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|  | Question | Answer |
| 1 | The tectonic plates move at a rates ranging from 1 to 12 \_\_\_\_ per \_\_\_\_. | cm, year |
| 2 | Active volcanoes are most likely to form at \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_ boundaries. | Convergent oceanic-continental |
| 3 | Where 2 continental plates collide, \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ form.  | Mountain ranges |
| 4 | The Great Rift Valley in Africa is a \_\_\_\_ boundary. | Divergent |
| 5 | The San Andreas Fault is an example of a \_\_\_\_ boundary. | Transform |
| 6 | A \_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_ forms where 2 oceanic plates collide. | Subduction zone |
| 7 | Continents float on top of the mantle because the mass of the continent is equal to the mass of the mantle is displaces. This is called \_\_\_\_ | Isostacy |
| 8 | When under stress, if rocks are strong, the stresses are small, and the rocks return to their original state, then \_\_\_\_ strain occurs. | Elastic |
| 9 | When under stress, if rocks are weak, they are hot, and they do not return to their original state, then \_\_\_\_ strain occurs. | Plastic |
| 10 | The process of \_\_\_\_ takes rocks deep underground where they are melted. | Subduction |
| 11 | The 3 forces that act on rocks are \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_. The 3 types of plate boundaries are \_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_. | Compression, tension, shearConvergent, divergent, transform |
| 12 | As mountains erode, the continental crust under the mountains \_\_\_\_. This process is called \_\_\_\_.  | Rises, uplift |
| 13 | If glacial ice sheets form over a continent, then the continental crust under the ice will move \_\_\_\_. This process is called \_\_\_\_. | Downward, subsidence |
| 14 | Fault-block mountains form where \_\_b\_\_. | 1. Compression squeezes the crust
2. Tension pulls the crust apart
3. Tension squeezes the crust
4. Compression pulls the crust apart
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| 15 | Why would mountains stop increasing in size? b | 1. The continents that collided to form them have created a new single continent
2. Erosion works at the exact same pace as the amount the mountains are still rising
3. There is more action at the plate boundary than there has been previously
4. The continental crust is too thin
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