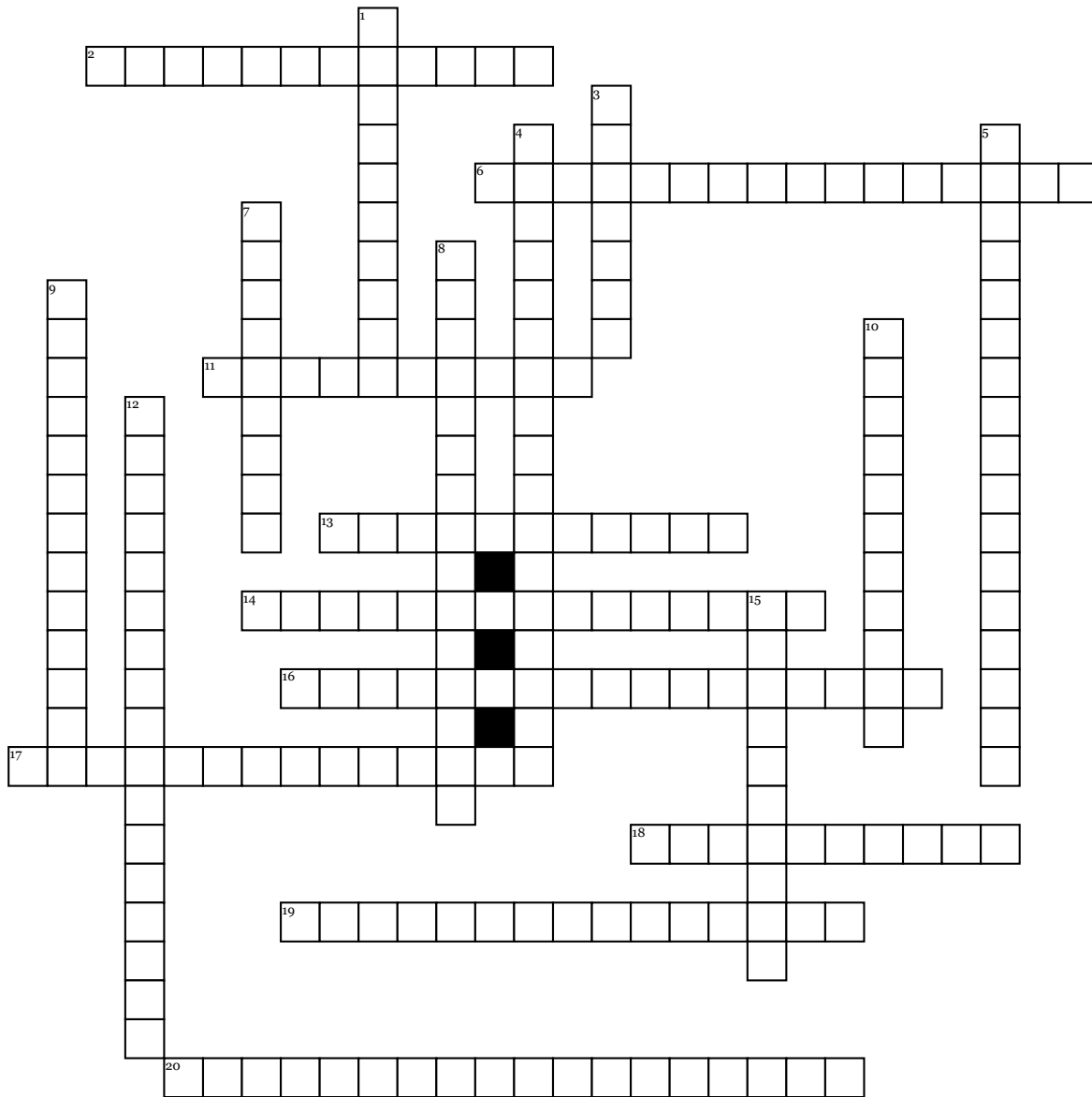


# Science Vocabulary



**Across**

- 2. The region where two tectonic plates are in contact.
- 6. Geological event that occurs when continental plates of equal density converge, resulting in mountain chains
- 11. The deepest part of the ocean floor; made up of rolling hills and flat plains.
- 13. A type of rock that forms from the cooling of molten rock at or below the surface.
- 14. A type of rock that forms when particles from other rocks or the remains of plants and animals are pressed and cemented together.
- 16. A plate boundary where two plates move past each other in opposite directions.
- 17. Sections of the Earth's crust that move due to convection currents.

18. Geological event in which the shaking of earth's surface occurs due to the movement of rock at plate boundaries.

19. A type of rock that forms from an existing rock that is changed by heat, pressure, or chemical reactions.

20. A current caused by the rising of heated material and sinking of cooled material

**Down**

1. The process in which a denser plate is pushed downward beneath a less dense plate when plates converge; occurs at continental to oceanic boundaries and oceanic to oceanic boundaries.

3. A measure of how much mass is contained in a given volume.

4. Geological event in which molten rock spews out from the mantle to the surface of Earth as ash, lava, and gases; major geological events that occur when a dense plate subducts below a less dense plate.

5. A plate boundary where two plates move away from each other.

7. Earth's rocks change from one type into another over time due to various Earth processes.

8. The comparison of the density of one material as it relates to another.

9. The soft layer of the mantle on which the lithosphere floats.

10. Earth's crust and solid upper mantle, broken into tectonic plates.

12. A plate boundary where two plates move toward each other.

15. The movement of material due to differences in density that are caused by differences in temperature =.