## Plate Tectonics Webquest

Go through the <u>USGS Website: This Dynamic Earth</u>. Start with the Preface and read through each of the sections while you answer the flowing questions.

1.	In the early 1960s, the emergence of the	started a			
	revolution in the earth sciences.				
2.	In geologic terms, what is a tectonic plate?				
3.	The word <i>tectonics</i> comes from the Greek root ""				
4.	Give the name of the last large supercontinent that included all of the current continents.				
5.	During which geologic era were the northern continents joined in to Lauras	ia and the southern			
	continents joined into Gondwanaland?				
6.	Until the 1700s, most Europeans thought that a series of catastrophes shaped the Earth's surface. This way of thinking was known as ""				
7.	It was not until 1912 that the idea of moving continents was seriously consi	dered as a full-			
	blown scientific theory called introduced in two	articles published			
	by a 32-year-old German meteorologist named	•			
8.	Wegener's theory was based in part on what appeared to him to be the rer	narkable fit of the			
	and continents.				
9.	A fatal weakness in Wegener's theory was that it could not satisfactorily an	swer the most			
	fundamental question raised by his critics. What was this question?				
10	. It was not until World War I that the, a su	bmarine mountain			
	chain in the central Atlantic, was discovered.				
11	. Beginning in the 1950s, scientists, using magnetic instruments (	) began			
	recognizing odd magnetic variations across the				
12	. In, scientists began to theorize that mid-ocean ridges mark struc	turally weak zones			
	where the ocean floor was being ripped in two lengthwise along the ridge of	rest. New magma			
	from deep within the Earth rises easily through these weak zones and ever	ntually erupts along			
	the crest of the ridges to create new oceanic crust. This process, was later	called			
13	During the 20th century, improvements in seismic instrumentation and great	ater use of			
	earthquake-recording instruments () worldwide enabled so	ientists to learn that			

eartho	quakes	s tend to be in certain areas, most	notably along the
		and spreading ridges.	
14. What	are fou	ur types of plate boundaries? Give a brief explana	tion & an example of each.
a.	Bound	ndary type:	
	i.	Explanation:	
	ii.	Example:	
b.	Bound	idary type:	
	i.	Explanation:	
	ii.	Example:	
C.	Bound	ndary type:	
	i.	Explanation:	
	ii.	Example:	
d.	Bound	ndary type:	
	i.	Explanation:	
	ii.	Example:	
15. What	are the	ne three types of convergent plate boundaries? Tel	Il how each is different and give
an exa	ample o	of each.	
a.	Type:	:	
	i.	Explanation:	
	ii.	Example:	
b.	Type:		
	i. 	Explanation:	
0		Example:	
C.	Type: i	Explanation:	
	ii.	·	
16. How o	do scier	entists know what the rates of plate movement have	e been over geologic time?
		lotspots?" Name and give the location for at least t lands that formed over hot spots.	wo island chains, other than the
18. What	causes	es the geysers and hotsprings in Yellowstone?	
19. Is the	re evide	dence for extraterrestrial plate tectonics? If so, whe	ere?

- 20. Using this <u>plate motion calculator</u> plate motion calculator from the University of Tokyo determine the present-day absolute plate motion for the Africa plate at 20 degrees North latitude and 20 degrees East longitude *and* for the North American Plate at Wichita, Ks (Latitude 37° 43' North, Longitude 97° 20' West).
- 21. What is the greatest natural hazard to people associated with plate tectonics? Explain how this hazard is related to plate tectonics.
- 22. Using <u>Google</u> or another search engine, find at least one lab or project related to either plate tectonics or volcanoes that you think would be appropriate for a high school Earth-Space science class. Summarize it and provide a website.

## Plate Tectonics Hidden Message Search

P L A T E T E C T O N I C S B I Z T T K B M R U K Y Y C G D X S G Y O O F N V J W T Z R X Z H Y U E R E H P SOHTILNRV PALEOMAGNETISMASTHENOSPHERE NACLOVLATNENITNOCZDYRAQD RACI C P K I L A Z K U Z W Q Y I M W A A R C C M L M M B U S I F N A F W O W U M D H E U L P T O Y E E E G C C G O T O Y R E H M N E С NIHKIEKMGVDLRVHXATZLSVIW R B F I O R W U A P I T S P E I X D D P T X R E V O I C D O P W Z N X O A O N M B J T O I I G H R I N D G X U V A Y P R R I G O I S Q H C G R I Q G H N B D X S H F J L E A R N Q L Y Z S P G C S R H C VAND UGRPZHATEJHTWPXSSICCULLOKEDOT W G R O Q P N R J X N M T F U H X R A J W I A A P O I P L Y A V D E I O P I E K P F F O I Z B C N J T O Z L N L L W H I T O U T J X L B X K Y G R I R C U V Z D N O O O O E I B F H K H S W N D E A G T Y Y C W R M V H J F A L U E S J S V C K A J C Z B R L R T O K B T K D F E G Q A R Y D V C R E G Q R X E I X P M N N ISPEWZFLAJBVKCKPXJCTTCEIUSEJKHOM S P K C Y A U X E H O I J D M D O U U I N B D Y X E Y E U Y T T W L H I T L G H L O L K D G C N J K C H O A G Z G T S V Z M O UIOLNCINTOCYVYELLAVTFIRCVNESWHRHZAP H H J N Y O E B K J N U E R A S A E L Z F M L L W S Z C M D M Z O L M S Y Z P N O A R X A I R F A R R W M Z V Q Z N H G I O O E O D W P C TTKIUEUAYGCCOWGUVVBTPTAXHHNNPFDUOB N O W T N T N O M F D X R S E P O L A R W A N D E R I N G E E O T L X X L N D A O O J J E U G B N O N V M F P V Z L W G K J R H R N E R A F O A L R E K O O D C A T T C Y J D Z L V I B L G Y N H F V Y C R P K D E B H G X A B F C Q I F S A M Y G P P X I D M M Z S V R I Y IMEDZANPEOBRLZUIHFAYQXCSSXPXLANMTT Y B J Q I A K U W P P Y R D H B D T Q P X O B Z B L Τ DFOBYP Y E X C M V R D N M M B D G H N J C I Q O C R Y T S V Y W E B J H W N D U P D Z Y K S X O N R H Q U F V P G Q Z E S C G O H O R F W BTFASJEYZOIRCNHIZONZYCWGUZAOLYUM K P L Y Y R N F D D U D U L K B Y H I F Y C P N V L T N R Q J M M E A T D Z L Y G T K W G A S E J I X N N E O X J S V A E A G N A P S K Q J M D I W U L J G D S L K V T K P G M M W D C B Z O Q H E O H K S T S U

Asthenosphere continental drift continental volcanic arc convergent boundary deep-ocean trench divergent boundary hot spot lithosphere

mid-oceanic ridge normal polarity paleomagnetism Pangaea plate plate tectonics polar wandering reverse polarity rift
rift valley
seafloor spreading
subduction zone
transform fault boundary
volcanic island arc

Hidden Message