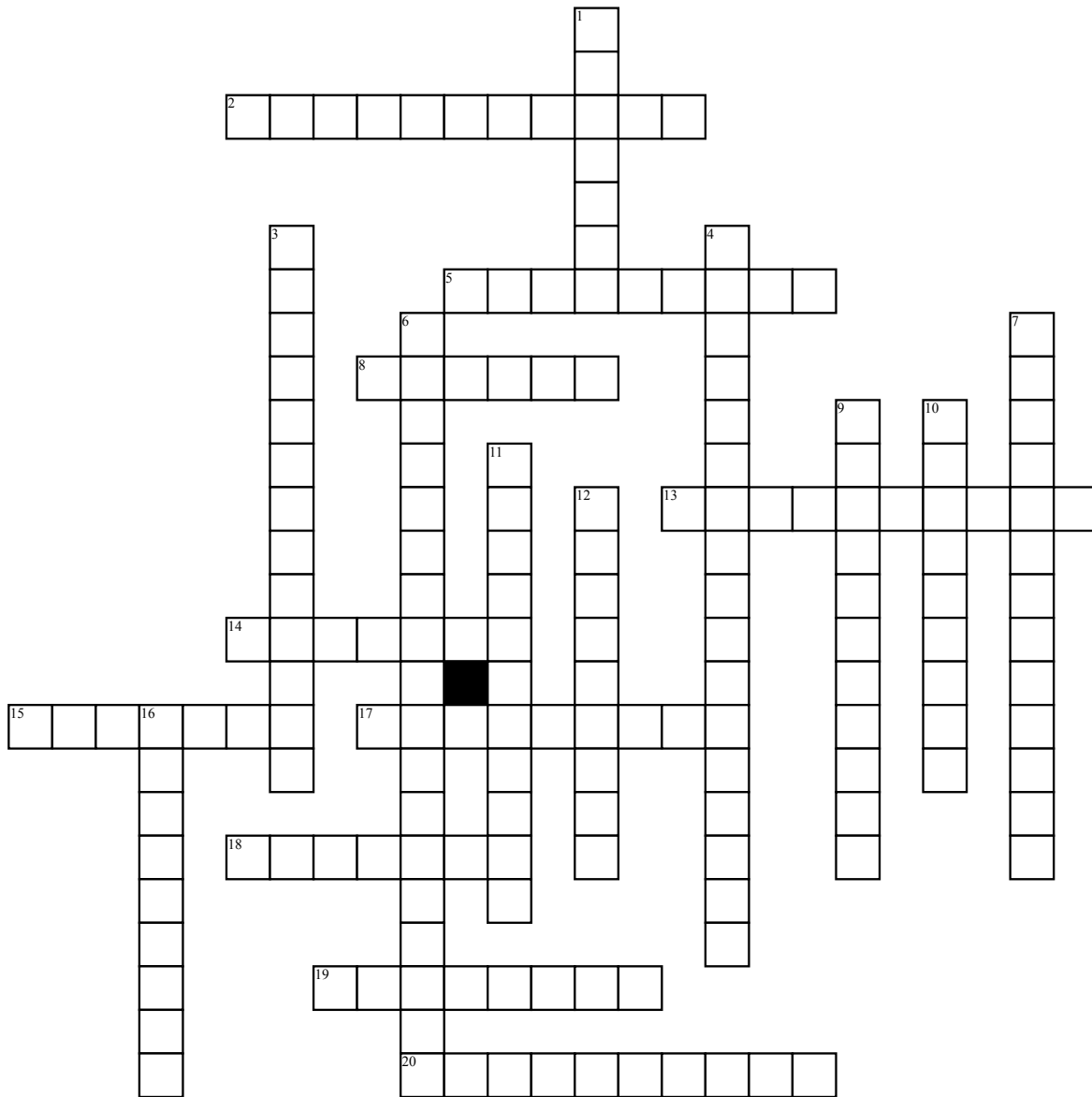


# PLATE TECTONICS



**Across**

- 2. The type of stress that squeezes and shortens.
- 5. \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries form above rising currents in the mantle.
- 8. \_\_\_\_\_ faults : A fault in which the hanging wall moves downward relative to the footwall.
- 13. \_\_\_\_\_ boundaries form above sinking currents.
- 14. Stress that stretches and pulls a body of rocks apart.
- 15. Materials respond to stress by bending or deforming without breaking.
- 17. A fold in which the oldest layer is in the center of the fold.

- 18. \_\_\_\_\_ fault: When compression causes the hanging wall to move upward relative to the footwall.
  - 19. A fold in which the youngest layer is in the center of the fold.
  - 20. \_\_\_\_\_ fault : The rock on either side of the fault plane slides horizontally in responses to shear stress.
- Down**
- 1. Cracks and fractures.
  - 3. Father of plate tectonics?
  - 4. The theory that explains how new ocean crust is formed at ocean ridges and destroyed at deep sea trenches.

- 6. Cooler mantle sinks, is heated as it moves towards the core, then rises and is cooled again.
- 7. Long, narrow depressions in the ocean floor.
- 9. Distorts a body of rock by pushing parts of the rock in opposite directions.
- 10. Earths magnetic field is created by the movement of molten iron in the outer core.
- 11. Ocean mountain ranges.
- 12. Horizontal or almost horizontal.
- 16. \_\_\_\_\_ boundary occurs when plates slid past each other deforms crust.