Tectonic Plates Activity Quiz Answers

1. A _____ plate boundary forms when two plates move toward each other.
   **a. convergent** b. divergent c. transform

2. The Andes are formed by the _____ Plate and the _____ Plate.
   a. Pacific, Australian **b. Nazca, South American** c. African, Arabian

3. A _____ plate boundary neither creates nor destroys lithosphere.
   a. divergent b. convergent **c. transform**

4. The _____ Plate and the _____ Plate form the Himalayas.
   a. **Eurasian, Indian** b. North American, Rivera c. Pacific, Indo-Australian

5. The deepest location in Earth's oceans is the _____.
   a. Mid-Atlantic Ridge b. East Pacific Rise **c. Mariana Trench**

6. North America's _____ Fault is an active transform fault that marks the boundary of the North American and Pacific Plates, and is located in Canada.
   a. East Anatolian **b. Queen Charlotte** c. Alpine

7. Divergent boundaries also form _____ which occur when the plates move apart to produce gaps in which molten lava rises and fills.
   **a. volcanic islands** b. coral atolls c. mountain ranges

8. At a _____ plate boundary, plates move away from each other.
   a. convergent b. transform **c. divergent**

9. The _____ Ridge is located along the floor of the Atlantic Ocean, and part of the longest mountain range in the world.
   **a. Mid-Atlantic** b. Red Sea c. Gakkel

10. _____ Rise is located between the South American coast and the triple junction of the Nazca Plate, the Cocos Plate, and the Pacific Plate.
    a. East African b. East Pacific **c. Galapagos**

11. Collision of the Eurasian Plate and the African Plate formed the Pontic Mountains in _____.
    **a. Turkey** b. Pakistan c. India

12. In transform faults, motion is mostly _____, meaning that plates slide past each other rather than above or below each other.
    a. vertical b. diagonal **c. horizontal**

13. Pacific-Antarctic Ridge is located on the seafloor of the _____Ocean, separating the Pacific Plate from the Antarctic Plate.
    a. Indian **b. South Pacific** c. Atlantic

14. Red Sea Rift is a spreading center between two tectonic plates, the _____ Plate and the _____ Plate.
    **a. African, Arabian** b. Nazca, Antarctic c. North American, Cocos

15. _____ Rise is a mid-oceanic ridge, located along the floor of the Pacific Ocean, separating the Pacific, North American, Cocos, Nazca, and Antarctic Plates.
    a. Mid-Atlantic **b. East Pacific** c. Red Sea

16. _____ Ridge is a mid-ocean ridge, located west of Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada.
a. Pacific-Antarctic b. Great Rift **c. Explorer**

17. Collision between the Australian Plate and the Pacific Plate formed the Southern Alps in _____.
a. Africa **b. New Zealand** c. Australia

18. Middle East's _____ Transform fault is a series of faults that run from the Maras Triple Junction to the northern end of the Red Sea Rift.
**a. Dead Sea** b. Anatolian c. San Andreas

19. _____ Valley is a name given to the continuous geographic trench that runs from Lebanon's Beqaa Valley in Asia to Mozambique in South Eastern Africa.
a. Baikal b. West Antarctic **c. Great Rift**

20. The Chaman Fault is a major, active geological fault in _____ and _____ that separates the Eurasian Plate from the Indo-Australian Plate.
a. India, China **b. Pakistan, Afghanistan** c. Japan, Korea

21. Subduction of the Juan de Fuca Plate beneath the North American Plate to form the _____.
a. Alps b. Rocky Mountains **c. Cascade Range**

22. _____ Ridge is a tectonic spreading center located off the coasts of the state of Washington in the United States and the province of British Columbia, Canada
**a. Juan de Fuca** b. Mid-Atlantic c. Pacific

23. Baikal Rift Zone is a series of continental rifts centered beneath Lake Baikal in southeastern _____.
a. India **b. Russia** c. Afghanistan

24. In a subduction zone, the denser, subducting plate, made of ocean crust, moves _____ the other, less dense, continental plate.
**a. beneath** b. over c. to the side of

25. New Zealand's _____ Fault is a geological fault that runs almost the entire length of New Zealand's South Island, between the Pacific Plate and the Indo-Australian Plate.
a. San Andreas **b. Alpine** c. West Antarctic

26. West Antarctic Rift is a major, active rift valley lying between East and West Antarctica, encompassing the Ross Sea, the area under the Ross Ice Shelf and a part of _____.
a. South America b. Africa **c. West Antarctica**

27. Gakkel Ridge is a mid-oceanic ridge, between the _____ Plate and the _____ Plate.
a. Juan de Fuca, Cocos **b. North American, Eurasian** c. Chaman, Charlotte

28. Subduction of the _____ Plate beneath the Australian Plate and Tonga Plate, forming the complex New Zealand to New Guinea subduction/transform boundaries.
**a. Pacific** b. Cocos c. Nazca

29. Subduction of the northern part of the Pacific Plate and the NW North American Plate form the _____.
a. Hawaiian Islands **b. Aleutian Islands** c. Society Islands

30. Turkey's North Anatolian Fault is an active right-lateral strike-slip fault in northern Anatolia which runs along the transform boundary between the _____ Plate and the _____ Plate.
a. Cocos, Juan de Fuca b. Indian, Australian **c. Eurasian, Anatolian**