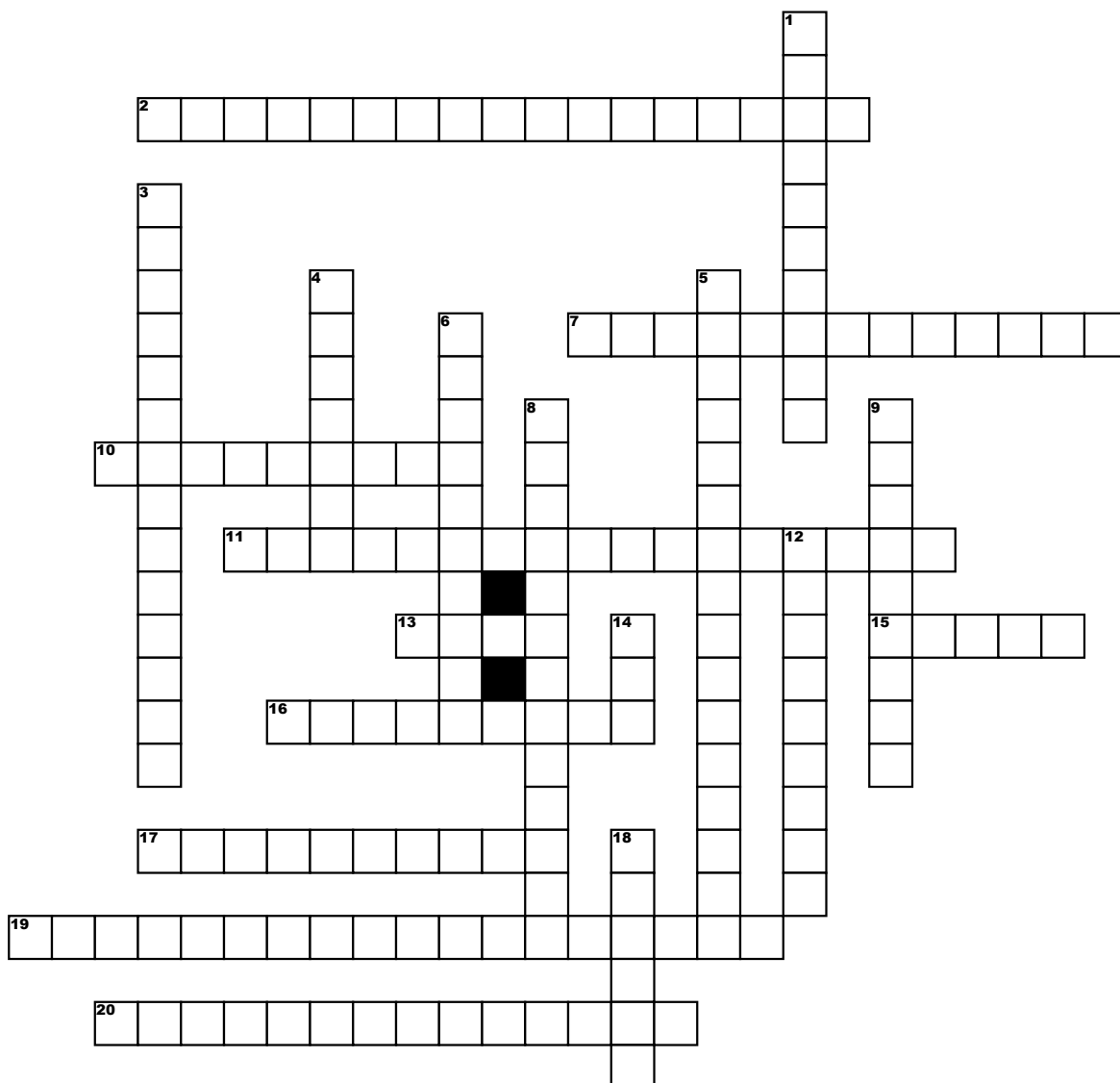


# Plate tectonics



## Across

**2.** What do they use to determine the ages of rock samples.

**7.** A chain of underwater mountains and extends into all of earths oceans.

**10.** What forms along most plate boundaries.

**11.** The process by which new oceanic crust is created at midoceans ridges as older crust moves away.

**13.** A bend in layers of rock is formed where rocks are squeezed together.

**15.** A break in a mass of rock along which movement occurs.

**16.** Who proposed the theory of sea floor spreading.

**17.** As sea-floor spreading occurs old oceanic plates sink into the mantle in the process.

**19.** What causes the continental drift and sea floor spreading.

**20.** The theory that a piece of earths crust moved on top of the upper mantle.

## Down

**1.** Plates come together or collide.

**3.** Large land masses thought to have divided to form the present continents.

**4.** The continents that were once joined a single supercontinent which then broke into pieces that moved apart.

**5.** The continents that move slowly across earths surface in the process.

**6.** The branch of science concerned with earthquakes and related phenomena.

**8.** Who hypothesized that the continents were once joined in a single supercontinent, which then broke into pieces that moved apart.

**9.** Plates slice past each other moving in opposite directions.

**12.** Plates that move away from eachother.

**14.** The motions of earth's plates have been measured by.

**18.** As a plate sinks through a subduction zone, it bends forming a depression in the ocean floor.