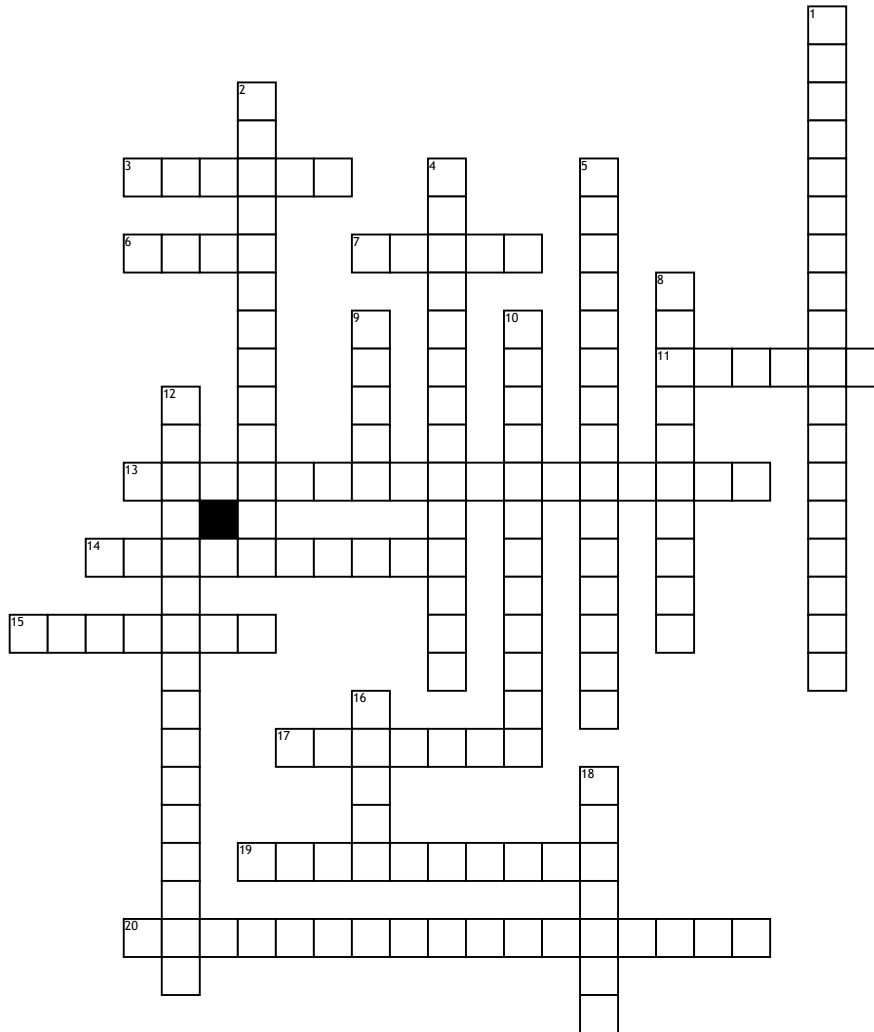


# Plate Tectonics



**Across**

- 3. Earth's lithosphere is broken into separate sections called \_\_\_\_
- 6. the plates \_\_\_\_ at slow rates, from about 1 to 24 centimeters per year.
- 7. Faults form along these boundaries.
- 11. These break in Earth's crust where rocks have slipped passed each other.
- 13. The place where two plates move apart, or diverge.
- 14. These currents rise in the asthenosphere and spread out beneath the lithosphere.
- 15. When two plates \_\_\_\_, the density of the plates determines which one comes out on top.

- 17. As plates move, they make changes in the Earth's \_\_\_\_.
- 19. These occur frequently along transform boundaries.
- 20. A place where two plates slip past each other, moving in opposite directions

**Down**

- 1. Place where two plates come together, or converge.
- 2. The plates float on top of the \_\_\_\_.
- 4. Geological Theory that states pieces of Earth's lithosphere are in constant, slow motion, driven by convection currents in the mantle.
- 5. The edges of different pieces of the lithosphere meet at lines called \_\_\_\_.

- 8. a deep valley that forms along the divergent boundary.
- 9. Most divergent boundaries occur at the mid-ocean \_\_\_\_.
- 10. Convection currents rise in the asthenosphere and spread out on top of the \_\_\_\_.
- 12. well-tested concept that explains a wide range of observations.
- 16. When a divergent boundary develops on land, two slabs of Earth's \_\_\_\_ slide part.
- 18. \_\_\_\_ crust is more dense than continental crust.

**Word Bank**

Divergent Boundary  
 Convergent Boundary  
 Surface  
 Faults  
 crust

Plates  
 earthquake  
 Rift Valley  
 move  
 Plate

Lithosphere  
 Asthenosphere  
 Ridge  
 Convection  
 plate boundaries

Plate Tectonics  
 Scientific Theory  
 collide  
 Oceanic  
 Transform Boundary