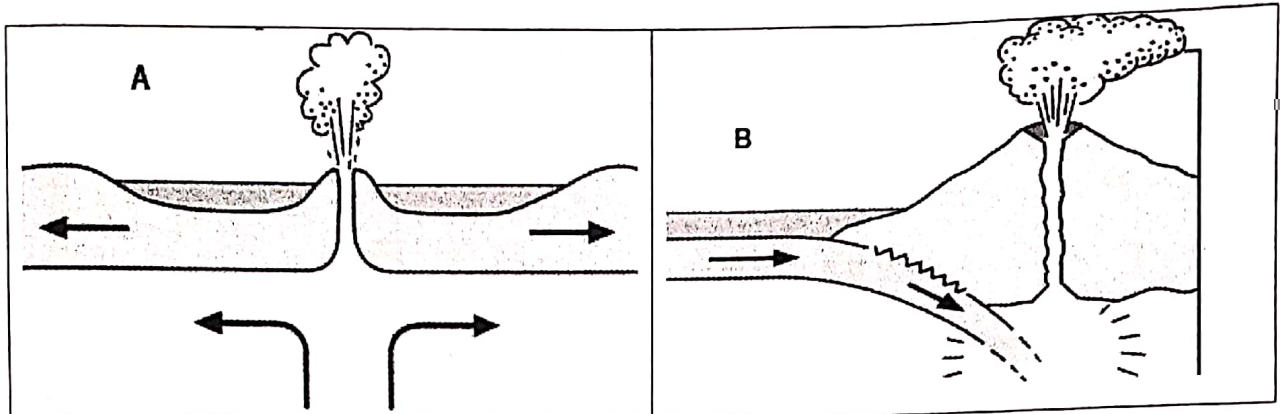


### ACTIVITY 2.3

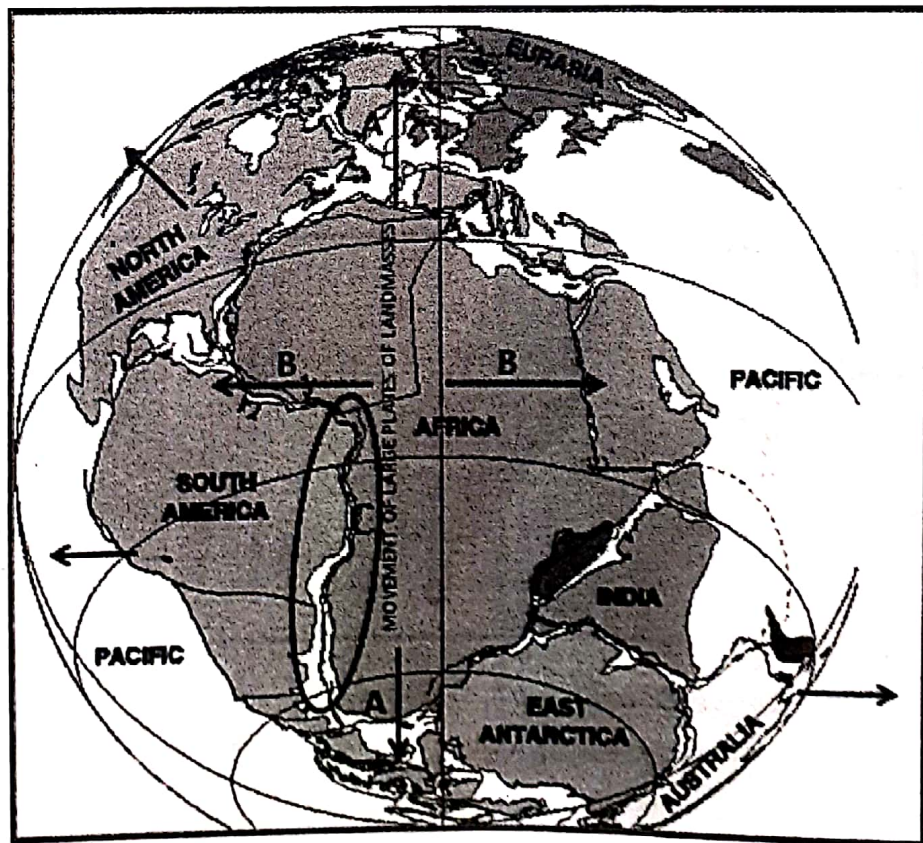
Refer to the two boundary margins.



