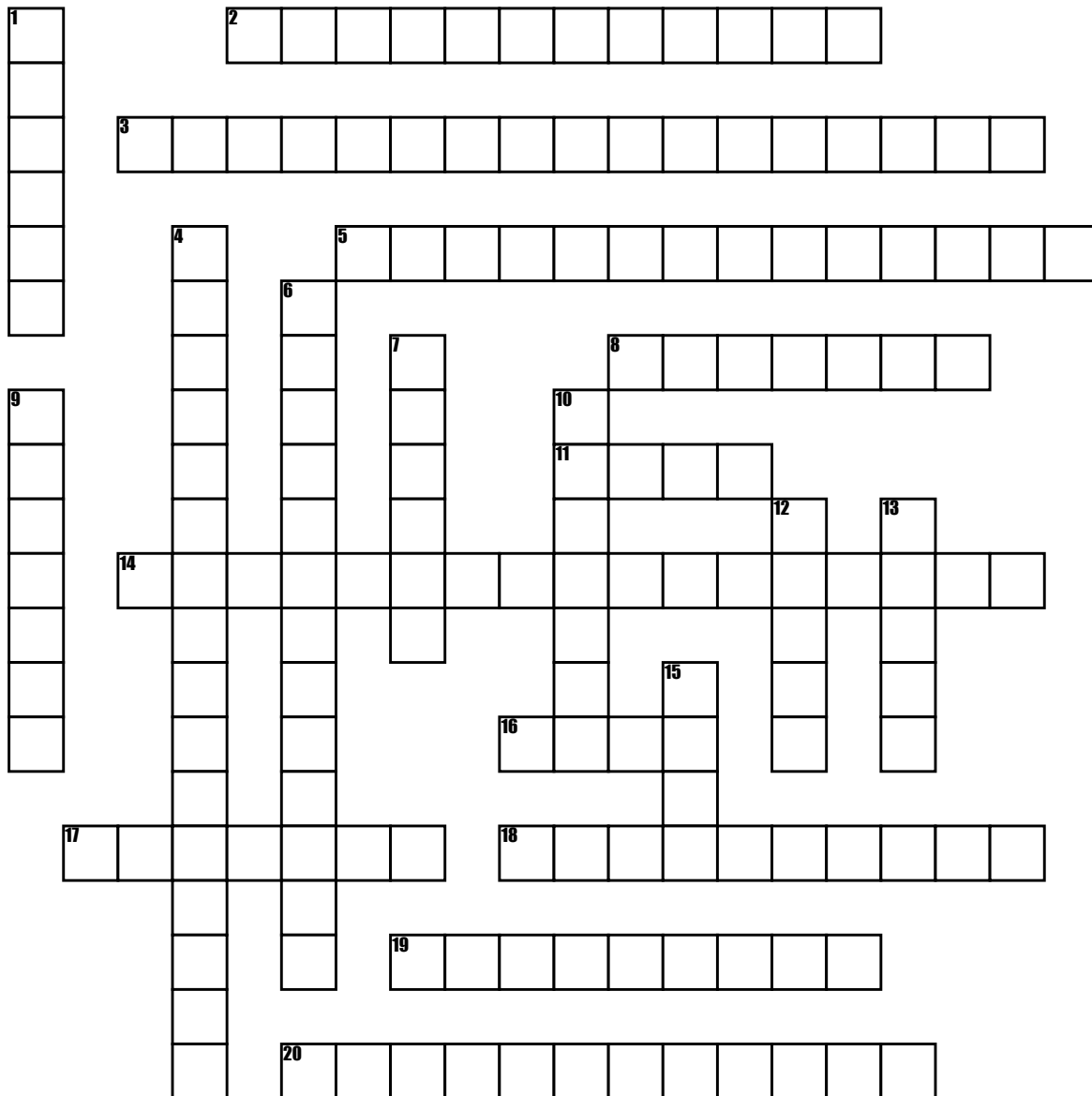


Plate Tectonic Movement, Earthquake, and Volcano



Across

2. solid, igneous core of a volcano left behind when a volcano stops erupting

3. theory that magma from below Earth's crust is forced upward toward the surface at a mid-ocean ridge, flows from the cracks as the seafloor spreads apart and becomes solid as it cools, forming new seafloor

5. theory that Earth's crust and upper mantle are broken into sections that move around on a plastic-like layer of the mantle

8. large opening formed when the top of a volcano collapses

11. intrusive igneous rock body formed when magma is squeezed into a horizontal crack that cuts across rock layers and hardens

14. steep-sided volcano made of loosely packed tephra

16. intrusive igneous rock body formed when magma is squeezed into a vertical crack that cuts across rock layers and hardens

17. opening in Earth's surface that often forms a mountain when layers of lava and volcanic ash erupt and build up

18. vibrations caused by breaking rocks along faults

19. largest intrusive igneous rock bodies that form when magma cools underground before reaching Earth's surface

20. waves of energy that reach Earth's surface during an earthquake, travel outward from the epicenter, and move rock particles up and down, and side to side

Down

1. steep-walled depression around a volcano's vent

4. a volcano formed by alternating layers of tephra and lava and that is found mostly where Earth's plates come together

6. a broad volcano with gently sloping sides

7. bits of rock or solidified lava dropped from the air

9. location in the mantle that is hotter than any other areas and that melts rock, which is forced up toward the crust as magma

10. powerful seismic sea wave that can travel thousands of kilometers in all directions and that begins over an earthquake focus

12. surface along which rocks break and move

13. surface along which rocks break and move

15. an opening on Earth's surface where magma is forced up and flows out as lava