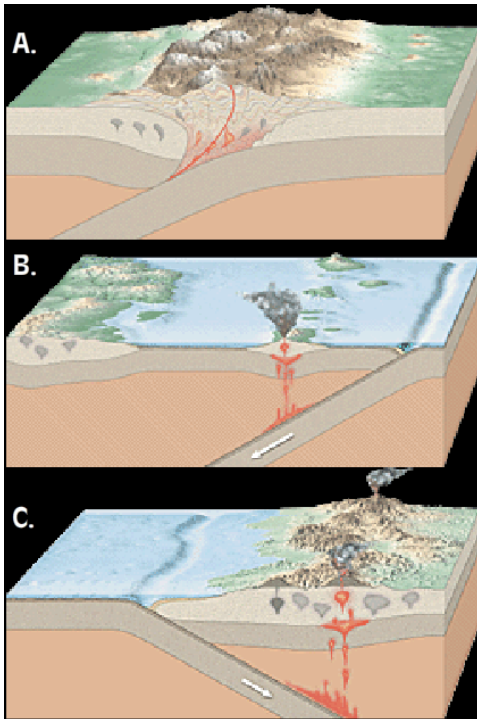
<b>Definition</b>		
<b>Also known as</b>		
<b>Types and what happens</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>What happens/forms</b>
<b>Constructive Effects</b>		
<b>Destructive Effects</b>		

**Transform Boundaries**

<b>Definition</b>		
<b>Also known as</b>		
<b>Types and what happens</b>	<b>Types</b>	<b>What happens/forms</b>
<b>Constructive Effects</b>		
<b>Destructive Effects</b>		

**Review.** Complete the following section based on the information you learned.

1. Name the type of boundary that matches each alternative name.
  - a. Subduction zone:
  - b. Spreading center:
  - c. Fault boundary:
  
2. Name the type of convergent boundary shown below.



3. Place the following terms into the correct place on the chart.

Boundary type	Location:	Results in:
Divergent	in ocean	
	on land	
convergent	oceanic-continental	
	oceanic-oceanic	
	continental-continental	
Transform	in ocean	
	on land	

**Options:**

- Continental Volcanic Arc
- Oceanic Ridge
- Continental Rift Valley
- Offset in Ridge
- Fault on Land
- Mountain Belt
- Volcanic Island Arc

4. At divergent plate boundaries...
  - a. old seafloor is destroyed
  - b. new seafloor is created
  - c. seafloor is neither created nor destroyed
  
5. At convergent plate boundaries...
  - a. old seafloor is destroyed
  - b. new seafloor is created
  - c. seafloor is neither created nor destroyed
  
6. At transform plate (fault) boundaries...
  - a. old seafloor is destroyed
  - b. new seafloor is created
  - c. seafloor is neither created nor destroyed