

Figure 7 shows the plate boundaries near the west coast of North America.

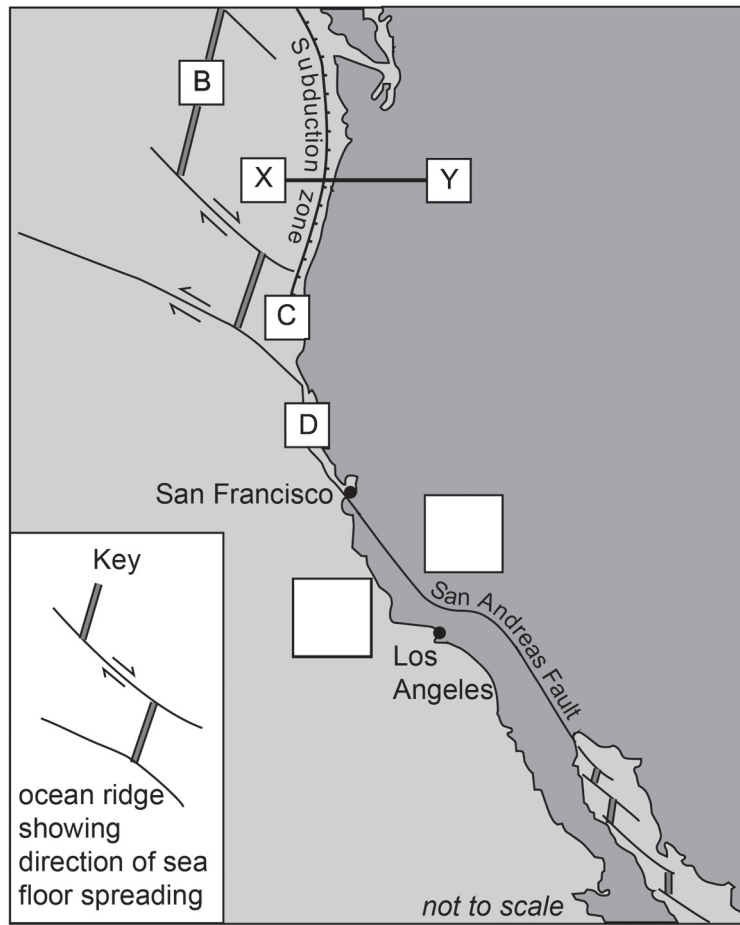


Figure 7

3. Figure 7 shows **three** different types of plate boundary. Select which type of plate boundary is present at each of the localities, **B**, **C** and **D**. [3]

- conservative
- convergent (destructive) ocean-ocean
- convergent (destructive) ocean-continent
- convergent (destructive) continent-continent
- divergent (constructive)

B

C

D

4. Selecting from the choice below, draw an arrow in each of the empty boxes on **Figure 7** to show the relative direction of movement on each side of the San Andreas Fault. [1]



5. Along the line X-Y on **Figure 7** earthquake foci get gradually deeper towards Y. Explain this pattern of earthquake distribution. [3]

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6. Which **two** of the following occur at divergent (constructive) plate margins? Tick (✓) only **two** boxes. [2]

- vulcanicity and shallow focus earthquakes
- vulcanicity without seismic activity
- low heat flow
- vulcanicity and deep focus earthquakes
- deep focus earthquakes without vulcanicity
- high heat flow

7. From the list below, select the rock usually associated with each of the following locations. [4]

slate *granite* *basalt* *gabbro* *andesite*

Erupted along a mountain chain near a convergent (destructive) ocean-continent plate margin

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Erupted at a divergent (constructive) plate margin

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Intruded beneath a mountain chain as a result of melting of continental crust

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Formed by recrystallisation of a shale due to heat and pressure in a mountain chain

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