

roll up. The graham cracker represents the continental crust, which is thicker and less dense than the oceanic crust (fruit roll up). It floats high on the asthenosphere so do not push it down.

7. Slowly and gently push the continent (graham cracker) towards the oceanic plate (fruit roll up) until the two overlap and the graham cracker is on top.

Checkpoint 2 (Raise your hand for Ms. Murphy to check your progress, do not move on without approval).

What does this represent? (hint: The oceanic plate is _____ below the continental one)

Continent-continent collision

8. We now will demonstrate when two continents collide. Remove the graham crackers and fruit roll ups. (you may eat the fruit roll up. But not the graham crackers!)

9. Place one edge of both graham crackers into a glass of water for just a few seconds.

10. Place the crackers onto the frosting with wet edges next to each other.

11. Slowly push the graham crackers towards each other.

Checkpoint 3 (Raise your hand for Ms. Murphy to check your progress, do not move on without approval).

What are we demonstrating? What is being made?

Transform boundaries

12. Pick the two graham crackers up off the frosting and turn them around so that the two dry edges are next to each other.

13. Slide one cracker past the other to simulate a transform boundary.

Checkpoint 4 (Raise your hand for Ms. Murphy to check your progress, do not move on without approval).

What is created at transform boundaries?

Final step. Eat the remaining model materials (except of course the wax paper and plastic utensils)

Answer the following comprehension questions *using complete sentences.*