Divergent Plates Movement - Seafloor Spreading

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
Convergent Plates Movement - Subduction

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

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

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