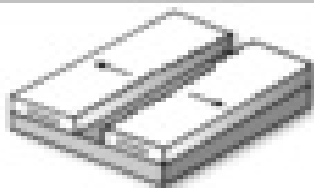


## On the Move

Read. Then study the pictures.

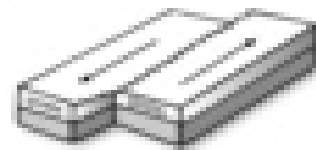
Geologists think the earth's crust and upper mantle are divided into large pieces called plates. These plates slowly drift along the earth's mantle, much like icebergs drift on the ocean. This movement can lead to earthquakes. Geologists sort plate boundary movements into three groups: divergent, convergent, and transform.



**DIVERGENT (D)**



**CONVERGENT (C)**



**TRANSFORM (T)**

Read the facts.

Write the letter(s) of the movement(s) that matches each fact.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. These plates spread apart slowly.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. These plates collide or are pushed together.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. These plates slide past each other in opposite directions.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Earthquakes can result from these types of plate movement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. New crust can form at places in the ocean where two plates pull apart from each other.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. When two plates that carry continents crash into each other, the edges of both plates can crumble and form mountain ranges.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. These plates move sideways past each other and create a break in the earth's crust called a fault.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. Volcanoes can form along the edges when these types of plate movements occur.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. One of the plate edges can sink below the other in this type of movement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. This type of plate movement may create new seas when ocean water fills the gap between the plates.

Complete 11–14 on another sheet of paper.

11. Describe divergent plate movement.
12. Describe convergent plate movement.
13. Describe transform plate movement.
14. Why do you think scientists named the pieces of the earth's crust "plates"?

**Answer:** Underline the clues in statements 1–10 that helped you identify each movement.