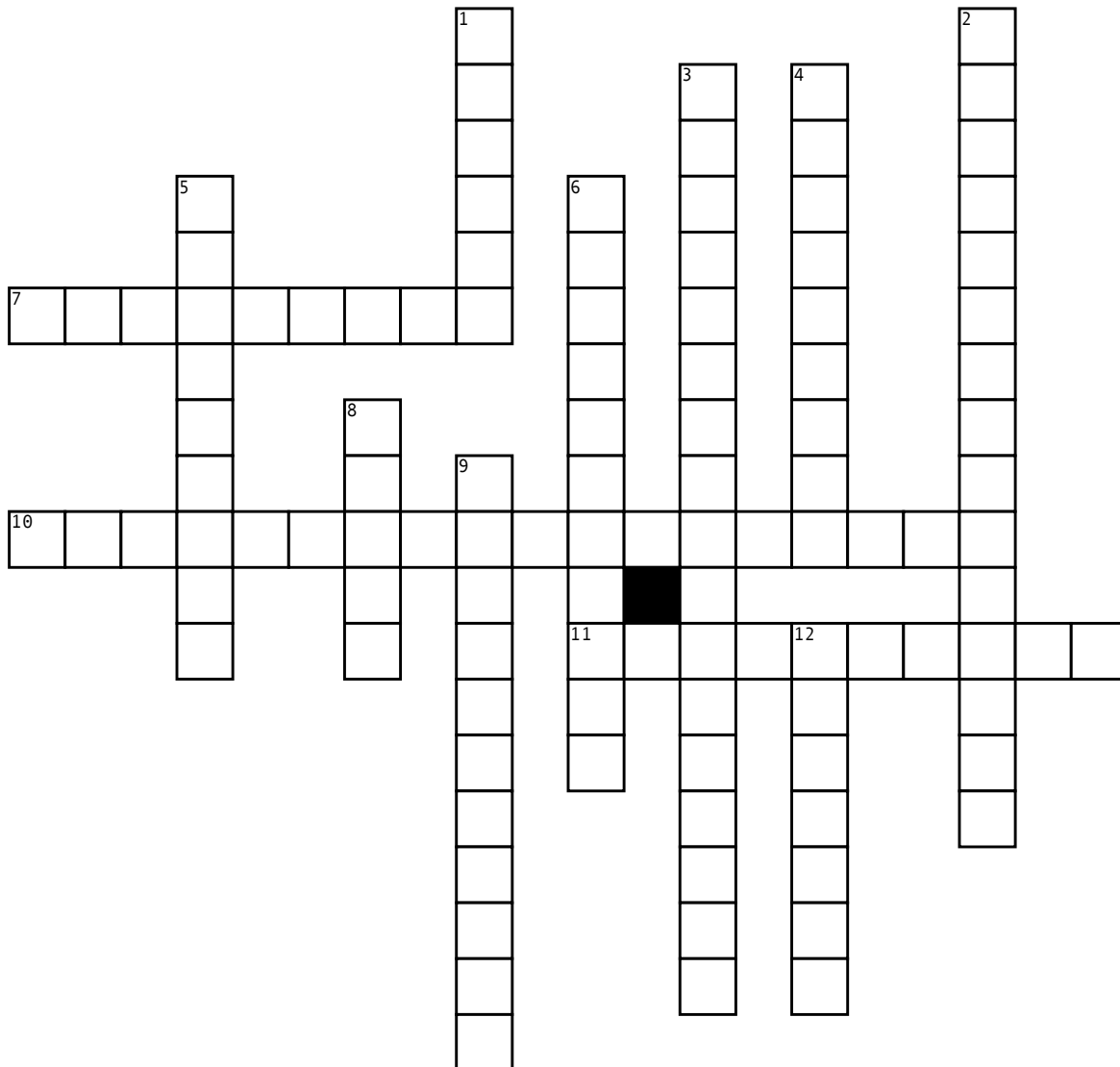


Plate Tectonics



Across

7. Measure of energy released during an earthquake

10. States that in undistributed rock layers, the oldest rocks are on the bottom and the rocks become progressively younger toward the top

11. vibrations produced when rocks break along a fault

Down

1. The mantle is mostly-solid bulk of Earth's interior. The mantle lies between Earth's dense, super-heated core and its thin outer layer, the crust.

2. mountains formed when horizontal rock layers are squeezed from opposite sides, causing them to buckle and fold

3. Hess's Siri that new seafloor is formed when magma is forced upward toward the surface at a mid-ocean ridge

4. In plate tectonics, a divergent boundary or divergent plate boundary (also known as a constructive boundary or in extensional boundary)is a linear feature that exists between two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other.

5. The Earth's inner core is the Earth's innermost part and according to seismological studies, it is primarily a solid ball with a radius of about 1220 kilometers, or 760 miles (about 70% of the Moon's radius).

6. Rigid layer of Earth about 100 km thick, made of the crust and a part of the upper mantle

8. surface along which rocks move when they pass their elastic limit and break

9. wave generated by an earthquake

12. unusually hot area at the boundary between Earth's mantle and core that forms volcanoes when melted rock is forced upward and breaks through the crust