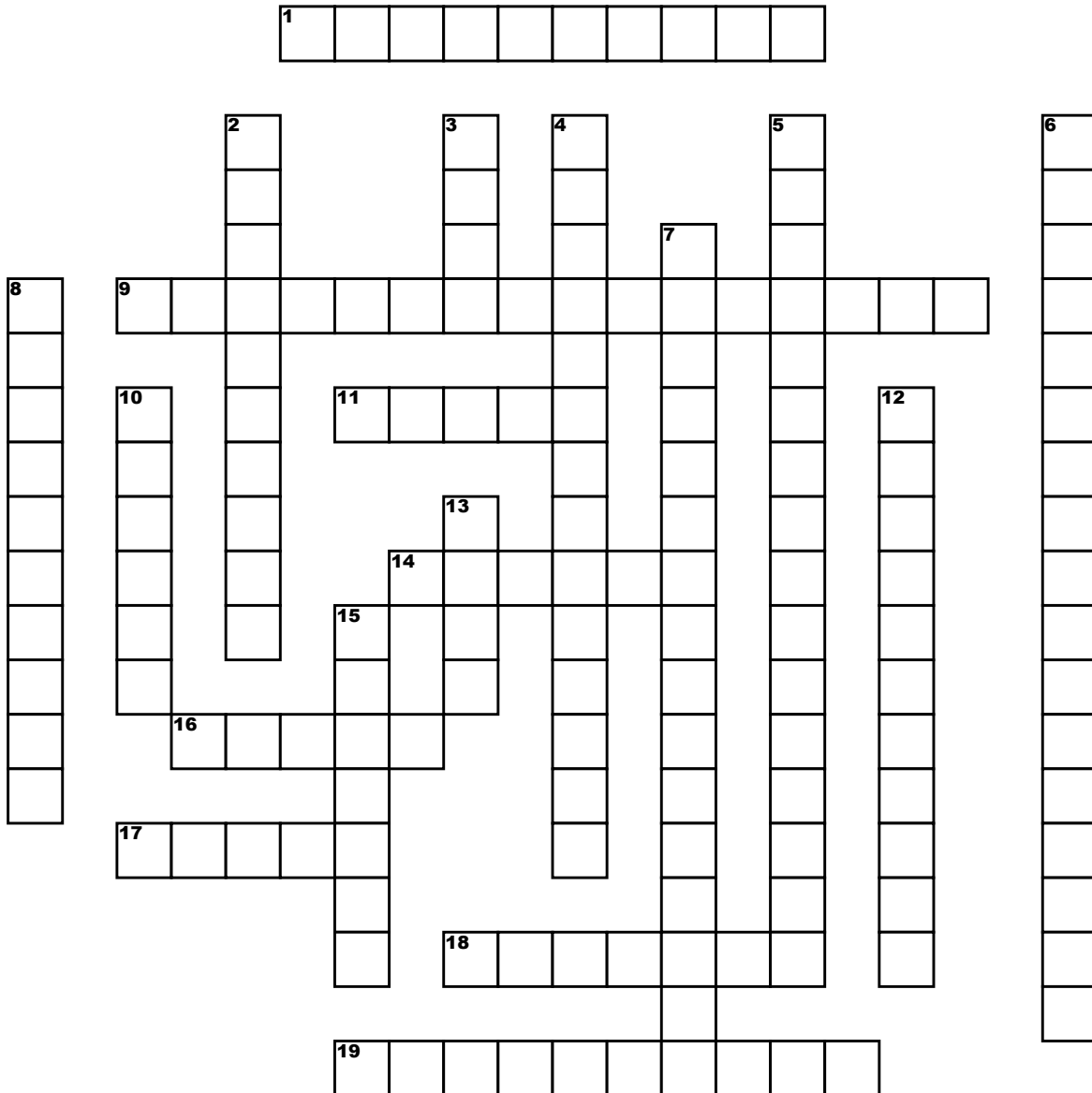


Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

inside the earth



Across

1. a sudden and violent shaking of the ground, sometimes causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.

9. A tectonic boundary where two plates are moving away from each other and new crust is forming from magma that rises to the Earth's surface between the two plates.

11. form into a hard outer layer.

14. the region of the earth's interior between the crust and the core, believed to consist of hot, dense silicate rocks (mainly peridotite).

16. (of a rock formation) be broken by a fault or faults.

17. hot fluid or semifluid material below or within the earth's crust from which lava and other igneous rock is formed by cooling.

18. the degree of compactness of a substance.

19. the sideways and downward movement of the edge of a plate of the earth's crust into the mantle beneath another plate.

Down

2. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.

3. the central or most important part of something

4. a theory explaining the structure of the earth's crust and many associated phenomena as resulting from the interaction of rigid lithospheric plates that move slowly over the underlying mantle. Translate plate tectonics to

5. also known as a conservative plate boundary, since these faults neither create nor destroy lithosphere), is a type of fault whose relative motion is predominantly horizontal, in either a sinistral (left lateral) or dextral (right lateral) direction.

6. also known as a destructive plate boundary (because of subduction), is an actively deforming region where two (or more) tectonic plates or fragments of the lithosphere move toward one another and collide.

7. the gradual movement of the continents across the earth's surface through geological time.

8. the rigid outer part of the earth, consisting of the crust and upper mantle.

10. lift (something) up; raise.

12. the nature of something's ingredients or constituents; the way in which a whole or mixture is made up.

13. hot molten or semifluid rock erupted from a volcano or fissure, or solid rock resulting from cooling of this.

15. a mountain or hill, typically conical, having a crater or vent through which lava, rock fragments, hot vapor, and gas are being or have been erupted from the earth's crust.