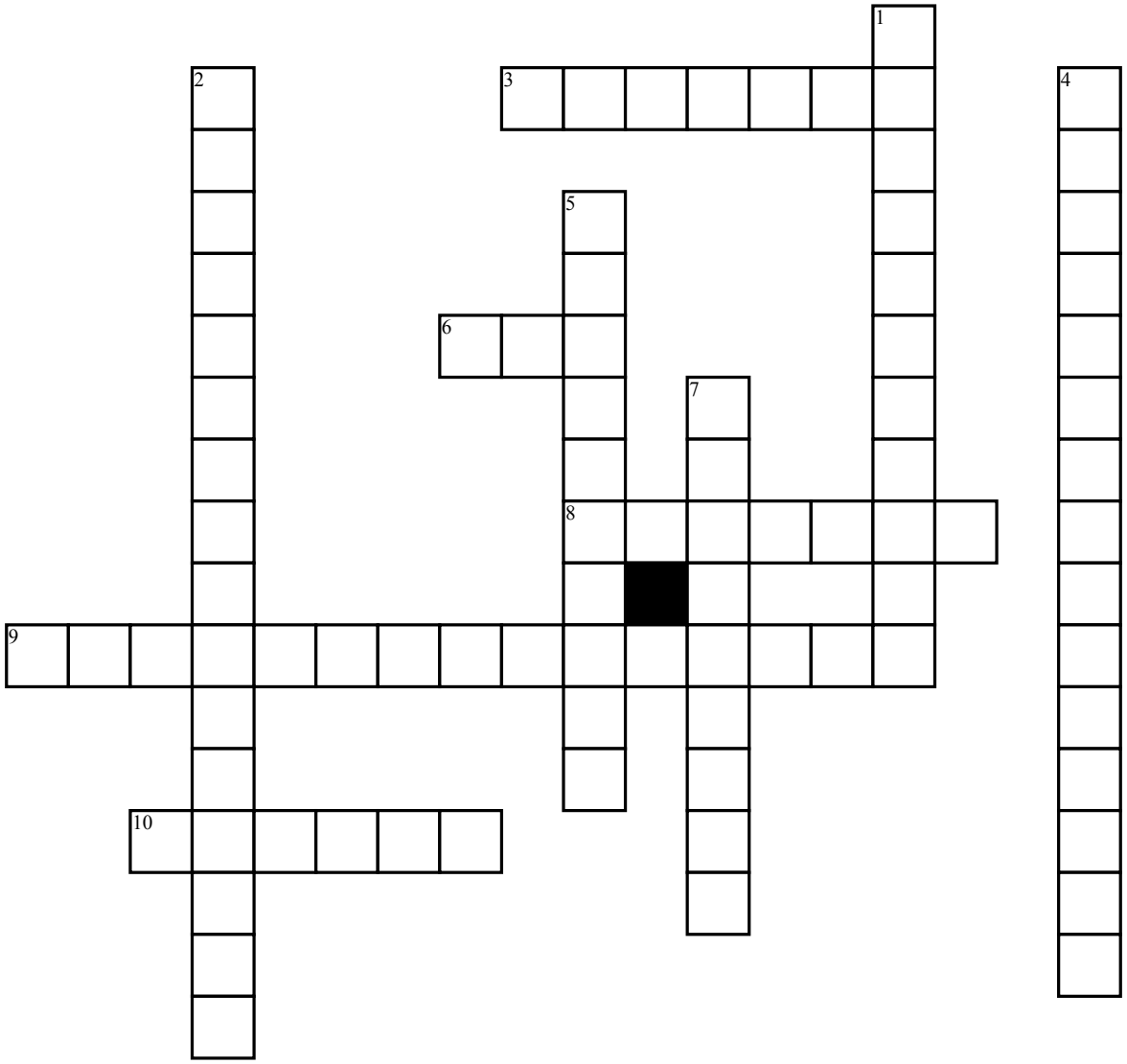
Physical Environment



Across

3. This is a common mountain building process that occurs naturally. This happens by the compression of geosynclines by surrounding, resistant structures. They can be young or old. The older ones are more rounded as they have had more time to erode.
6. This represents a major section of time in Earth's geologic history. Examples of these are Precambrian, Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic.
8. This is the process of wearing down and transport of materials potentially by glaciers, or running water. These materials are transported from high areas of relief to adjacent lower areas (i.e water body)
9. Type of rock which has been changed by extreme heat and pressure over many years. The original rock is heated under the Earth's crust to temperatures greater than 150°C - 200°C.
10. A vast area of igneous rock formed in the Precambrian era. They are resistant to folding and is the core or origin of all continents. They are often filled with metallic minerals.

Down

1. Type of rock which started as molten rock or magma under the Earth's crust. The magma then comes above ground to become lava through a volcano, hot spring, or by tectonic plates moving underwater. The molten rock then hardens becoming solid rock.
2. The section of the coastal lowlands adjacent to the coast but submerged. The width of it is determined by the profile of the coastal mountains.
4. Type of rock when eroded sediment is deposited in large water bodies. The weight of the water putting pressure on the sediments creates layers or starta of rock. The result of this makes a weaker, less resistant, rock.
5. The process of breaking down the Earth's surface by wind, rain, and damaging temperatures on a small scale.
7. The scientific study of the Earth's surface and its physical features, climate, products, and population.