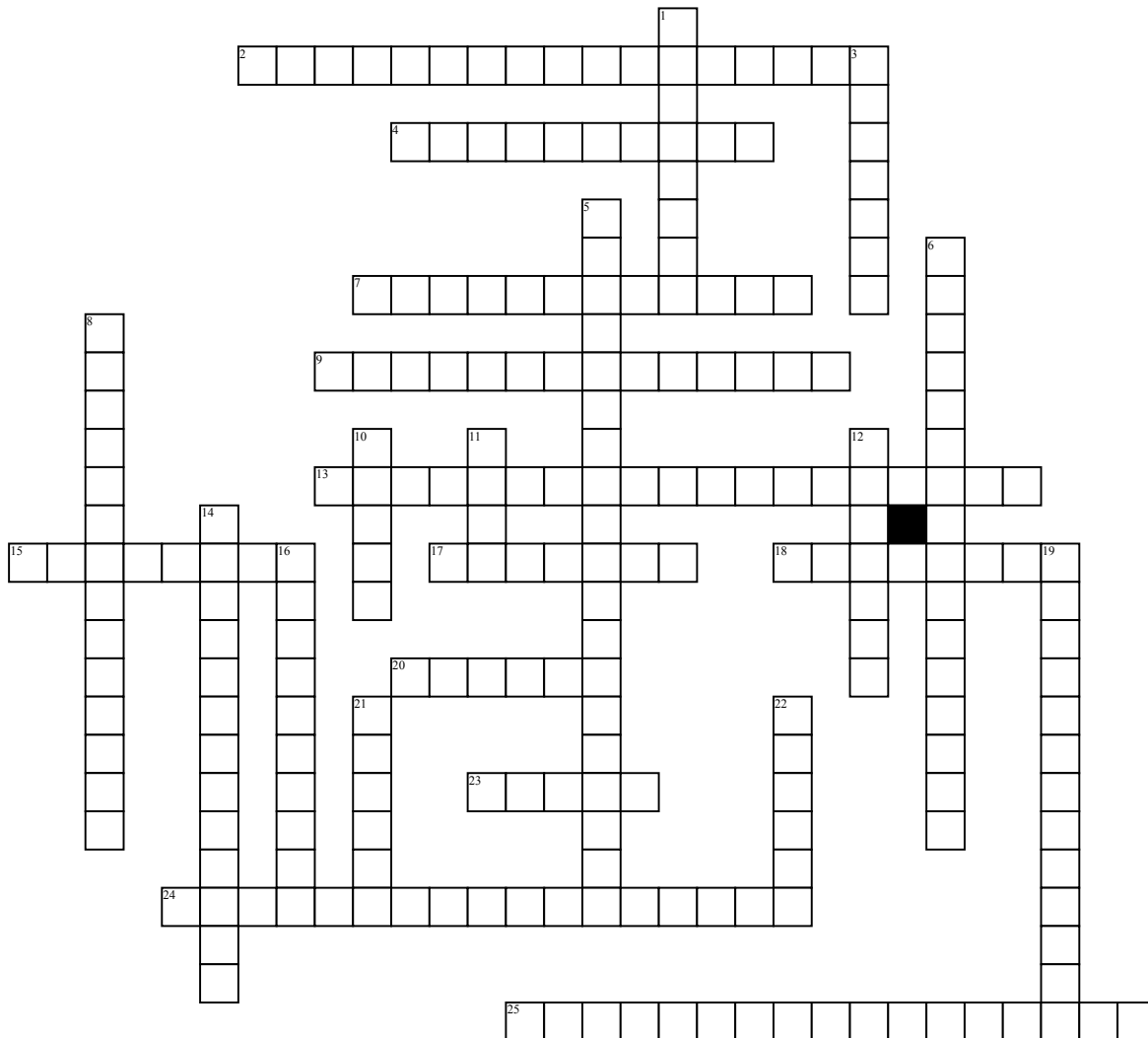


Chapter 2 Vocabulary



Across

2. Process by which sea floor moves away from mid-ocean ridges to create new sea floor
 4. The physical and chemical breakdown of rocks
 7. Procedure in which the ratios of different atomic forms, or isotopes, of carbon are measured, can be used to determine the age of microfossils
 9. The different plates the lithosphere is broken up into
 13. Sediment from the physical and chemical breakdown of rocks, mostly on continents
 15. System of deep depressions in the sea floor
 17. Mass of a given volume of a substance
 18. Natural environments where marine organisms live
 20. Layer outside the core. Very hot (near melting point of rocks).

23. Outermost layer of the Earth

24. Magnetic bands that run parallel to the mid-Ocean ridge
 25. Sediment consisting of the skeletons and shells of marine organisms, including diatoms, radiolarians, foraminiferans, and coccolithophorids.

Down

1. Loose material like sand and mud that settles to the bottom
 3. Most continental rocks are this light colored general kind of rock. (used to make kitchen counters)
 5. A continuous chain of submarine volcanic mountains that encircles the globe like the seams on a baseball
 6. Hypothesis by Alfred Wegener that stated that all the continents were once a supercontinent called Pangea

8. Biogenous sediments composes of mineral calcium carbonate

10. Crack created when huge slabs of ocean crust are separating at the mid-ocean ridges
 11. Innermost layer of the Earth (Mostly iron)
 12. Great cosmic explosion that created the universe
 14. Plates move ion such a way that they slide past each other, neither creating or destroying the lithosphere
 16. Downward movement of a plate into the mantle
 19. Biogenous sediment that is made up of silica which is similar to glass
 21. Dark colored mineral that makes up ocean floor
 22. Cracks in Earths crust