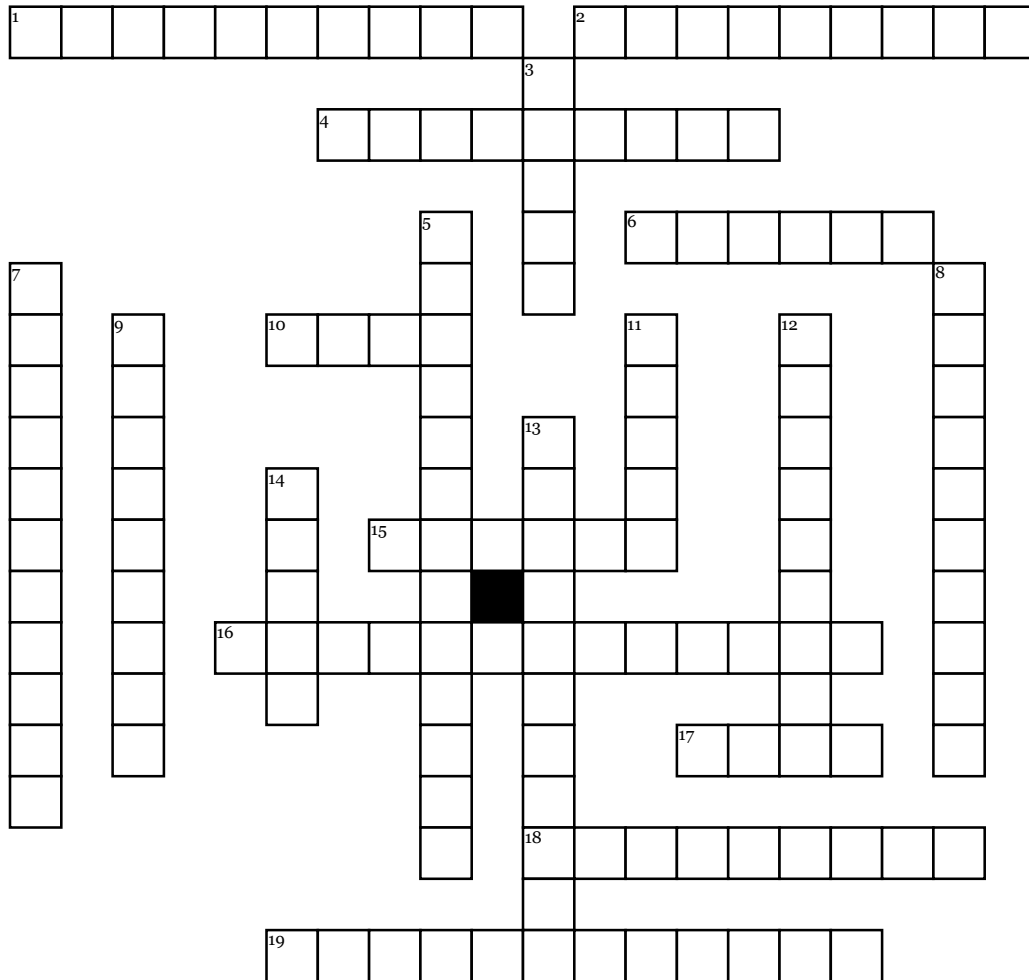


# Plate Tectonic Assignments



**Across**

- 1. Vibrations produced when rocks break along a fault.
- 2. Earth's innermost part.
- 4. In plate tectonics, a divergent boundary or divergent plate boundary (also known as a constructive boundary or an extensional boundary) is a linear feature that exists between two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other.
- 6. Remains, imprints or traces of prehistoric organisms that can tell when and where organisms once lived and how they lived
- 10. A type of body fossil that forms in rock when an organism with hard parts is buried, decays or dissolves, and leaves a cavity in the rock.
- 15. The mantle lies between Earth's dense, super-heated core and it's thin outer layer, the crust.
- 16. Oldest on bottom, newest on top.

- 17. A type of body fossil that forms when crystals fill a mold or sediments was into mold and harden into rock.
- 18. Point on Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's focus.
- 19. The Richter magnitude scale was developed in 1935 by Charles F. Richter of the California Institute of Technology as a mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes

**Down**

- 3. In geology, the crust is the outermost solid shell of a rocky planet or natural satellite, which is chemically distinct from the underlying mantle.
- 5. Area where new ocean floor is formed when lava erupts through cracks in Earth's crust.
- 7. Instrument used to register earthquake waves and record the time that each arrived.

- 8. In plate tectonics, a convergent boundary, also known as a destructive plate boundary (because of subduction), is an actively deforming region where two(or more) tectonic plates or fragments of the lithosphere move toward one another and collide.
- 9. Transform boundaries are places where plates slide sideways past each other. At transform boundaries lithosphere is neither created nor destroyed.
- 11. A large section of Earth's oceanic or continental crust and rigid upper mantle that moves around on the asthenosphere.
- 12. Opening in Earth's surface that erupts sulfurous gases, ash, and lava; can form at Earth's plate boundaries, where plates move apart or together, and at hot spots.
- 13. Rigid layer of Earth about 100km thick, made of the crust and part of upper mantle
- 14. In an earthquake, the point below Earth's surface where energy is released in the former seismic waves.

**Word Bank**

- |                |               |                 |           |             |
|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------|
| Cast           | Crust         | Convergent      | Fossil    | Transform   |
| Epicenter      | Richter scale | Seismograph     | Mantle    | Lithosphere |
| Super position | Mold          | Earthquake      | Divergent | Volcanoes   |
| Inner core     | Focus         | Mid-ocean ridge | Plate     |             |