

Lesson 3 Divergent and Convergent Plates Activity Seafloor Spreading - Divergent Plates

Directions: Read the definitions and label the diagram of the seafloor.



lower mantle (semi-rigid) – the deepest parts of the mantle, just above the core

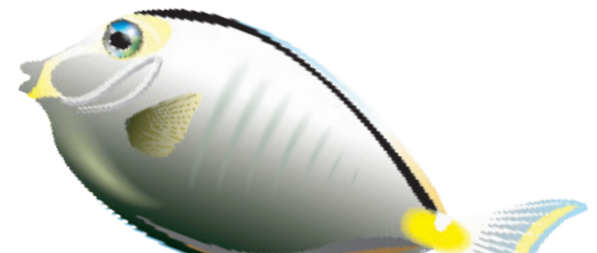
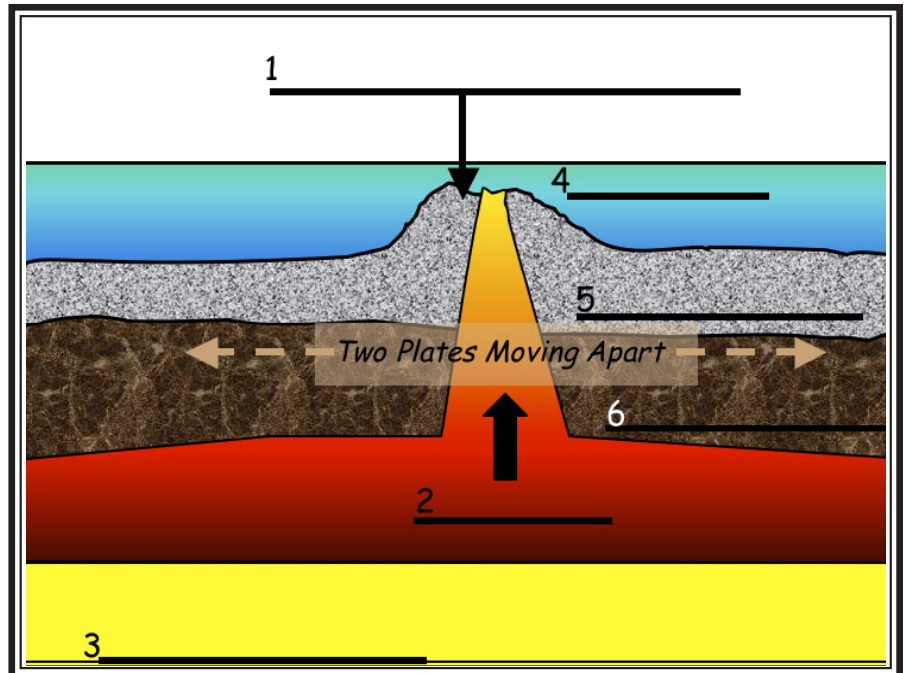
magma – molten rock within the Earth’s mantle.
In the seafloor spreading, magma moves up to the crust

ocean – large bodies of water sitting atop the ocean’s crust

oceanic crust – thin parts of the Earth’s crust located under the oceans

oceanic ridge – mountain range where earth’s tectonic plates are gradually moving apart

upper mantle (rigid) – the uppermost part of the mantle, part of the lithosphere



Lesson 3 Divergent and Convergent Plates Activity Seafloor Spreading - Divergent Plates - Teacher Answer Key

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the definitions and label the diagram of the seafloor.

