Convergent Boundaries—Continent to Continent Name:

Period:

This exercise will help you see what happens to Earth's crust at convergent boundaries.

Step 1—Get the 2 pieces of paper that you will use to make your block model.

Step 2—Color the different layers on the block and on the top piece, using the colors listed in the coloring key. The key will end up being on the bottom of your block. Not all of the patterns and colors will be used.

Step 3—Cut out the block and the top piece. Fold along the dashed lines. Get the top piece and glue the end marked A to the tab marked A on the block. DO NOT GLUE ANY OTHER TABS. You will need to be able to fold it up again and keep it in your binder.

Step 4—Lay out your 5 map pieces again.

Step 5—Use the information from the 5-piece map and the block to answer the questions below.

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1. What are the names of the two continental plates that collided to make what you see in this block? *Hint: read the side of the block.*

_____ and _____

2. What is made on the surface of Earth when two pieces of continental crust smash together? *Hint: read the side of the block.*

3. What three types of rocks are on the surface of this block? *Hint: look at your coloring key.*

The rocks on top are called _____ , _____ , and _____ .

4. Look at the patterns on the sides of the block. What kind of crust is under mountains?

The kind of crust under mountains is _____ .

5. Remember that each tiny black dot printed on your map represents where earthquakes have happened. Where on your map do you see lots of earthquakes in a thick line that are not in, or touching, an ocean?

6. The slamming together of pieces of continental crust makes a lot of earthquakes over a wide area. How does plotting earthquakes help to determine continent-to-continent plate boundaries?

7. Why wouldn't you expect to find continent-to-continent convergent boundaries in an ocean?

Lab: 10 points