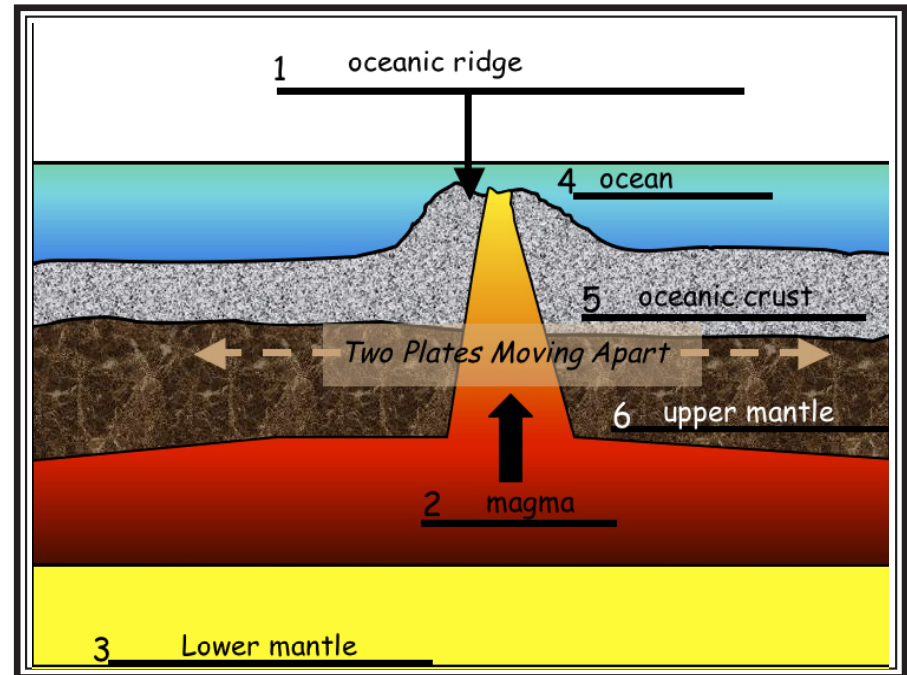


Divergent Plates Movement - Seafloor Spreading

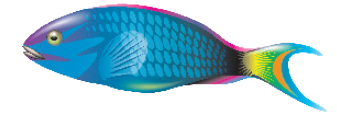
Directions: Read the definitions and label the diagram of the seafloor.



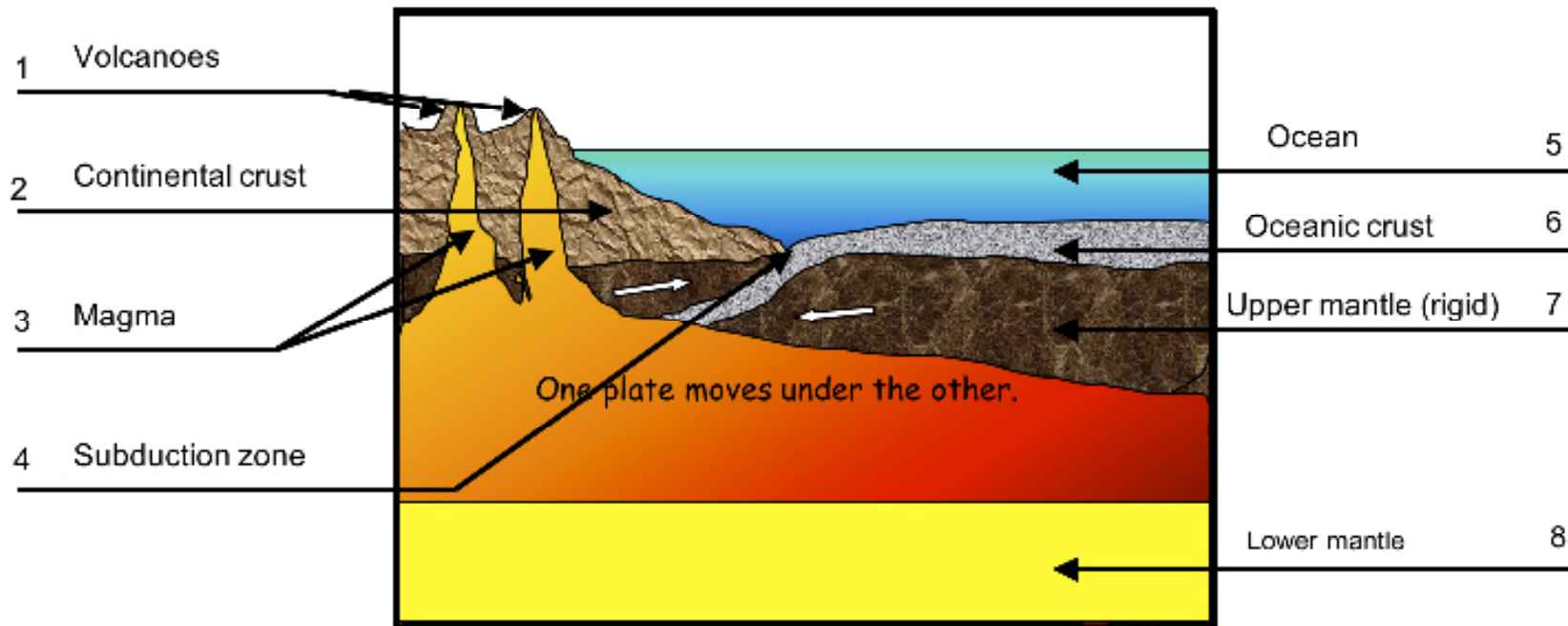
lower mantle (semi-rigid) – the deepest parts of the mantle, just above the core
magma – molten rock within the Earth’s mantle.
In the seafloor spreading, magma moves up to the crust
ocean – large bodies of water sitting atop the ocean’s crust
oceanic crust – thin parts of the Earth’s crust located under 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

