

Plate Boundary #1

- Break a whole cracker into four rectangles.
- Spread the frosting over a small section of the wax paper.
- Lay two rectangles against each other on top of the frosting.
- Press down lightly on the plates as you slowly push them away from each other.
- Stop when they are about 1cm apart.

3. What type of plate boundary does this represent?

4. What happens to the frosting in between the plates and what does this represent?

5. Where does this occur on the Earth's surface?

Plate Boundary #2

- Lay a graham cracker rectangle end to end with the marshmallow, resting each of them on the molten Earth frosting.
- Push these two plates slowly together. One plate should slip beneath the other.

6. What type of plate boundary does this represent?

7. Does one plate slip beneath the other? If so, which one?

8. Why does this particular plate slip underneath the other one?

Plate Boundary #3

- Take two graham cracker rectangles and lay them side by side on top of the frosting.
- Pressing gently on the graham crackers, push one towards you and the other away from you so that they slide past each other.

9. Describe what happens to the plates and frosting as you do this.

10. What type of plate boundary does this represent?

11. Where on the Earth does this occur?

Plate Boundary #4

- Take a graham cracker rectangle and dip one end of it in water for 10-15 seconds. Then place it on the molten Earth frosting.
- Place a second graham cracker rectangle end to end against the wet part of the other graham cracker rectangle.
- Pressing down gently, push the model plates into each other.

12. Describe what happens.

13. What natural features are formed?

14. Where, on planet Earth, could we find these features?

Repeat this procedure using dry graham cracker rectangles.

15. Describe the differences between this and the previous activity?