A divergent boundary occurs when two tectonic	c plates move away from each other.
Along these boundaries,	Frequent earthquakes strike
along the rift. Beneath the rift, magma—molten r	rock—rises from the mantle. It oozes
up into the gap and hardens into solid rock,	<u> </u>
Magma from the mantle solidifies into basalt, a dark, dense rock that underlies the	
ocean floor. Thus at divergent boundaries, oceanic crust, made of basalt, is created.	
When two plates come together, it is known as a <b>convergent boundary</b> . The impact	
of the two colliding plates buckles the edge of one or both plates up	
, and sometimes bends	the other down into a deep seafloor
trench. A chain of volcanoes often forms parallel	to the boundary, to the mountain
range, and to the trench. Powerful earthquakes sh	hake a wide area on both sides of the
boundary, it is force	
begins to melt. Magma rises into and through the other plate, solidifying into new	
crust. Magma formed from melting plates solidifi	
	at convergent boundaries, continental
crust, made of granite, is created, and oceanic crust is destroyed. Two plates sliding	
past each other forms a <b>transform plate boundary</b> . Natural or human-made	
structures Rocks that	
the plates grind along, creating a linear fault valle	ey or undersea canyon. As the plates
alternately jam and jump against each other, earthquakes rattle through a wide	
boundary zone. In contrast to convergent and divergent boundaries,	
Thus, crust is cracked and	d broken at transform margins, but is
not created or destroyed.	

- 1. that makes up the continents
- 2. lava spews from long fissures and geysers spurt superheated water
- 3. no magma is formed
- 4. if one of the colliding plates is topped with oceanic crust
- 5. that cross a transform boundary are offset—split into pieces and carried in opposite directions
- 6. forming new crust on the torn edges of the plates
- 7. into a rugged mountain range