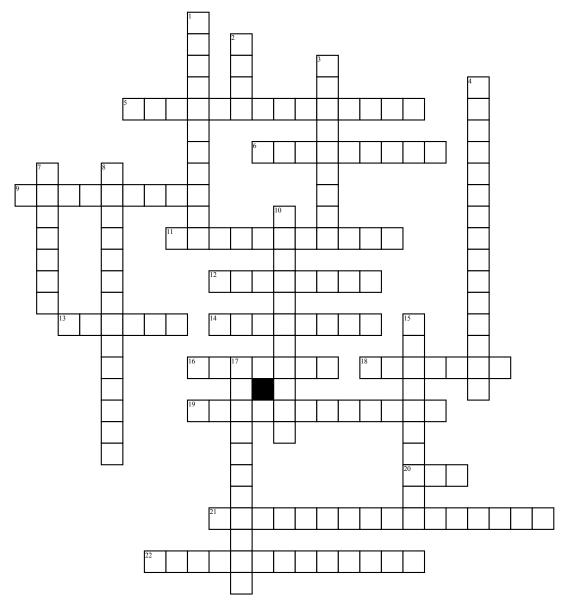
Name:	Date:	Period:

Plate Tectonics, Volcanoes, Earthquakes



Across

- **5.** Divergent boundaries where new crust is being formed
- **6.** The process of sea-floor spreading happens along this boundary
- **9.** Built up from both ash and lava and are the biggest and most destructive
- **11.** The instrument that measures earthquakes waves
- **12.** Areas where either oceanic or coninental crust is being formed at divergent boundaries
- **13.** The largest layer of the Earth
- **14.** Giant destructive waves created by earthquakes in the ocean
- 16. This plate is thin and more dense

- **18.** This is the name of the supercontinent that used to be one land mass
- **19.** The most damaging of the 3 waves
- **20.** The subduction zone at a convergent boundary is a place where this crust is recycled
- **21.** When magnetic poles switch this is called
- 22. The scientist that came up with Continental Drift

Down

1. The crust and uppermost part of the mantle make up the

- **2.** Where does the heat come from that drives this convection current in the mantle?
- **3.** Is the point on the surface directly above the focus of an earthquake
- **4.** A convergent plate boundary where oceanic crust moves under the continental crust and the crust is destroyed
- 7. A weak spot in Earth's crust where molten material rises
- **8.** This will form when two continental plates collide
- 10. This plate is thicker and less dense
- 15. Built from falling ash "cinders"
- **17.** Sudden movement of plates. Usually along plate boundaries