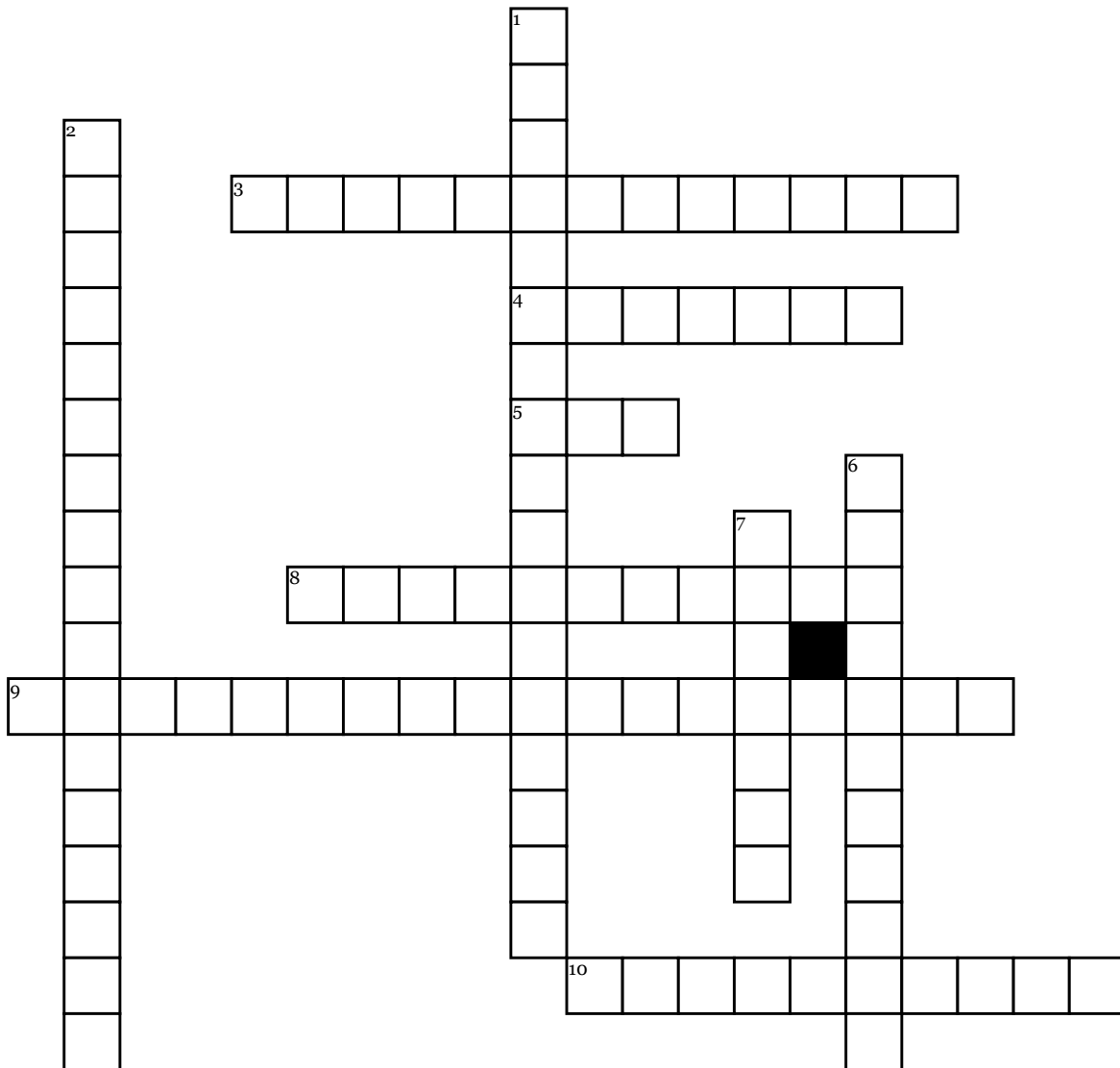


Earth structure



Across

- 3.** The solid layer with plasticity in the upper mantle that is located just below the lithosphere; lithospheric plates “float” and move on this layer.
- 4.** The mineralized remains of organisms, showing how long-dead organisms lived and how their bodies were structured.
- 5.** Remnant ocean basin
- 8.** Cool, rigid, outermost layer of Earth that is divided into enormous pieces called tectonic plates; consists of the crust and the rigid uppermost part of the mantle.
- 9.** A cyclical motion occurs because of density differences in the mantle. Heated, less dense lower regions of the fluid mantle rise, and denser, cooler regions sink due to gravity. The combined motions serve as the engine for crustal plate movement.

- 10.** 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.

Down

- 1.** The boundary between two plates that slide past one another -- sudden shifts that result in major geological events such as earthquakes and the release of stored energy.
- 2.** Occurs when two tectonic plates move away from each other.
- 6.** Deep and narrow depressions in the seafloor where the subducted plate moves into the asthenosphere.
- 7.** A small floating block of crust, such as a volcanic arc or microcontinent