

Name: _____

Date: _____

Earth Science

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| 1. a zone where Earth's crust and mantle are being pulled apart | A. tsunami |
| 2. a depression in the ocean floor | B. hot spot |
| 3. molten rock below Earth's surface | C. tectonic plates |
| 4. the crust that has formed the continents | D. fold mountain |
| 5. a place where extremely hot materials from inside Earth's erupts at the surface | E. slab pull |
| 6. isolated place away from the plate boundaries where a lot of hot magma is collecting | F. lithosphere |
| 7. when one plate sinks below another plate during collision | G. asthenosphere |
| 8. a huge wave in the ocean caused by an earthquake occurring on the sea floor | H. subduction |
| 9. a deep channel in the ocean floor where crust is sinking downwards | I. focus |
| 10. name for the crust and the upper mantle together; Earth's tectonic plates | J. seismic wave |
| 11. Earth's outermost solid layer | K. magma |
| 12. plates are pulled apart at the mid-ocean ridges | L. volcano |
| 13. the shaking, wave-like movement of ground in an earthquake | M. seismometer |
| 14. section of Earth's crust that moves about on Earth's surface | N. trench |
| 15. the place below ground where an earthquake starts | O. continental crust |
| 16. plate boundary where lithosphere is destroyed | P. ocean trench |
| 17. a layer of 'plastic' semi-solid rock in the lower mantle on which Earth's tectonic plates move | Q. rift |
| 18. mountains form by crust crumpling upwards as plates collide | R. island arc |
| 19. a chain of islands formed at the edge of colliding tectonic plates where one plate subducts | S. destructive boundary |
| 20. an instrument that detects the seismic waves from an earthquake | T. crust |