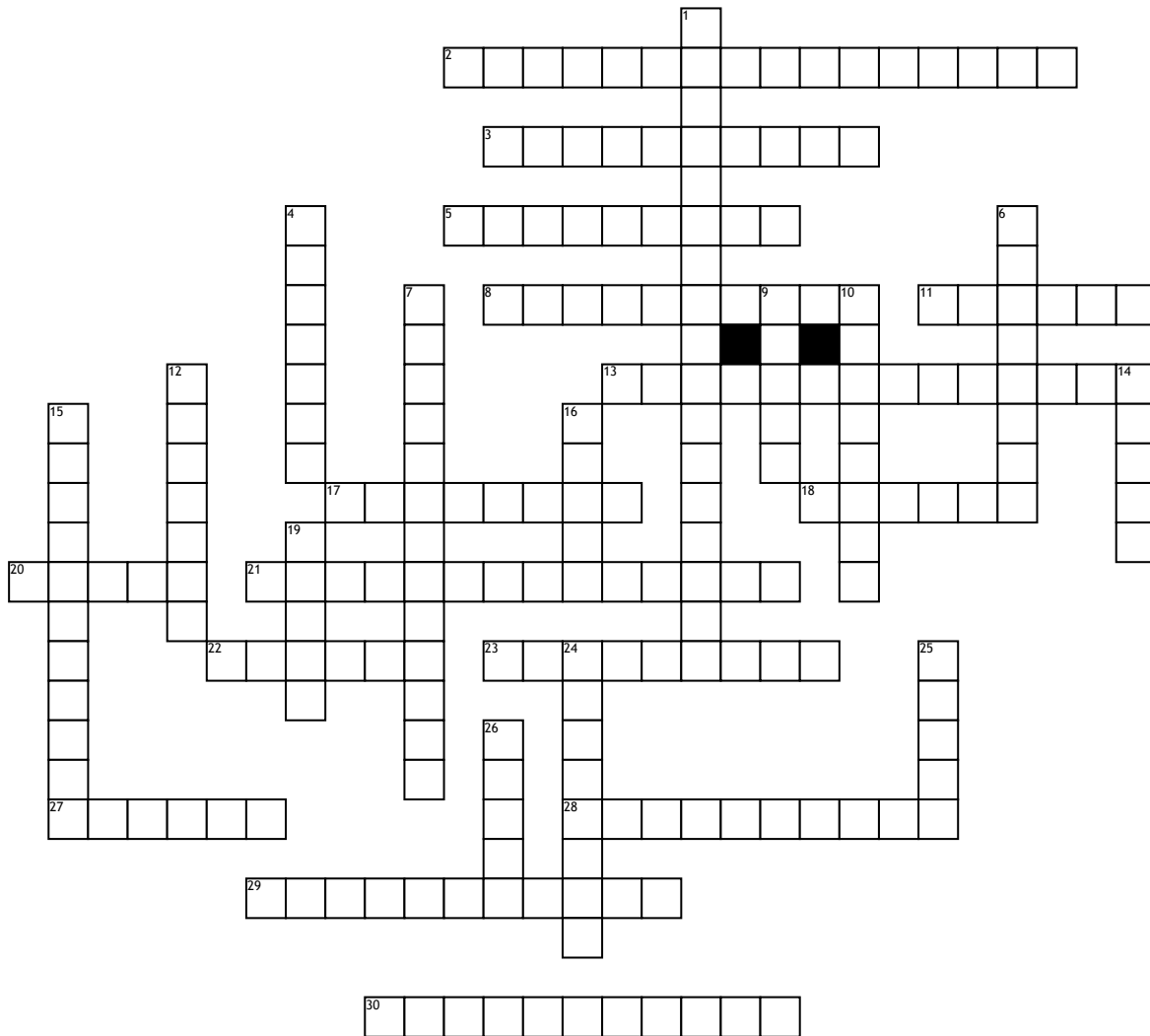


Plate Tectonics



Across

- 2. Wegener's concept became known as the _____.
- 3. The processes that move continents also form new crust on the _____.
- 5. Locations where plates slide past each other are called _____ boundaries.
- 8. Locations where plates collide are called _____ boundaries.
- 11. Wegener said that the continents fit together like a _____ puzzle.
- 13. All continents were once a single "_____".
- 17. The youngest rock on the ocean floor is found at _____ ridges.
- 18. Seafloor Spreading _____ at divergent boundaries.
- 20. Plates can move in _____ ways.
- 21. Scientists developed a model called _____.

- 22. As magma cools and and solidifies the iron particles "_____ " in the direction of the magnetic field at that time.
 - 23. Locations where plates move apart are called _____ boundaries.
 - 27. Over time, the rock had then _____ apart.
 - 28. _____ was located near the equator at one time.
 - 29. The new rock exerts a sideways force called _____.
 - 30. The type of rock found on the ocean floor is also _____.
- Down**
- 1. _____ explains how plates move apart and new crust forms.
 - 4. Rocks along these boundaries _____ and break.
 - 6. Many people rejected _____ idea.
 - 7. German scientist, _____, published a book proposing that all continents were once connected.

- 9. _____ has a north-south magnetic field.
- 10. Antarctica has fossils of species that were mostly _____.
- 12. Wegener called this certain landmass _____.
- 14. New seafloor crust is formed at a rate of about _____ centimeters per year.
- 15. _____ and volcanic activity can occur at convergent boundaries.
- 16. Alfred said that the continents later split _____ to their current positions.
- 19. The farther the rock is from the ridges , the _____ it is.
- 24. Most seafloor rock is _____ in origin.
- 25. The plates move over the hot, fluid rock, or _____, in the mantle.
- 26. New evidence supporting Wegener's proposal came to light in the _____.