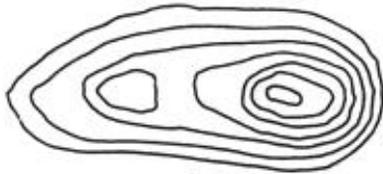


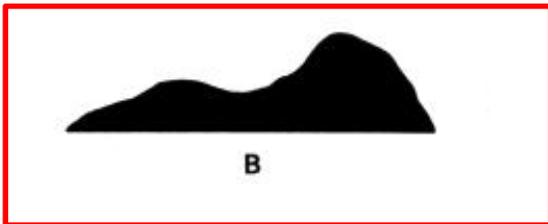
**Plate Tectonics & Topographic Maps Test REVIEW KEY**

**Directions:** Draw a profile for each topographic map.

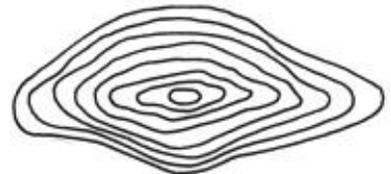
1. - 6.



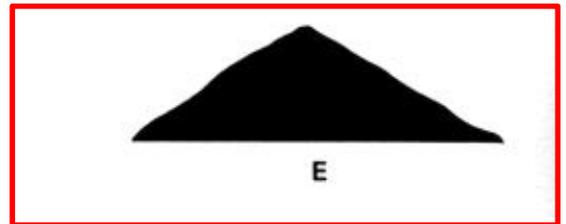
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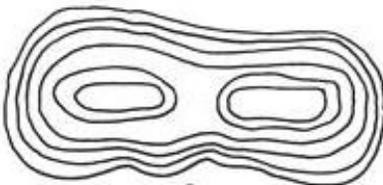
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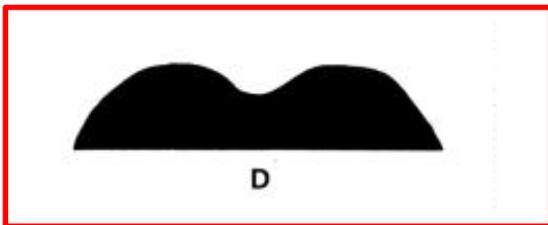
2



E



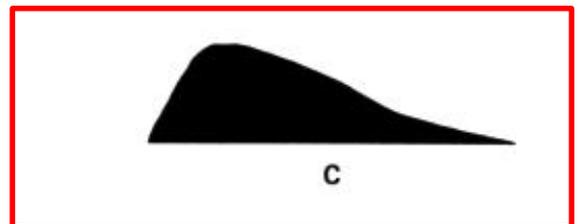
3



D



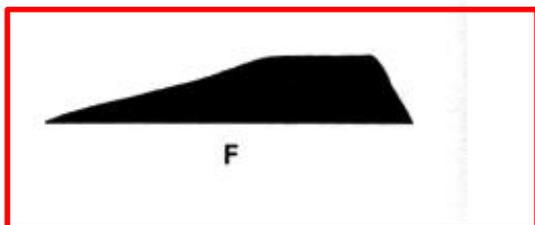
4



C



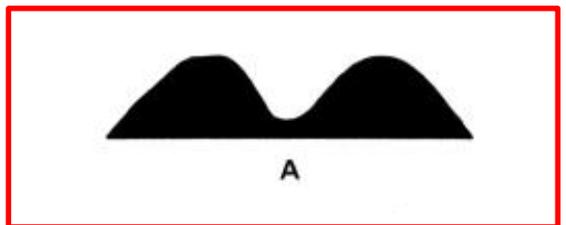
5



F



6



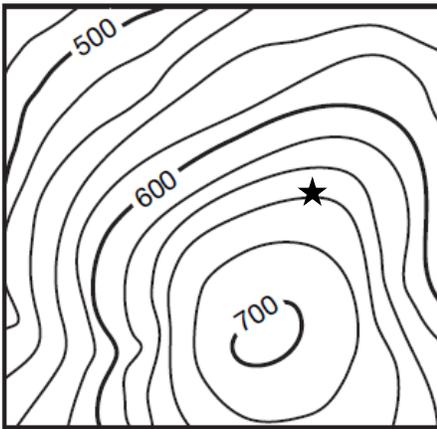
A

Use the topographic map below to answer questions 7 – 9.

