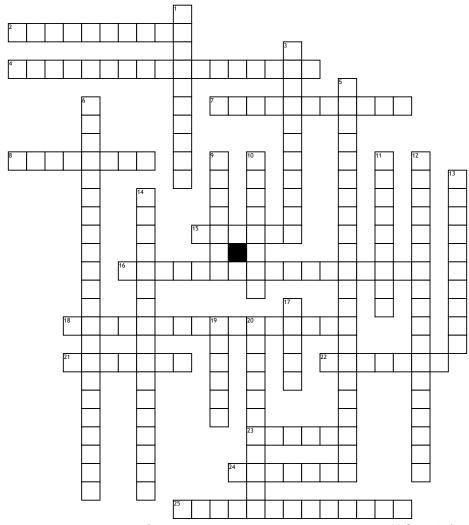
## PLATE TECTONICS



- 2. Vibration of Earth due to the rapid release of energy.
- 4. A chain of volcanoes that develop parallel to a trench. 7. A device used to record earthquake waves
- 8. a large natural elevation of the earth's surface rising
- abruptly from the surrounding level. 15. part of the earth between the core and the the crust
- 16. is a process that occurs at mid-ocean ridges, where new oceanic crust is formed through volcanic activity and then gradually moves away from the ridge. 18. The thick part of the Earth's crust, not located under
- 21. The thin part of the Earth's crust located under the
- oceans. 22. A concentration of heat in the mantle capable of
- creating magma. 23. name of the Mesozoic Supercontinent that consisted of all of the present continents
- 24. The science that studies Earth
- **25.** Soft, weak upper portion of the mantle where the lithospheric plates float and move around.

## Down

- 1. A record made by a seismograph.
- 3. The first type of seismic wave to be recorded in a
- **5.** A boundary produced when two plates slide past each other.
- 6. Mountains formed in part by igneous activity associated with subduction of oceanic lithosphere beneath a continent.
- **9.** a rupture in the Earth's crust where molten lava, hot ash, and gases from below the Earth's crust escape into the
- 10. Any break in a rock in which no significant movement has taken place.
- 11. Branch of Geology that deals with the movements that shape the Earth's crust.
- 12. A boundary in which two plates move toward each other, causing one of the slabs of the lithosphere to subduct beneath an overriding plate.
- 13. An event in which a slab of rock thrusts into the

- 14. Current in the mantle due to the heat from the inner layers of the Earth and is the force that drives the plates to move around
- 17. The outer portion of the earth.
- 19. A depression in the seafloor produced by subduction
- 20. The topmost, solid part of the Earth that is composed of several plates.

## **Word Bank**

Fracture Transform fault boundary Convergent boundary Oceanic Crust Continental Crust Volcanic Island arc Mantle Seismograph PrimaryWave **Tectonics** Pangea Seafloor spreading Volcano Earthquake Continental volcanic arc Lithosphere Mountain Seismogram Geology Hot spot Convection current Subduction Asthenosphere Trench