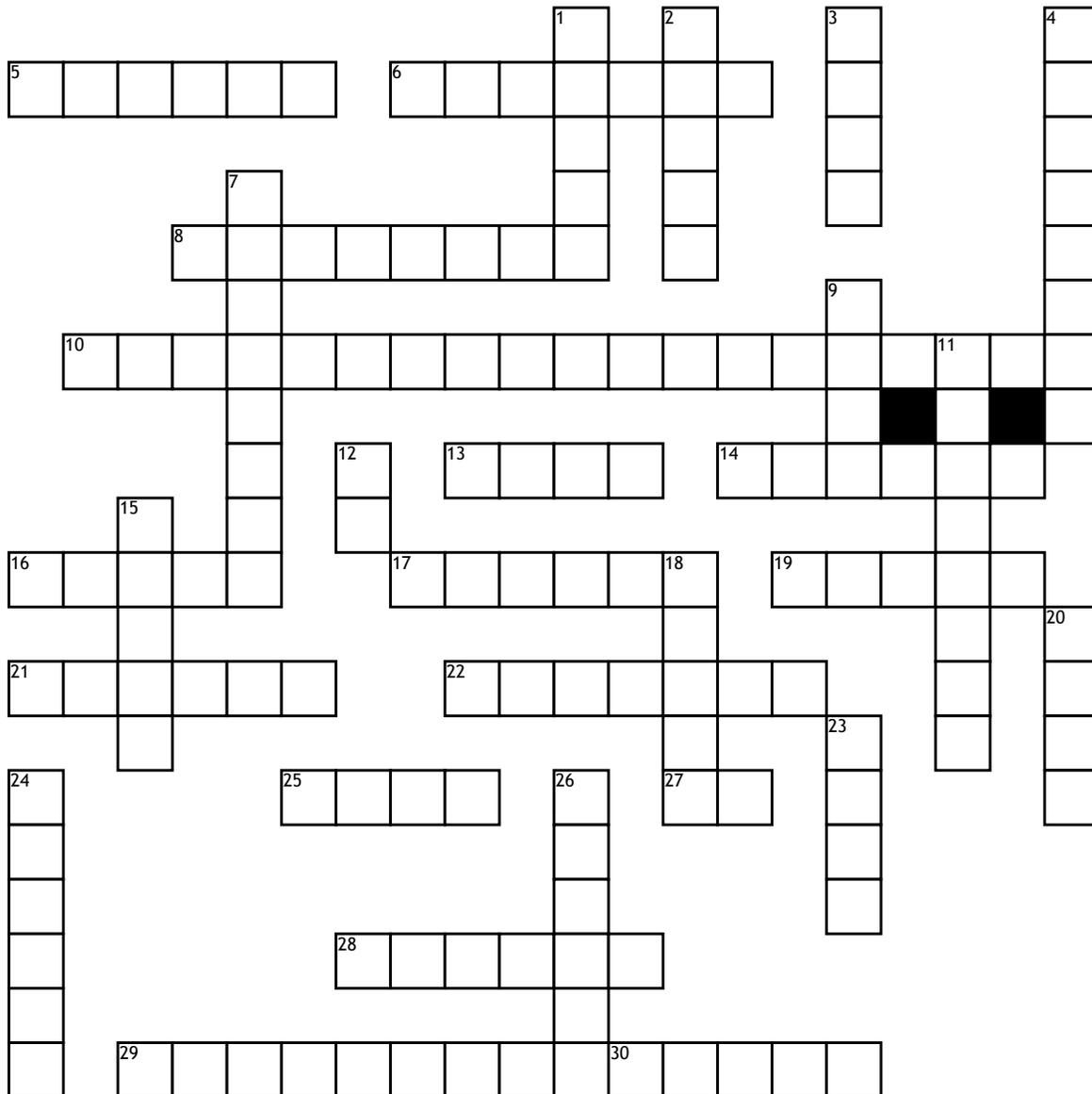


# Plate Tectonics



## Across

5. crust/Outer, thinnest layer of the Earth. There are two  
 6. -Composition: Mostly  
 8. convergent/Two plates coming  
 10. Asthenosphere  
 13. -Density: Approx. 3.0  
 14. Richter scale/Used to describe the amount of energy released by an earthquake. It ranges from 0 to 9, and each increase on the scale indicates a release of 32 times more  
 16. transform/Two plates sliding horizontally past each  
 17. -Composition: Mostly  
 19. subduction/ a heavier late is pushed under a lighter  
 21. inner core/: Solid, innermost layer of Earth; Composed mainly of iron and

22. S wave/ move side to side, cannot go through

25. outer core/Only liquid layer of the earth; Composed mainly of

27. 1,228

28. partially melted material; 250 km; "weak

29. P wave/Also called compressional waves; the motion of the ground is parallel to the direction of wave motion. These waves can pass through solid or liquid

30. --Typically will form an island arc as one plate pushes under the

## Down

1. , where the ocean plate pushes

2. divergent/Two plates moving opposite each

3. --Typically will form an ocean trench along a subduction

4. continental-oceanic convergence/Oceanic and Continental plates coming

7. oceanic-oceanic convergence/Two ocean plates coming

9. tsunami/a large, fast moving

11. continental- continental convergence/Two continental plates coming

12. 2,200

15. crust/-Thickness: Up to 5-8 km

18. continental crust/-Thickness: Up to 30-40 km

20. L wave: the most powerful wave, goes up, down, and side to

23. -Density: Approx. 2.7

24. seafloor spreading/Theory that states that ocean floors are forming and spreading out from the

26. continental drift/ th theory that the continents are slowly drifting