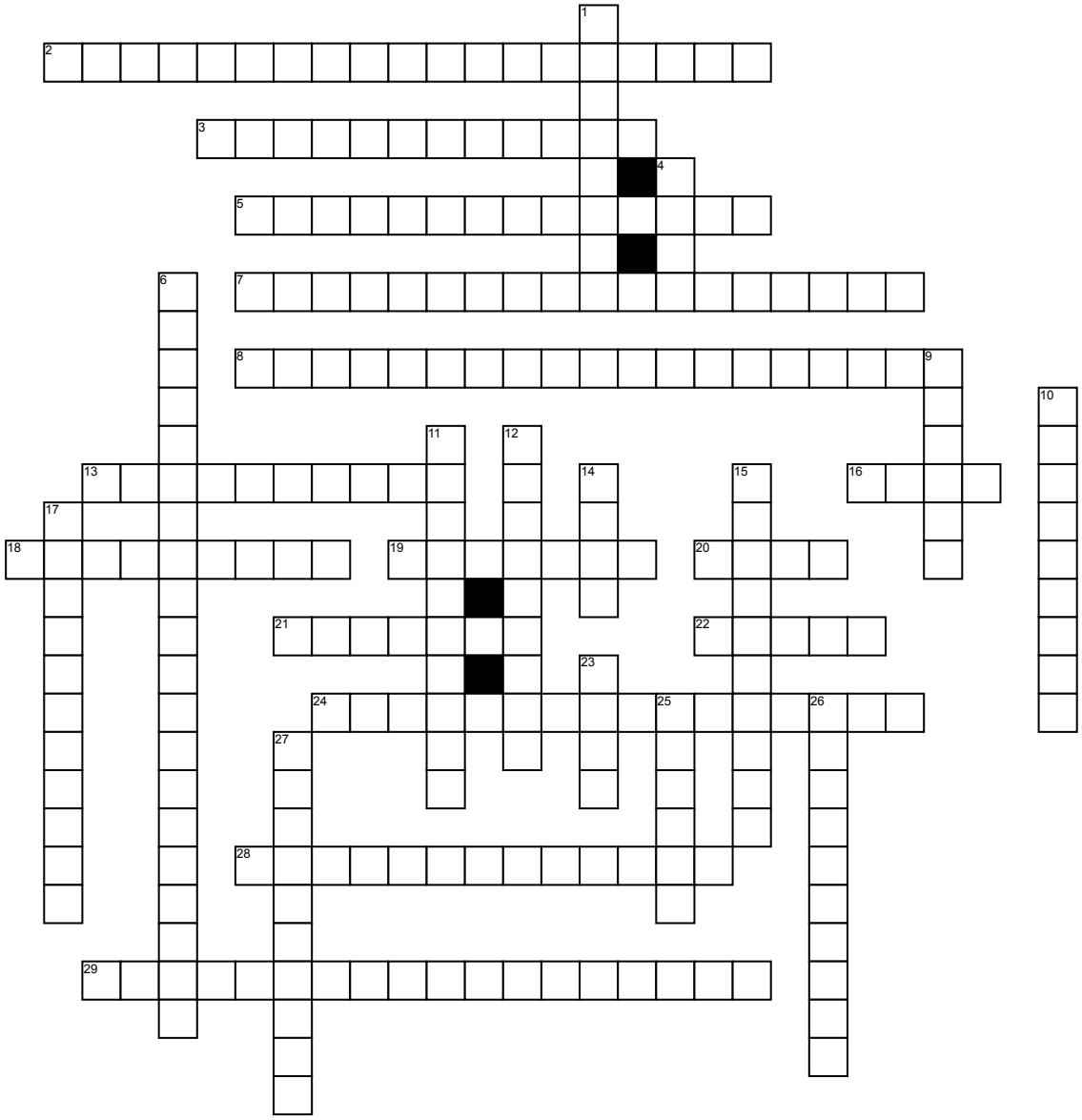
Lithosphere Volcabulary



Across

2. Areas where tectonic plates move away from each other.

3. The hanging wall moves upwards relative to the foot wall.

5. The theory that the lithospheric plates move slowly over the mantle.

7. Physical forces breaking down rocks into smaller pieces without changing the rocks composition.

8. Areas where tectonic plates slide past each other in opposite directions.

13. A sudden and violent shaking of the ground because of movements within the Earth's crust.

16. Hot molten or semifluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure, or solid rock resulting from cooling of this.

18. The hypothetical force, caused by the horizontal spreading of the near-surface asthenosphere at constructive margins, which is thought to be one of the two main driving forces for the movement of lithospheric plates.

19. A mountain or hill having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.

20. The part of the regolith that supports the growth of plants

21. The gradual destruction or diminution by wind, water, or other natural agents.

22. A fracture along which the blocks of crust on either side have moved relative to one another parallel to the fracture.

24. Opposite sides of the fault plane have moved horizontally and parallel to the strike of the fault.

28. The meteorologist who originally thought of continental drift.

29. The transformation of a rock into one or more new compounds.

Down

1. The geomorphologic break that demarcates the border between an upland region of relatively hard crystalline basement rock and a coastal plain of softer sedimentary rock.

4. The medium size of the particles found in soil.

6. Places where tectonic plates move toward each other, resulting in subduction zones.

9. A seismic body wave that shakes the ground back and forth perpendicular to the direction the wave is moving.

10. The set of processes whereby rocks continuously change into other types of rocks.

11. The geological process in which sediments, soil and rocks are added to a landform or land mass.

12. The point of the Earth vertically above the focus of the earthquake.

14. Largest of the particle sizes found in soil.

15. Geological and environmental conditions and involve long-term or short-term geological processes.

17. The rigid outer part of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle.

23. Smallest of the particle sizes found in soil.

25. A seismic body wave that shakes the ground back and forth in the same direction and the opposite direction that the wave is moving.

26. The sliding down of a mass of earth or rock from a mountain or cliff.

27. Extremely rapid movement of earth material or snow.