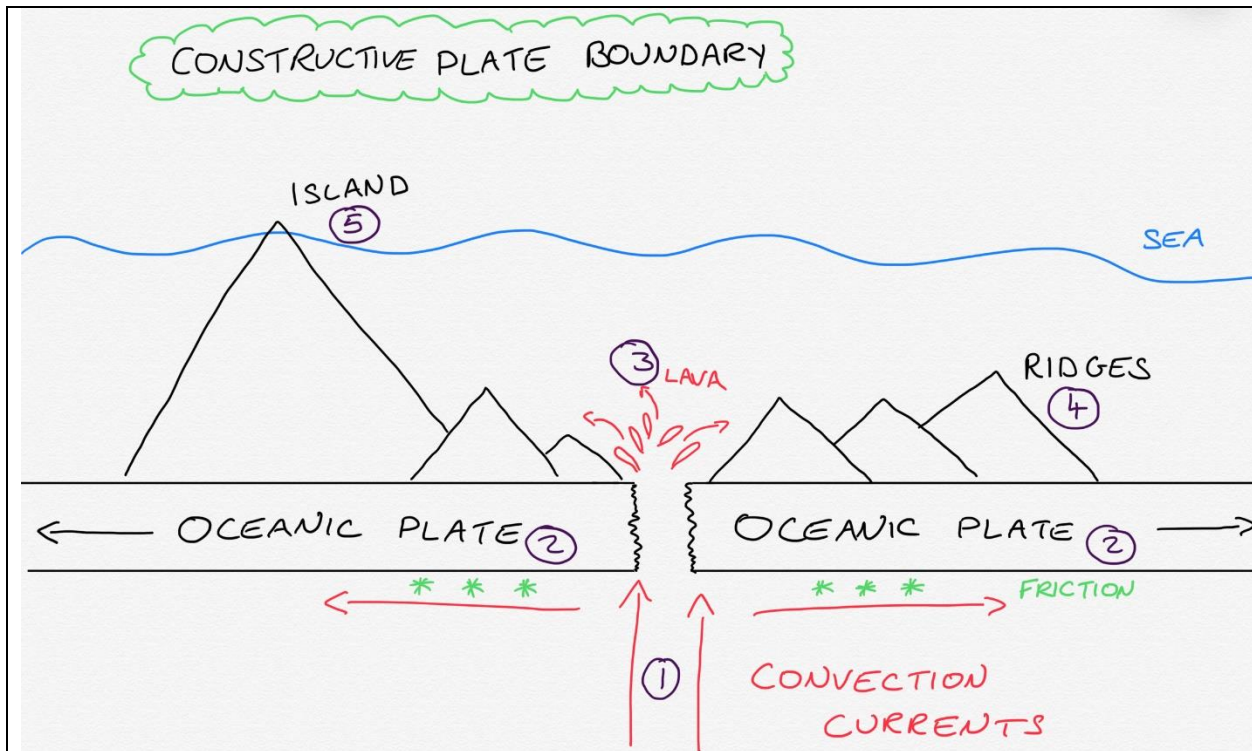
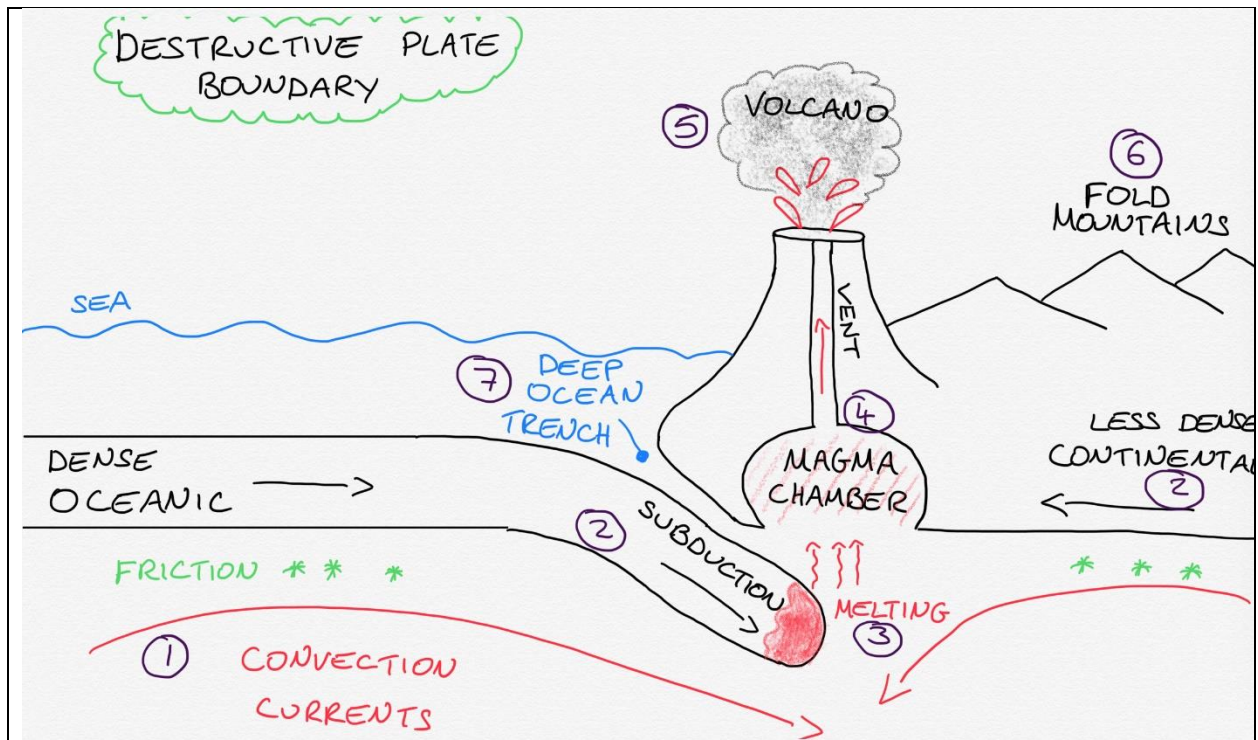


