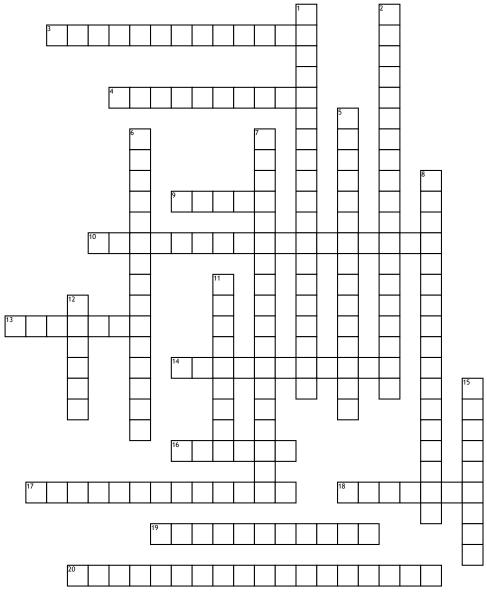
Science Contract #5



<u>Across</u>

- **3.** A wide gently sloping volcano made of layers of lava formed by quiet eruptions.
- 4. Magma with a low silica and gas content (non explosive eruptions
- **9.** The point beneath Earth's surface where rock breaks under stress and an earthquake occurs.
- **10.** A string of islands formed by the volcanoes along a deep ocean trench
- **13.** The breakage and fracturing of rock, causing an earthquake.
- 14. Stress that occurs when forces act in parallel but opposite direction, pushing parts of a solid in opposite directions
- **16.** The deformation of materials in response to stress.

- 17. The most common volcano type that is tall and steep and is built of layers created by violent eruotions that leave tephra followed by claim eruptions that leave lawa flows.Ex Mount Fuji, Mt. St. Helens, Mt. Vesuvius
- **18.** The study of the origin, history, and structure of Earth
- 19. Magma with a high silica content and large volume of gas (explosive eruptions)
- **20.** The rock returns to nearly its original size and shape when the stress is removed.

Down

- 1. An intensity scale that rates a volcano's destructiveness and explosive power on the amount pf matterit ejects during an eruption.
- 2. Stress that squeezes rock until it folds or breaks
- **5.** Stress that pulls on the crust and stretches rocks and make it thinner, occurs where two plate are moving apart

- **6.** Uses the difference between arrival times of p-waves at a station to determine the distance between the station and the earthquakes epicenter.
- **7.** The permanent change in shape of rocks caused by bending or folding
- 8. There have to be three stations detecting waves, draw a circle for each station where the radius equals the distance to the epicenter. Where the three circles connect is the location of the earthquake center.
- **11.** Point on Earth's surface directly above an earthquake occurs.
- **12.** A force that acts onn rock to change its shape or volume.
- **15.** A series of processes on the surface and inside Earth that slowly changes rocks from one kind to another