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 erupt