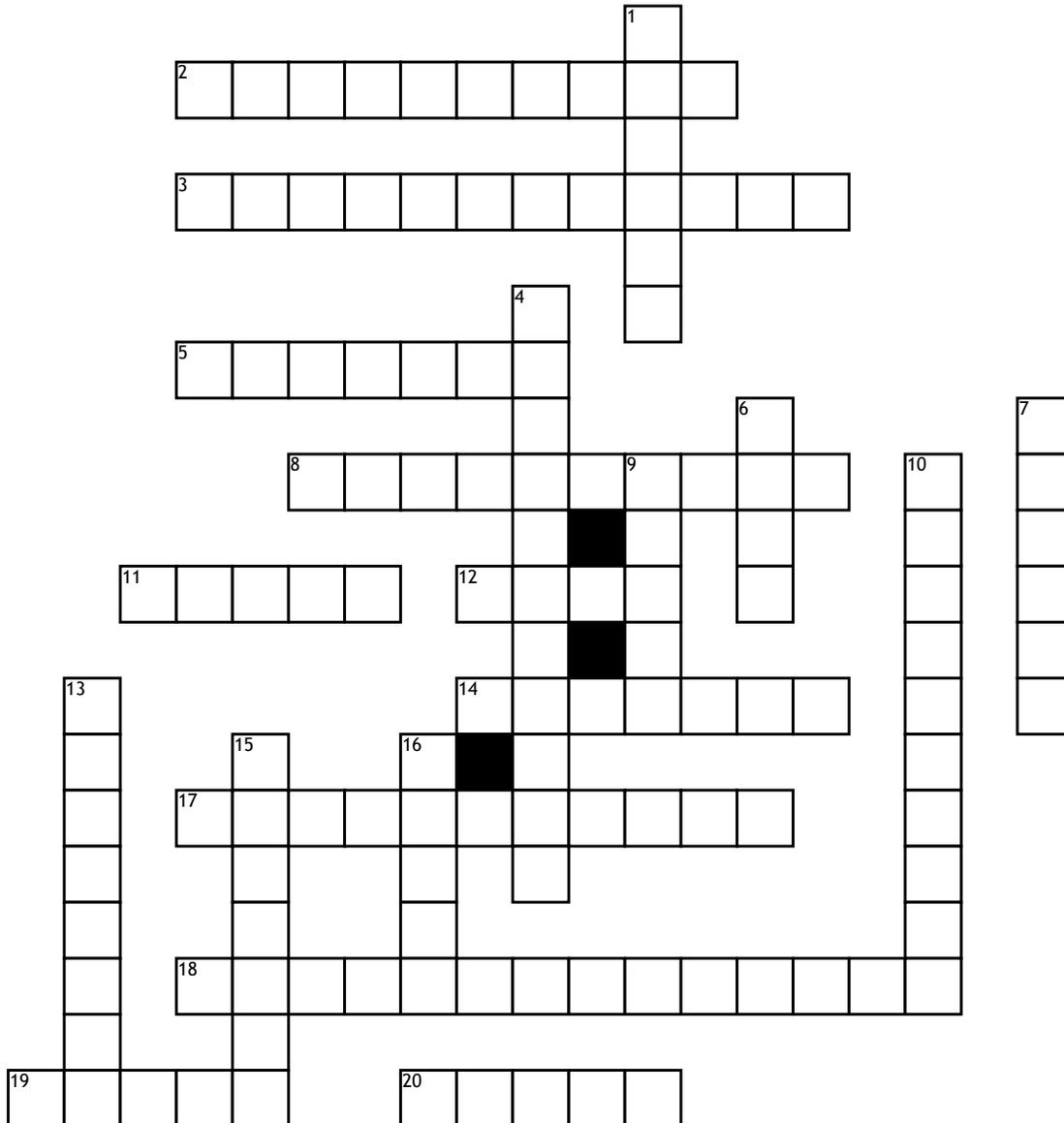


Earth science



Across

2. print out of the waves (p, then s)
 3. occurs as the upper layer of permafrost thaws during the summer and moves down slope under the influence of gravity on top of the frozen soil
 5. It is a soft limestone material which is mined from areas with calcium-carbonate soils and limestone bedrock.
 8. the weathered products get dumped somewhere
 11. It is a transparent, tasteless, odorless, and nearly colorless chemical substance that is the main constituent of Earth's streams, lakes, and oceans, and the fluids of most living organisms.
 12. It is a mixture of organic matter, minerals, gases, liquids, and organisms that together support life.

14. the actual weathering and removal of the weathered products

17. Solid Tectonic Plates 2 parts (Rocky crust and Rigid, outermost mantle)

18. the moving downstream of the weathered products (sand jumping: saltation. bed load moves by rolling, sliding, and saltation)

19. It is a material (an element, compound, or alloy) that is typically hard when in solid state, opaque, shiny, and has good electrical and thermal conductivity.

20. Thin, solid, outer most layer

Down

1. Most of Earth's mass (67%) Contains more Mg & Fe Between the core and crust

4. Waves are measured using an instrument that records the waves

6. Made mainly of Fe and Ni (the denser elements) Almost no Si, O, Al, or Mg Outer liquid core and a solid inner core

7. Hot acidic groundwater mixes with minerals from adjacent rock to form thick, bubbling mineral springs

9. accumulated debris at the base of a slope

10. Glacial ice can depress the land, but when it melts the land will rebound

13. a hole in earth's crust, near volcanic areas where smoke and gases escape, in absence of water

15. It is a naturally occurring chemical compound, usually of crystalline form and not produced by life processes

16. It is a natural substance, a solid aggregate of one or more minerals or mineraloids.