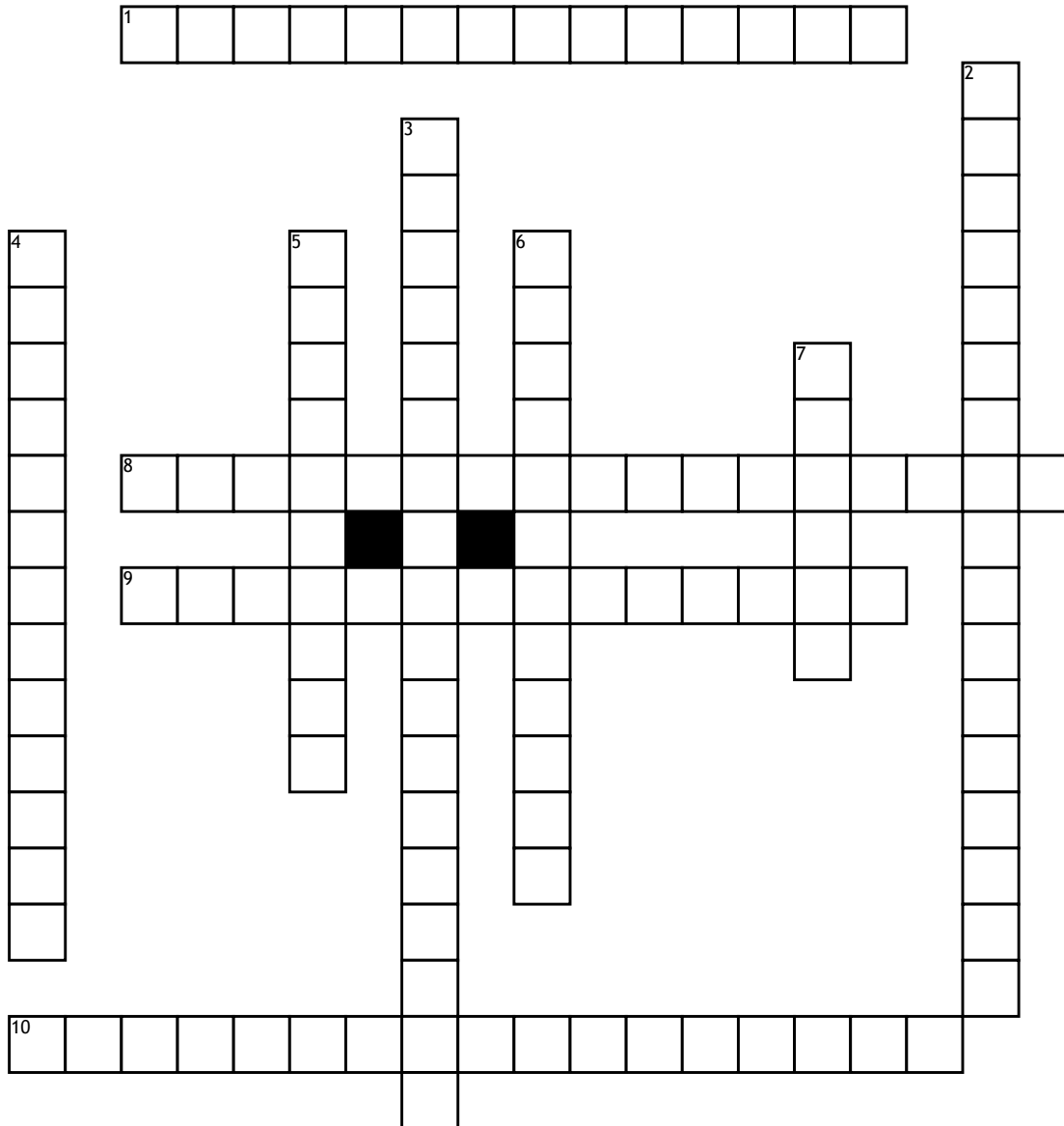


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# plate tec



**Across**

- 1. a theory explaining the structure of the earth's crust and many associated phenomena as resulting from the interaction of rigid lithospheric plates which move slowly over the underlying mantle.
- 8. linear feature that exists between two tectonic plates that are moving away from each other.
- 9. scientific theory describing the large-scale motion of seven large plates and the movements of a larger number of smaller plates of the Earth's lithosphere, since tectonic processes began on Earth between 3 and 3.5 billion years ago.
- 10. the formation of new areas of oceanic crust, which occurs through the upwelling of magma at mid ocean ridges and its subsequent outward movement on either side.

**Down**

- 2. known as a transform fault. Most transform faults are found in the ocean basin and connect offsets in the mid-ocean ridges.
- 3. A convergent boundary is a type of boundary where two plates meet together and start to push against one another.
- 4. a line of mountains connected by high ground.
- 5. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.
- 6. the relatively thin part of the earth's crust which underlies the ocean basins. It is geologically young compared with the continental crust and consists of basaltic rock overlain by sediments.
- 7. a hypothetical super continent that included all current land masses, believed to have been in existence before the continents broke apart during the Triassic and Jurassic Periods.