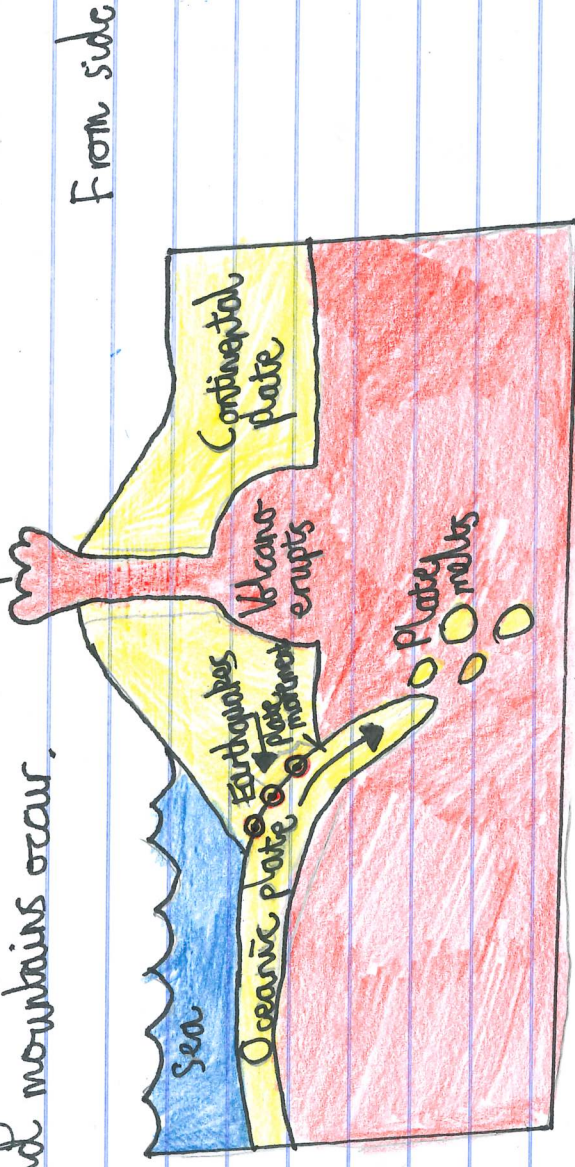


Destructive Plate Boundary:

- Oceanic and continental crust
- Creates earthquakes and volcanoes
- Creates fold mountains on land
- Creates trench undersea

Convection currents drag plates.

Plates converge - oceanic plate subducts. Earthquakes occur. Oceanic plate melts, and rises up under the continental plate, gelling a magma chamber. Volcanoes erupt. Fold mountains occur.



Physical processes at plate margins

21/9/20

L.O. To explain how volcanoes and earthquakes form at constructive and conservative plate margins.

The oceanic plate is being subducted under the continental plate, creating friction which leads to earthquakes. It then melts and forms a magma chamber, making a volcano above it erupt.

This diagram shows a destructive plate margin. Convection currents in the mantle force the plates to converge. The oceanic plate collides with the continental plate. The oceanic

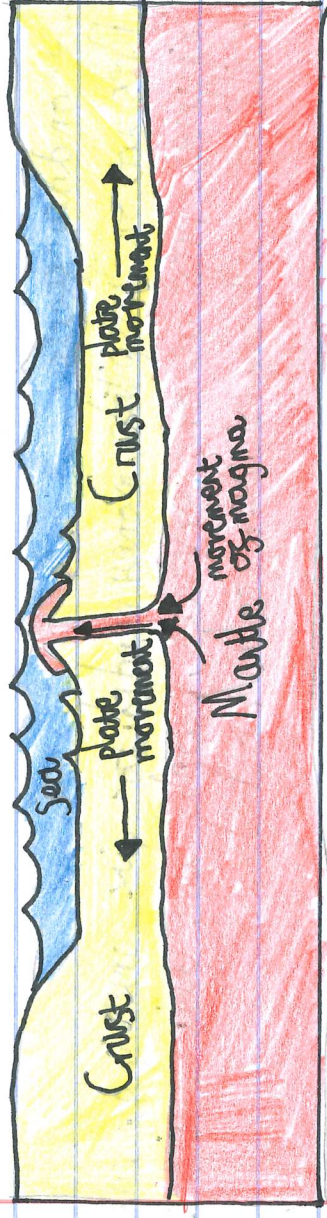
① plate subducts and melts in the mantle. It then gills a magma chamber under a volcano and the volcano erupts.

This is an AOB High and well.

Constructive plate boundary

A constructive boundary is where two plates pull apart, and magma wells up from underneath. Volcanoes at constructive boundaries are less explosive, however the lava flows a long way. The magma gelling itself up creates earthquakes as the land moves.

From side



Conservative plate boundary

Plates move alongside each other in either direction. There are no volcanoes as no magma is lifted. Earthquakes occur from the friction