1. Name the plate boundaries labelled A and B.
2. Which one is known as a constructive boundary and destructive boundary?
3. What is the difference between plate boundary A and B.
4. Explain the theory of plate tectonics.

### ACTIVITY 2.4

#### Continental Drift and Plate Tectonics

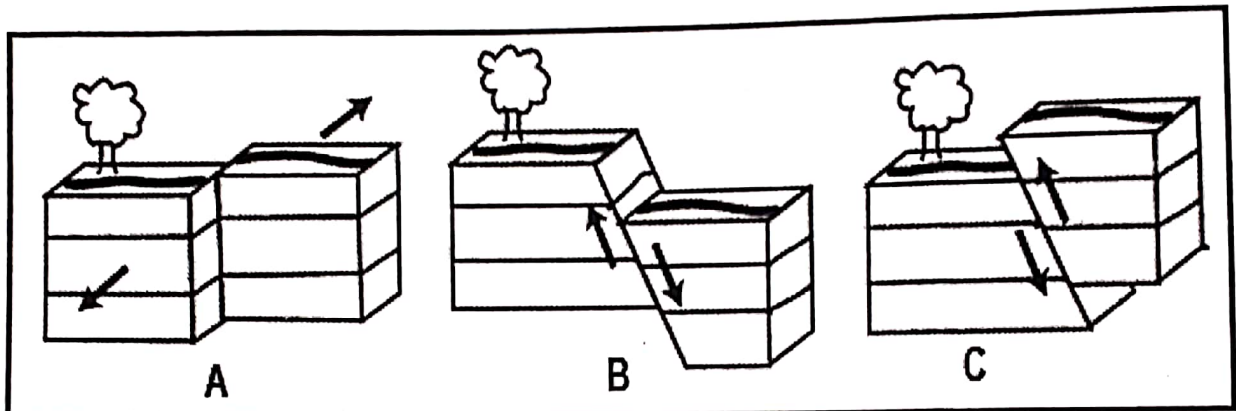


1. All landmasses formed part of one giant landmass called \_\_\_\_\_
2. 'A' refers to the split and of the giant landmass and its movement towards the north and south. The two landmasses that resulted were called \_\_\_\_\_ (in the north) and \_\_\_\_\_ (in the south)

- The movement of landmasses in the directions indicated by 'B', show the \_\_\_\_\_ migration of the continental plates and may have taken place due to the *spinning of the earth force* called \_\_\_\_\_.
- Which scientist is credited with the 'Theory of Continental Drift'?
- In which year did this scientist postulate the above theory?
- Study the split of South America from Africa (C) above and then provide evidence that the named scientist in 4 gave in support of his theory.

### ACTIVITY 2.5

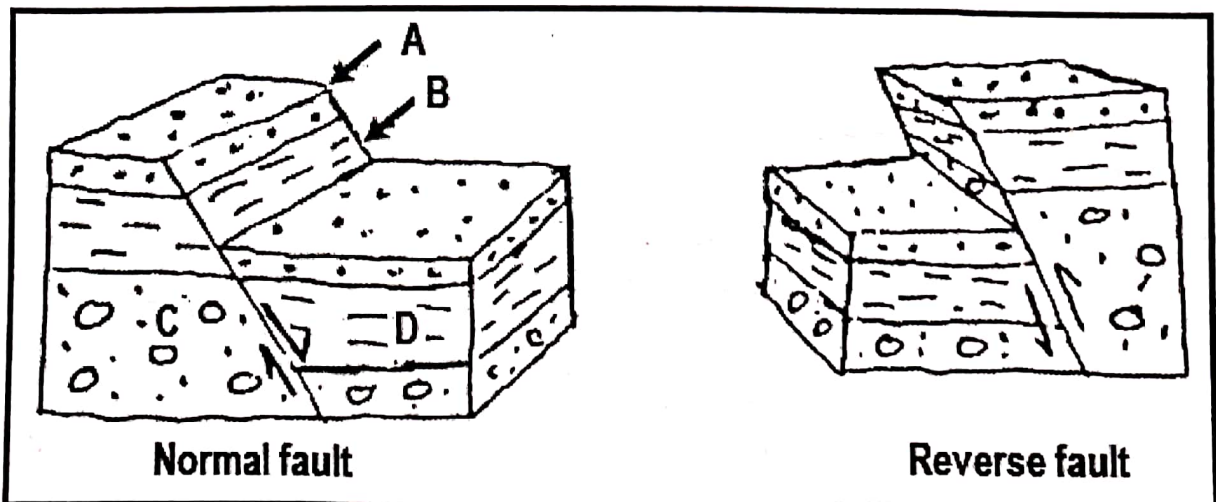
Refer to the types of faults:



