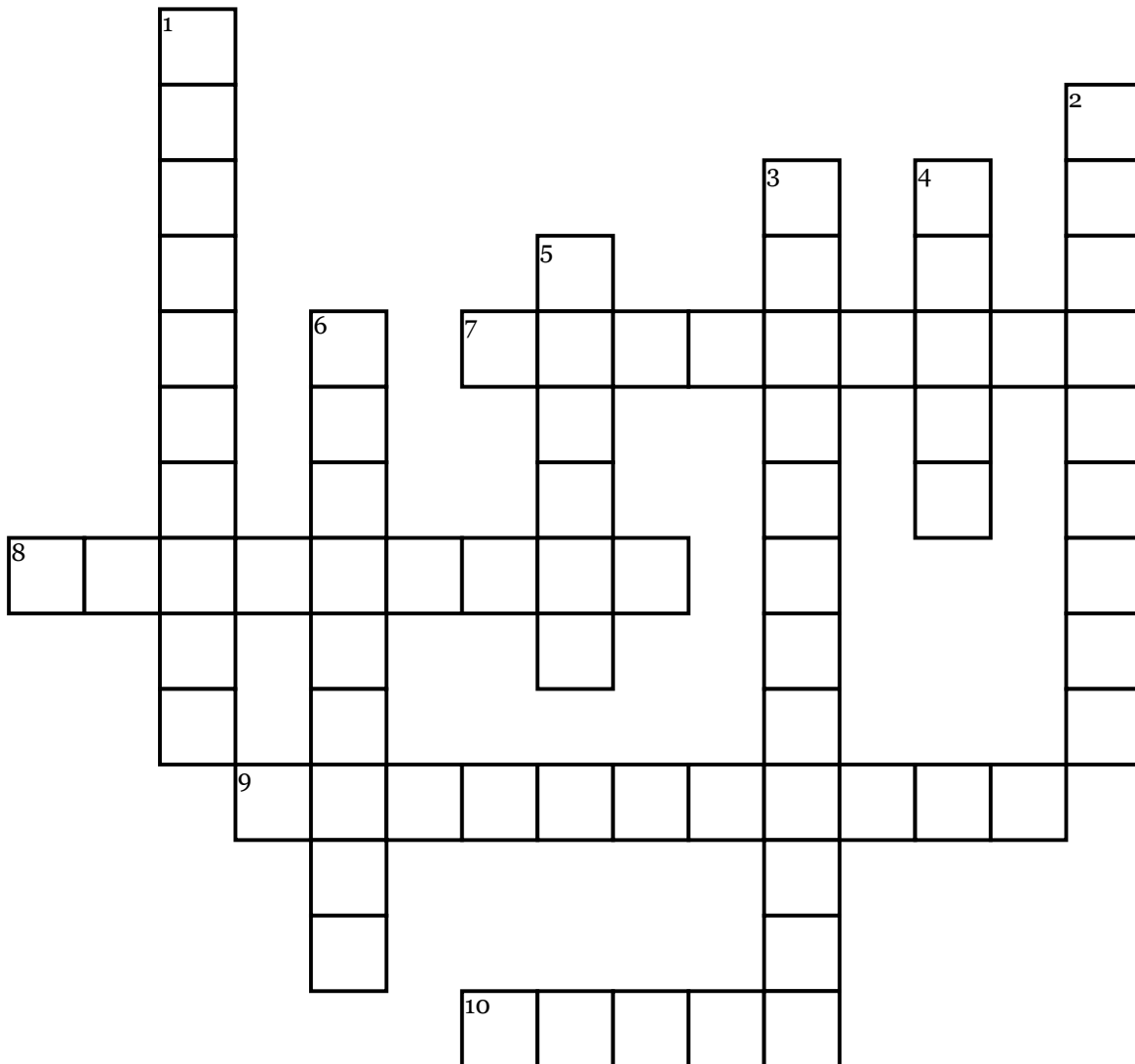


Tectonic plates



Across

- 7.** measure of the energy released by an earthquake
8. point of Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's focus
9. break in rock due to tension forces, where rock above the fault surface moves downward in relation to rock below the fault surface □ □ □
10. in an earthquake, the point beneath Earth's surface where energy release occurs

Down

- 1.** a geological process in which one edge of a crustal plate is forced sideways and downward into the mantle below another plate

- 2.** very dense, solid center of the Earth that is made of mostly iron with smaller amounts of oxygen, silicon, sulfur, or nickel □ □ □
3. waves that travel outward from an Earthquake's focus and cause particles in rocks to move back and forth in the same direction the wave is moving
4. Earth's outermost layer, which varies in thickness from about 5km to 60km and is separated from the mantle by the Moho Discontinuity
5. Largest layer inside Earth, lying directly above the outer core and that is made mostly of silicon, oxygen, magnesium, and iron
6. a fluid layer about 2,300 km (1,400 mi) thick and composed of iron and nickel that lies above Earth's solid inner core and below its mantle.