






Activity 5; Seafloor Block Model Evaluation:


 Which crust, the oceanic or the continental, is thicker?


 Which type of crust floats higher above the mantle?


 Which type of crust must, therefore, be less dense?


 Use arrows to draw in convection currents beneath the surface of the mid-ocean ridge.

 Place an “x” at the point(s) where the oceanic crust remelted to form the mantle.


 If the amount of crust remains the same, new crust must be formed to replace the crust that is remelted. Where is the new crust formed?


 Circle the path of molten rock from the mantle to the top of an oceanic volcano.

 The Pacific Ocean has many volcanic islands. There are also volcanic islands in the Atlantic Ocean. Name an island group that is an example of a volcanic island arc.

 What is thought to cause deep-ocean trenches?

Name: _____ Period: _____

 What does the theory of plate tectonics and continental drift say about the positions of the continents?

 Write a paragraph describing and explaining what the box demonstrates about earth processes. Use the terms found on the label tags in the paragraph.