lower mantle (semi-rigid) – the deepest parts of the mantle, just above the core

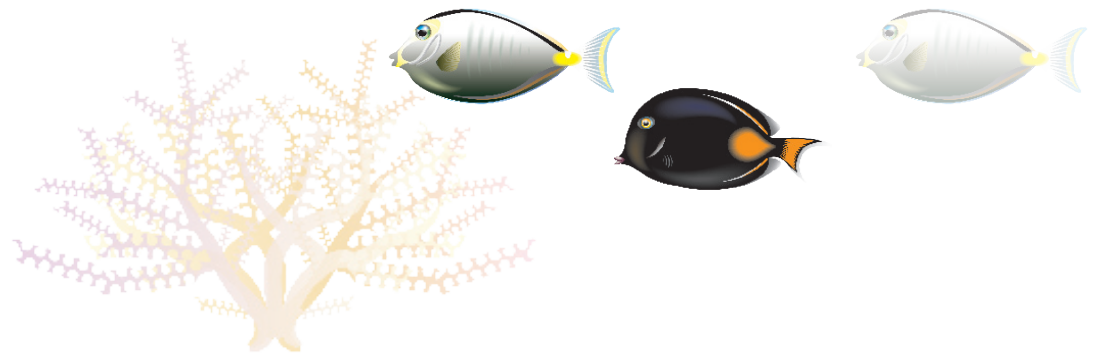
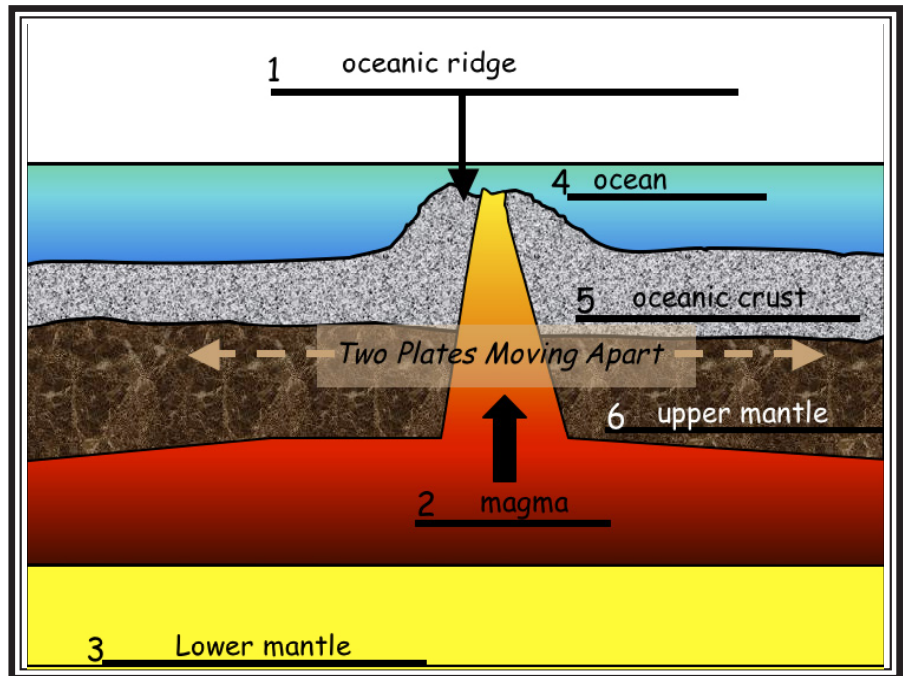
magma – molten rock within the Earth’s mantle.
In the seafloor spreading, magma moves up to the crust