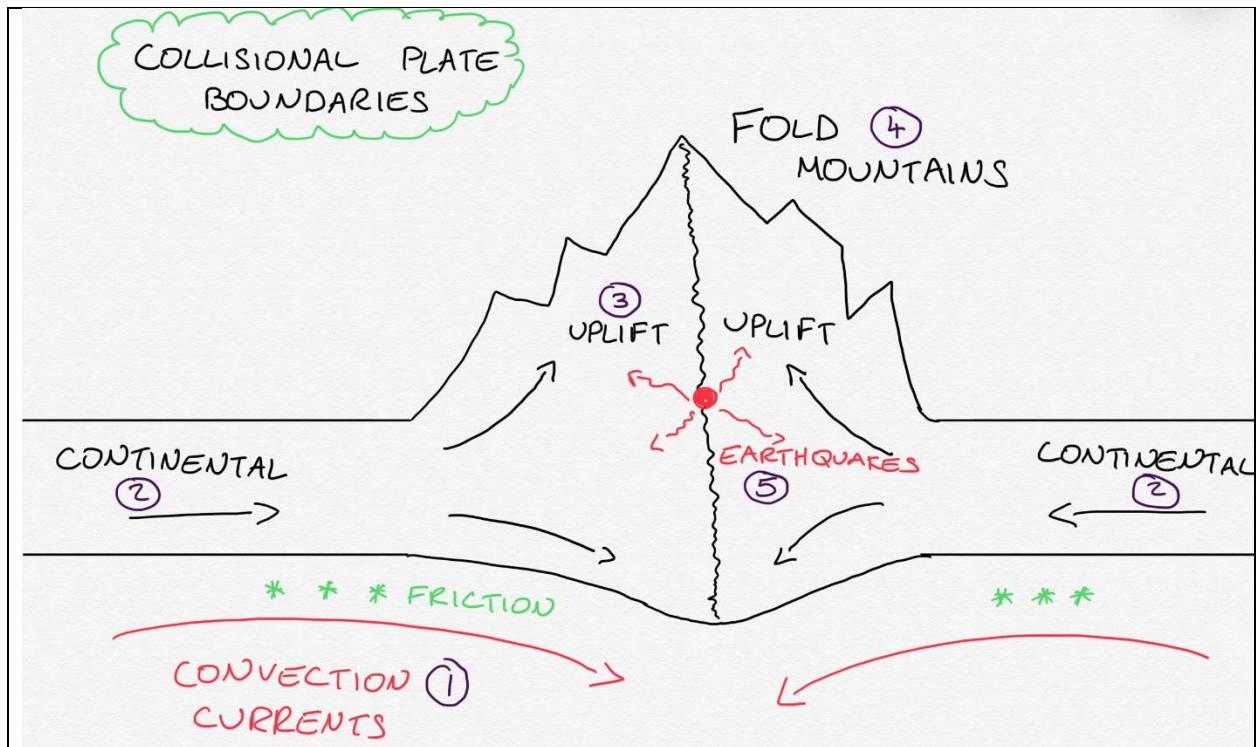
Write an explanation of what is happening at each of the Plate Boundary Diagrams. Use the numbers to help you order your ideas.



