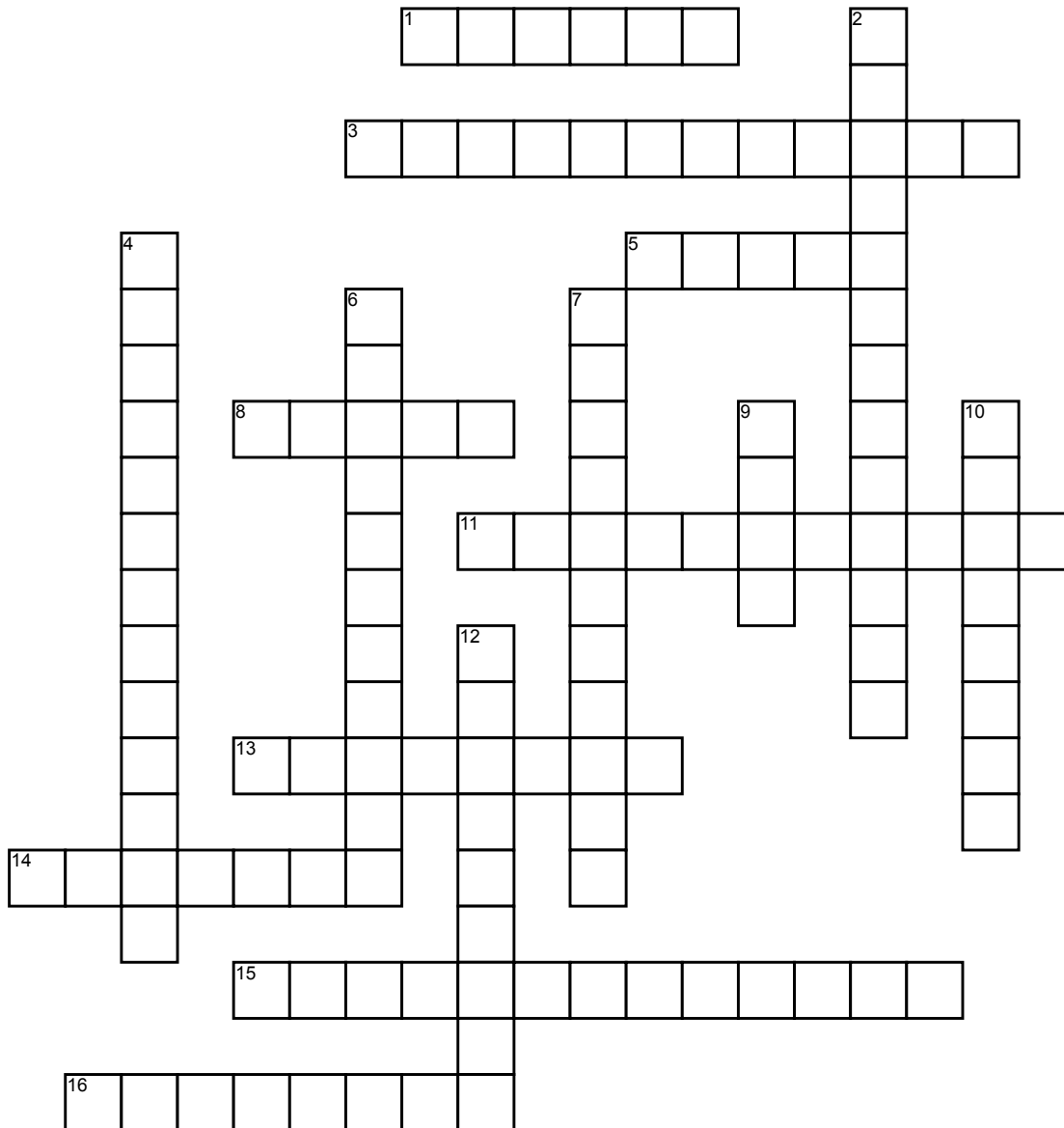


vocab



Across

1. usually elongated block of rock that is bounded by parallel geologic faults along its two longest sides, and has a lower elevation than the rock at its sides.

3. A geologic fault in which the hanging wall has moved upward relative to the footwall. Reverse faults occur where two blocks of rock are forced together by compression.

5. A fault is a crack in the Earth's crust. Typically, faults are associated with, or form, the boundaries between Earth's tectonic plates.

8. a raised elongated block of the earth's crust lying between two faults.

11. A geologic fault in which the hanging wall has moved downward relative to the footwall.

13. a natural elevation of the earth's surface rising more or less abruptly to a summit, and attaining an altitude greater than that of a hill, usually greater than 2000 feet (610 meters).

14. in geology, the places known as hotspots or hot spots are volcanic regions thought to be fed by underlying mantle that is anomalously hot compared with the surrounding mantle.

15. The tension force is the force that is transmitted through a string, rope, cable or wire when it is pulled tight by forces acting from opposite ends.

16. a trough or fold of stratified rock in which the strata slope upward from the axis.

Down

2. a line of mountains connected by high ground.

4. A mountain system or mountain belt is a group of mountain ranges with similarity in form, structure, and alignment that have arisen from the same cause, usually an orogeny.

6. A thrust fault is a type of fault, or break in the earth's crust across which there has been relative movement, rocks lower stratigraphic position are pushed up and over higher strata.

7. A compression is a region in a longitudinal wave where the particles are closest together.

9. A bend in a layer of rock or in another planar feature such as foliation or the cleavage of a mineral. Folds occur as the result of deformation, usually associated with plate-tectonic forces.

10. Volcanism is the phenomenon of eruption of molten rock (magma) onto the surface of the Earth or a solid-surface planet or moon, where lava, pyroclastics and volcanic gases erupt through a break in the surface called a vent.

12. an arch of stratified rock in which the layers bend downward in opposite directions from the crest