

**MCQ:** At boundaries where magma rises to surfaces, ridges are formed on the

**ocean beds**

land

rocks

settled sand

**MCQ:** When heated Magma flow onto Earth's surface through fracture, cracks and volcanoes, it is known as

molten mantle

**lava**

mantle

core magma

**MCQ:** Continental Plates are thinner than Oceanic Plates

**thicker than Oceanic Plates**

equal in thickness to Oceanic Plates

**MCQ:** Oceanic Plates form the countries

**sea beds**

continents

islands

**MCQ:** Magma is generally made up of molten metals

molten sand

**molten rocks**

boiling water

**MCQ:** Average temperature of mantle is

**1200°C**

1500°C

2000°C

2400°C

**MCQ:** When plates move towards each other, they collide, this movement is known as

**Convergent Plate Movement**

Divergent Plate Movement

Transform Plate Movement

Boundary Plate Movement

**MCQ:** Mantle is made up of molten metals

**magma**

light rocks

heavy rocks

**MCQ:** Word 'Tectonics' comes from a Greek word

**tekton**

tecutan

tecuashian

tectiron

**MCQ:** Plates and upper part of mantle combine to form a layer known as atmosphere

troposphere

exosphere

**lithosphere**

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