## Topographic Map

Contour interval: 20 meters

Scale: 1 cm = 1 km



7. What is the major landform shown on the topographic map above?

Hill

8. What is the elevation of the star ★ on the map?

660KM

9. If it is 9 cm across the map, how far would you have to walk to go from one side of the map to the other?

9km

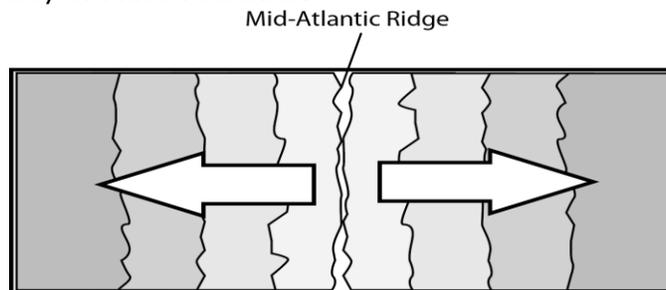
10. As a river enters a larger body of water, sediments are deposited over a wide area. What landform is likely to be formed at the site of deposition?

Delta

11. Even before modern observations provided evidence that supports the Theory of Plate Tectonics, people developed theories that the continents were once joined together. Using only maps, they observed that

The continents fit together like puzzle pieces.

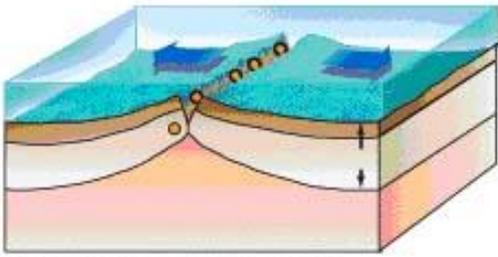
12. Examining rocks that form on either side of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge provides evidence that supports the theory of Plate Tectonics.



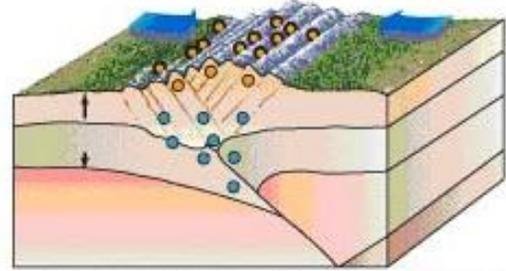
This is because we see evidence of plate movement in the fact that as we look at rocks farther and farther from the ridge, the rocks: **The outermost rocks are older. As new crust forms, it pushes the old rock outward to make room for the new rock.**

13. The border between two tectonic plates lies below the state of California. The interaction of these two plates results in: **This is the San Andreas Fault line which causes earthquakes and destruction.**

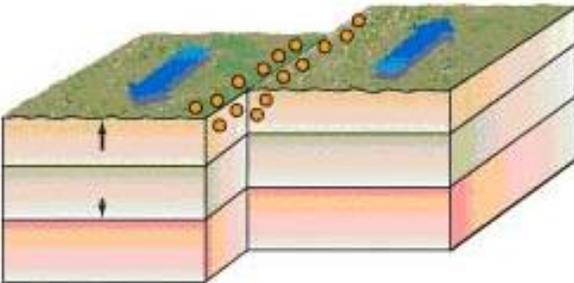
14. Name the type of plate boundary for each of the pictures below, and describe the land forms that develop in those areas.