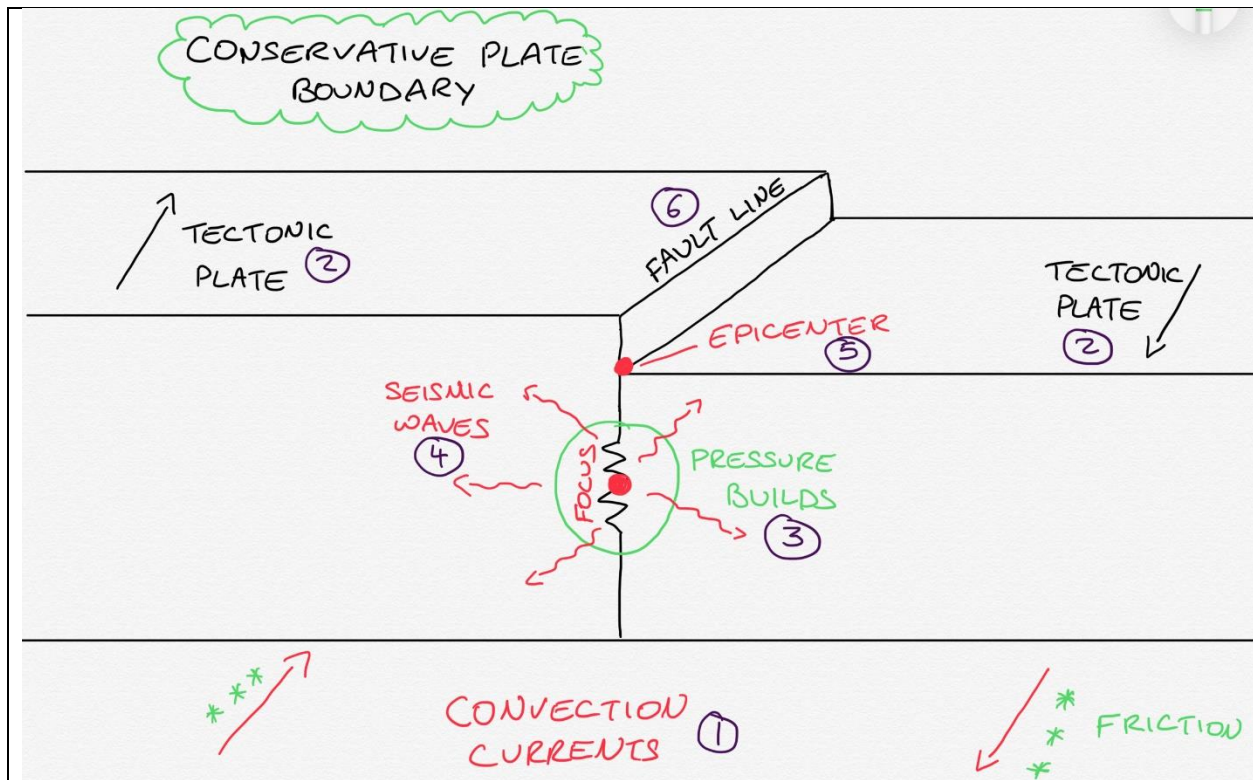
1. Convection currents in the Mantle rise upwards towards the crust.
2. As they push left and right the friction between them and the Oceanic Plates drag the plates away from each other. (Divergent movement)
3. Underwater volcanoes erupt lava out of the gap that is generated in the sea floor.
4. The lava builds up to form underwater mountains called Ridges.
5. These Ridges can sometimes grow to become islands like the Azores in the Atlantic Ocean.



1. Convection currents in the Mantle move towards each other and sink back to the Core.
2. The friction generated between these convection currents and the tectonic plates move them towards each other. The more dense Oceanic plate is subducted under the less dense Continental plate.
3. The subducted plate melts due to the heat and extreme pressure.
4. The melted magma can rise and form a Magma Chamber.
5. As the Magma Chamber grows it builds pressure that can be released in a volcanic eruption.
6. The collision of the two plates stresses the plates which can bend/fold creating Fold Mountains.
7. Where the two plates meet in the ocean they can create a Deep Ocean Trench. These are some of the deepest points on our planet.



1. Convection currents in the Mantle move towards each other and will drag the plates above them in the same direction through friction.
2. For a collisional boundary to form both plates need to have the same density. E.g. Continental and Continental.
3. The colliding plate boundaries of equal density push together and start to lift upwards.
4. This uplift slowly creates large Fold mountain ranges.
5. Collisional plate boundaries build up huge tectonic pressure that can be released in violent Earthquakes.



1. Convection currents in the Mantle can move side by side creating friction that drags the plates in a Transform movement.
2. This plate boundary can occur with all plate types.
3. Where the plates meet they can 'lock' together and build up extreme pressure.
4. Eventually these plates will 'slip' or move suddenly releasing energy in the form of Seismic waves that emanate from the Focus.
5. On the surface the area directly above the focus is called an epicenter.
6. Conservative plate boundaries can form long/deep faults that run along the boundary E.g. The San Andreas Fault in California.