- Name the faults labelled A, B and C.
- Name the force that influences the formation of each of the faults.
- Define the term faulting.
- Name one condition necessary for faulting to occur.

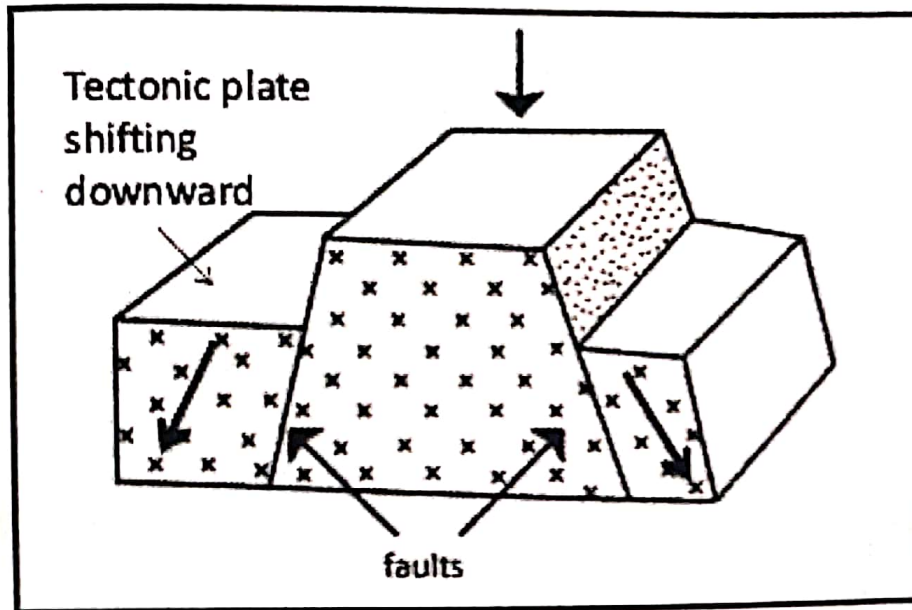
### ACTIVITY 2.6

With reference to faulting



- Provide labels for A, B, C and D.
- What is the difference between a normal and reverse fault.
- Why are these referred to as vertical faults?

4. Name the landform below that results from faulting.
5. Explain the process that gives rise to the landform below.
6. What happens when the central fault subsides?



## EARTHQUAKES

An **earthquake** refers to the movement of seismic waves or vibrations through the crust of the earth which results in extensive damage.

An **earth tremor** is the slight shaking of the earth's crust with very little or no damage.

### Focus:

It is the most intense point of the earthquake deep within the earth's surface. Indicates the origin of the earthquake.

### Epicentre:

It is the most intense point of the earthquake on the earth's surface. Found directly above the focus.

### Causes of earthquakes:

- Faulting (breaking of rock masses)
- Volcanic activity (movement of magma in crust which intersects with existing rock layers and cause fracturing)
- Landslides (placing strain on certain parts of the earth)
- Mine blasts and nuclear testing
- Earthquakes can occur anywhere on earth when rocks are placed under extreme stress.