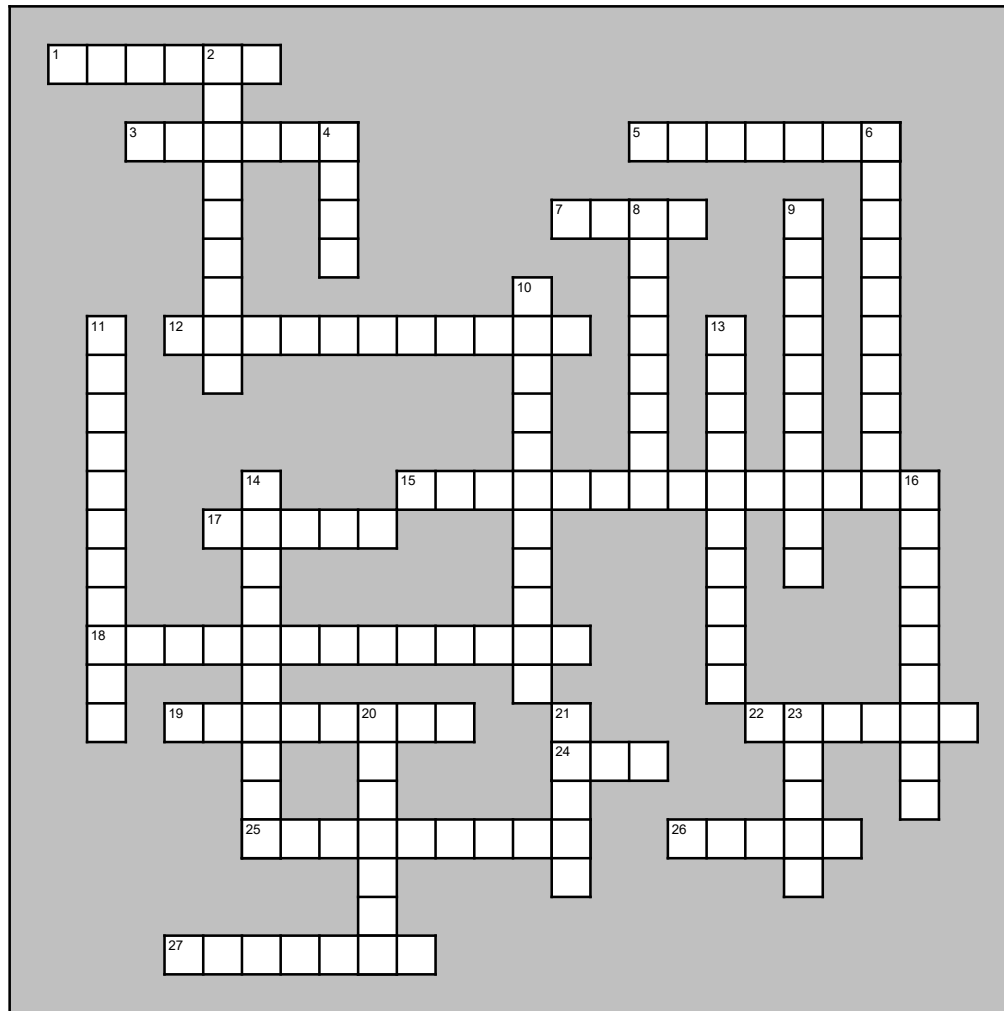


# Crossword



## Across

- Theory stating that earth was one large land mass at one time that separated into our present continents.
- Largest type of volcano (shield, cinder cone, composite)
- Rock forming from magma or lava that cools. "From the fire."
- Molten rock above ground that cools to form igneous rock.
- Rock formed from other types of rock (sedimentary, igneous) under conditions of high heat and pressure.
- When stress/pressure builds up near a fault, the energy is released and rocks "snap" into a rest position.
- The source of an earthquake (underground) where the most slippage of rocks occurred.
- Upper mantle, capable of flow, containing "plastic" rock. Convection occurs here.
- Field produced because of the differences in temperature between the inner and outer core. Protects earth from solar wind.
- Most common type of mountains formed by rock layers colliding and crumpling together in the upper part of the earth's crust. e.g. Himalayan Range.
- Smallest of volcanic eruptions.
- Sliding plate boundary. San Andreas fault.
- Part of earth's core containing iron (Fe) and Nickel (Ni), and is solid.
- Earthquake waves. These give evidence for the types and properties of earth's layers. e.g. outer core is liquid while inner core is solid.

## Down

- Directly above the earthquake source ... on the earth's surface.
- Mountains formed by magma pushing up under the earth's surface without eruption. e.g. Mount Rushmore.
- Zone where one tectonic plate is forced under another.
- Mountains formed by eruptions where lava piles on the surface. e.g. Mt. Saint Helens. Characterized by cones and craters above ground.
- Mountains formed by cracks in the earth's crust where some materials rise up while others are forced down. e.g. Sierra Nevadas. Characterized by jagged peaks.
- The crust plus the solid part of the upper mantle. Collectively known as a tectonic "plate."
- Rocks deposited (usually layered) mostly on the earth's surface.
- Movement (of rock in this case) due to unequal heating and differences in density. Especially related to movement of tectonic plates.
- Plate collision; destructive boundary. Himalayas.
- Plate separation; constructive boundary where new crust is formed.
- A huge wave in the ocean produced by an offshore seismic wave.
- Molten rock underground. Subduction zones allow rock to descend and become molten. Convection allows movement towards earth's surface.
- Part of earth's core containing dense iron (Fe) and is liquid.