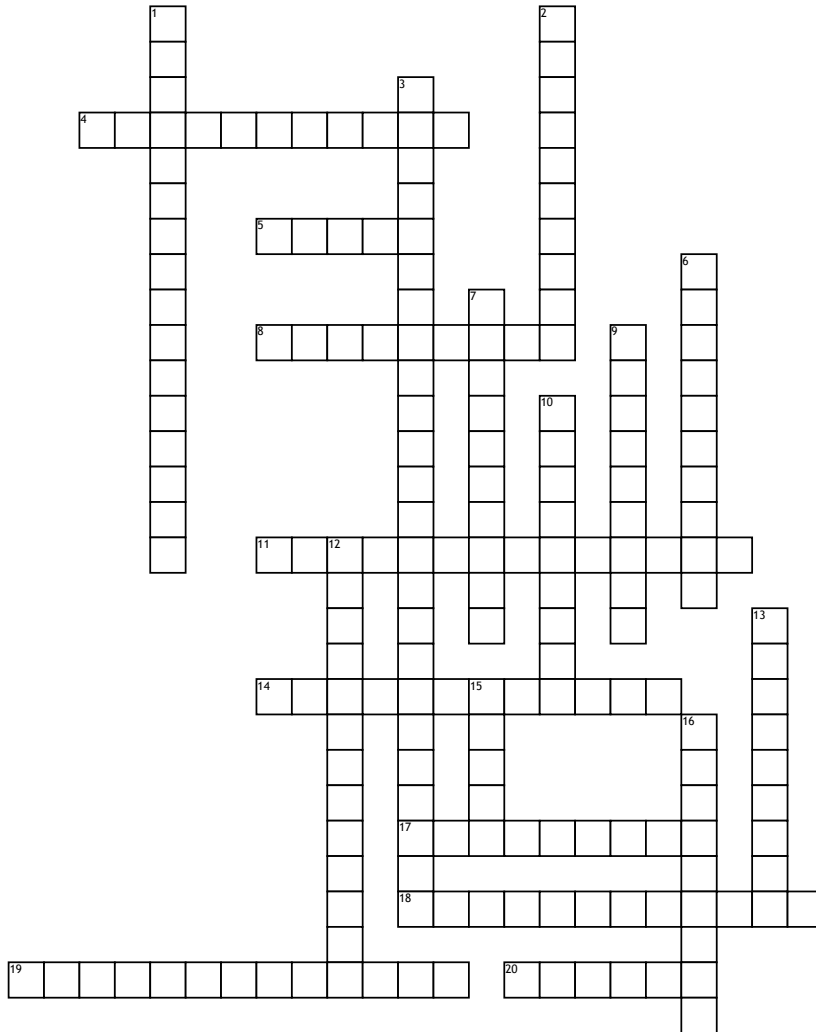


# Plate Tectonics/Earthquakes



**Across**

- 4. Crust and uppermost mantle (Cold, rigid, solid)
- 5. The place within Earth where earthquake waves originate
- 8. Liquid layer
- 11. When a rock "springs back"
- 14. Basaltic composition
- 17. A measure of the degree of earthquake shaking at a given locale based on the amount of damage

- 18. Slowest velocity of all waves
- 19. "The Origin of Continents and Oceans"

- 20. Below crust to a depth of 2,900 km

**Down**

- 1. Upper crust composed of granitic rocks
- 2. Lower mantle- more rigid
- 3. An example of this type is the San Andreas Fault
- 6. Absence of P waves

- 7. What earthquakes are preceded by
- 9. Behaves like a solid
- 10. Point on the surface, directly above the focus
- 12. Exists beneath the lithosphere
- 13. Based on the amplitude of the largest seismic wave
- 15. Thin, rocky outer layer
- 16. P waves, push pull... includes solids, liquids, and gases

**Word Bank**

- |                            |             |               |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Oceanic crust              | Magnitude   | Body waves    | Crust             |
| Elastic Rebound            | Intensity   | Asthenosphere | Surface waves     |
| Foreshocks                 | Mesosphere  | Outer core    | Continental crust |
| Alfred Wegener             | Mantle      | Focus         | Inner core        |
| Transform Fault Boundaries | Shadow zone | Epicenter     | Lithosphere       |