ocean – large bodies of water sitting atop the ocean’s crust

oceanic crust – thin parts of the Earth’s crust located under the oceans

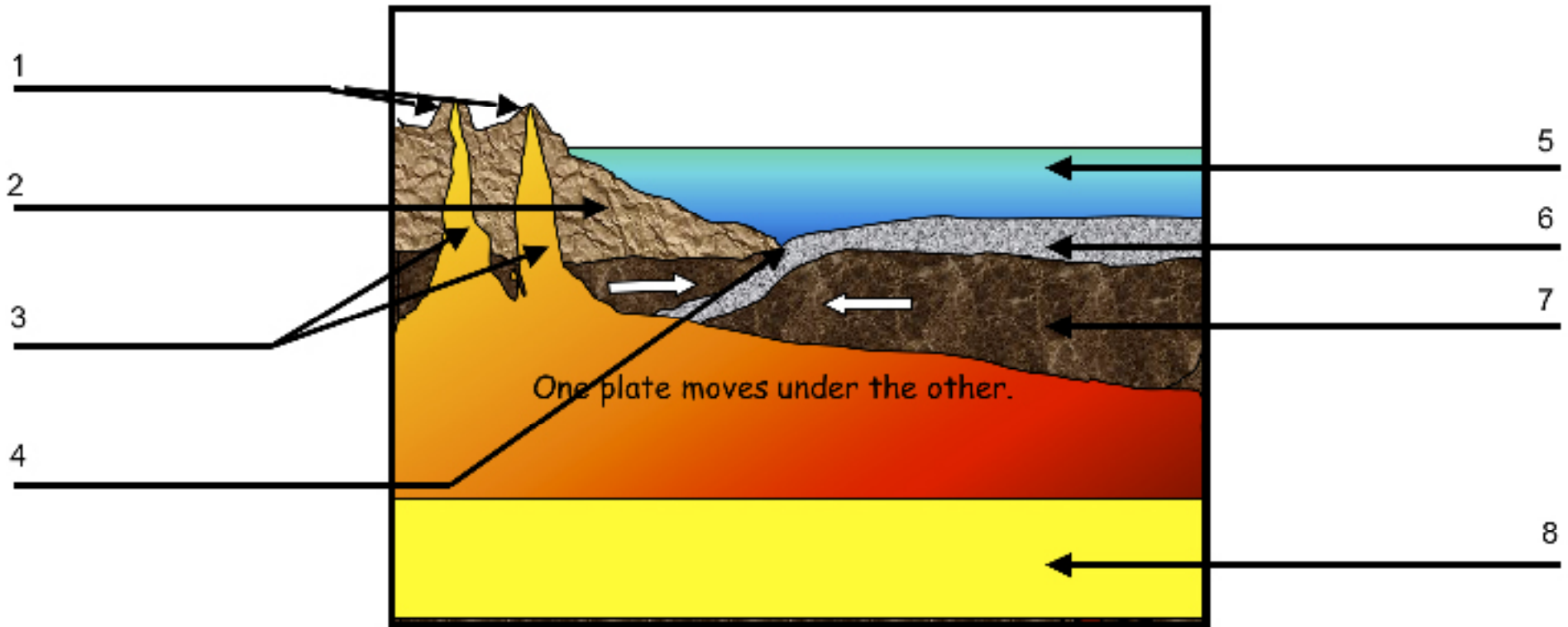
oceanic ridge – mountain range where earth’s tectonic plates are gradually moving apart

upper mantle (rigid) – the uppermost part of the mantle, part of the lithosphere



Lesson 3 Divergent and Convergent Plates Activity Subduction - Convergent Plates

Directions: Read the definitions and label the diagram of the seafloor.



Directions: Cut in half and distribute one list of definitions to each student.

Lesson 3

Subduction – Convergent Plates

Read the definitions and use them to label the diagram of the convergent plates.

1. **Continental crust** – thick layers of the Earth's crust not located under the ocean
2. **Lower mantle** – the deepest parts of the mantle
3. **Magma** – molten rock in the Earth's mantle that moves from the asthenosphere to the crust
4. **Ocean** – large bodies of water sitting on the oceanic crust
5. **Oceanic crust** – thin layers of the crust under the ocean
6. **Subduction zone** – the place where one part of the Earth's crust is pushed under another plate
7. **Upper mantle** – the top part of the mantle
8. **Volcanoes** – places in the Earth's surface where magma erupt

Lesson 3

Subduction – Convergent Plates

Read the definitions and use them to label the diagram of the convergent plates.

1. **Continental crust** – thick layers of the Earth's crust not located under the ocean
2. **Lower mantle** – the deepest parts of the mantle
3. **Magma** – molten rock in the Earth's mantle that moves from the asthenosphere to the crust
4. **Ocean** – large bodies of water sitting on the oceanic crust
5. **Oceanic crust** – thin layers of the crust under the ocean
6. **Subduction zone** – the place where one part of the Earth's crust is pushed under another plate
7. **Upper mantle** – the top part of the mantle
8. **Volcanoes** - places in the Earth's surface where magma erupt

Lesson 3 Divergent and Convergent Plates Activity

Subduction - Convergent Plates - Teacher Answer Key

Name: _____ Date: _____

Directions: Read the definitions and label the diagram of the convergent plates.