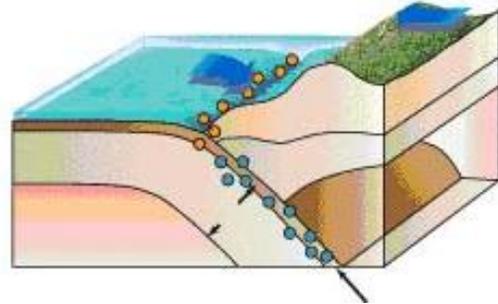
Oceanic Crust-Oceanic Crust Divergent



Continental Crust-Continental Crust Convergent

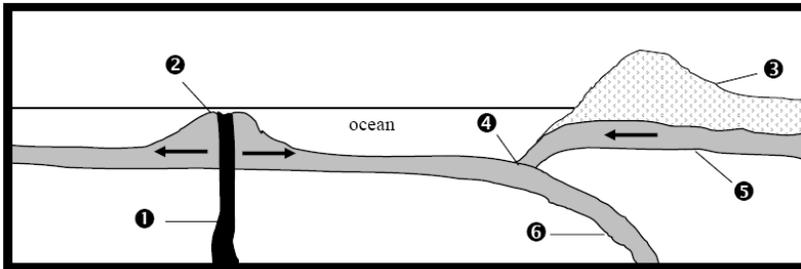


Continental Crust-Continental Crust Transform



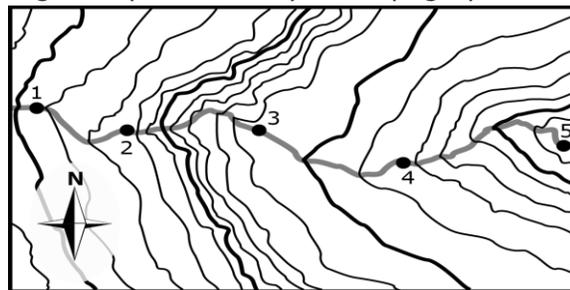
Oceanic Crust-Continental Crust Convergent

15. The most recently formed crust on Earth would be found where?



Pt. 2. A ridge is forming as two oceanic plates diverge. When plates diverge new crust forms and pushes old crust outward.

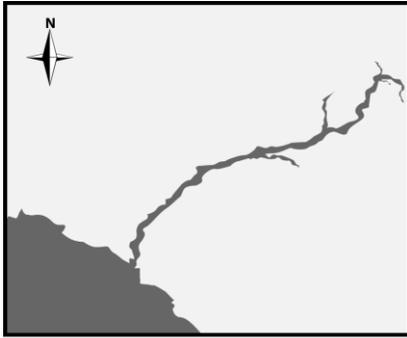
16. A river is running through the region represented by the topographic map shown here.



In which portion of the river will the water be flowing fastest? Explain your reasoning.

Between Points 2 and 3, because the contour lines are closer together. This tells us that the land is more steep which will cause the river to flow fastest.

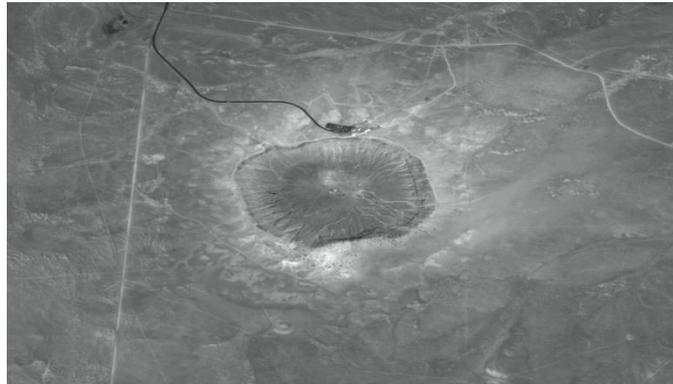
17. A picture of a satellite image with a river flowing over land is provided. Which direction is the river flowing?



■ Water □ Land

Southwest. Rivers flow towards the delta.

18. The satellite photograph below shows a large meteorite crater that is 1200 m in diameter and 170 m deep. This crater is located in a flat, arid part of northeastern Arizona.



How will this crater most likely change over time? Explain your answer.

Weathering and erosion will cause the crater to become less deep. Weathering will break down the rock and erosion will take the sediments.

**Remember the following for your test:**

**Weathering BREAKS it  
Erosion TAKES it  
Deposition DROPS it**

**Diverge=DIVIDE  
Converge=COLLIDE  
Transform=SLIDE  
Subduct=ONE PLATE UNDERNEATH**

**Think about your Plate Tectonic Dance!**