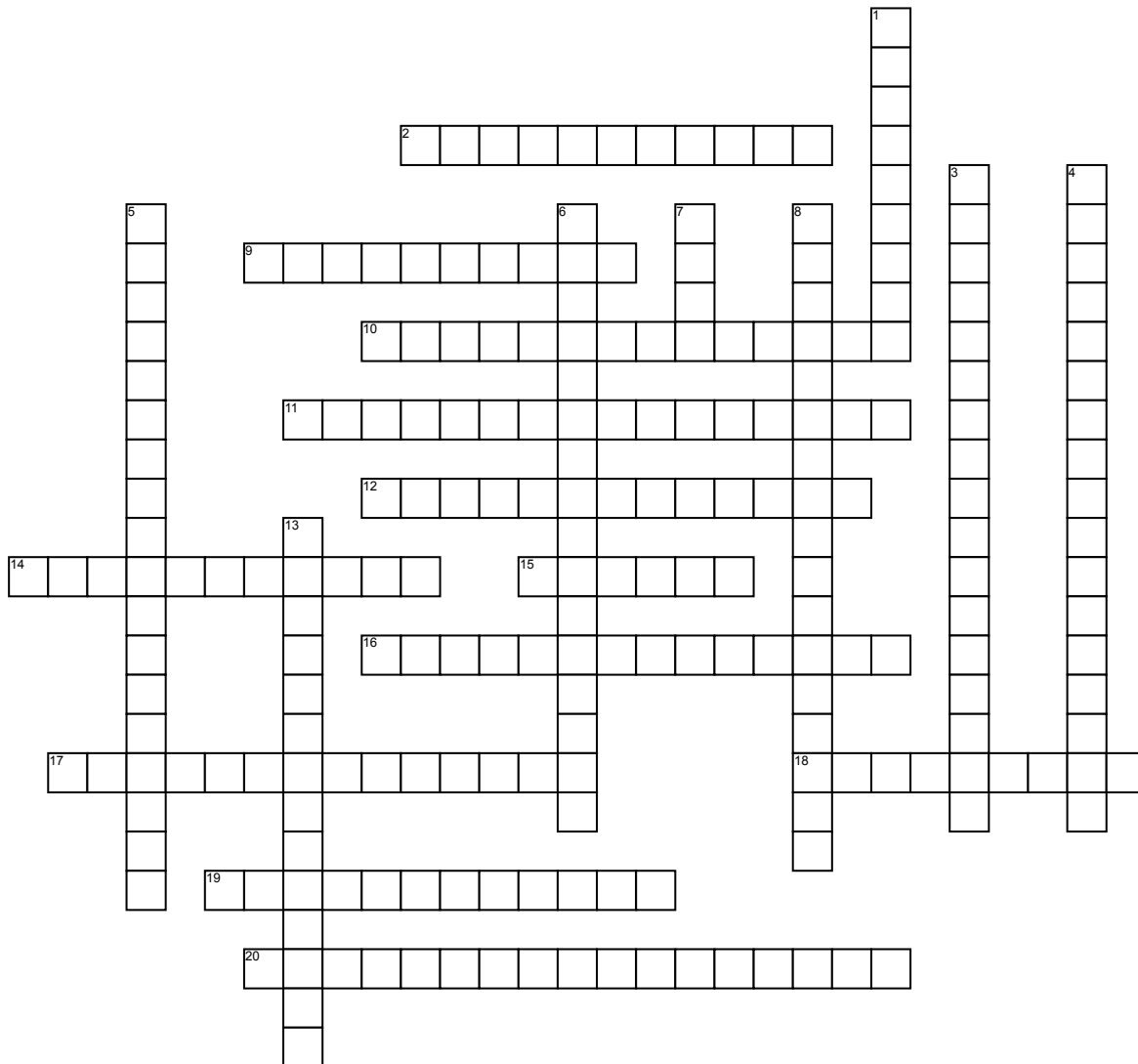


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# PLATE TECTONICS



## Across

**2.** the solid, outer layer of Earth that consists of the crust and the rigid upper part of the mantle.

**9.** the movement of tectonic plates

**10.** the theory that explains how large pieces of the lithosphere, called plates, move and change shape

**11.** the hypothesis that states that the continents once formed a single landmass, broke up, and drifted to their present locations.

**12.** the solid, plastic layer of the mantle beneath the lithosphere.

**14.** when tectonic plates move, sudden shifts can occur along their boundaries.

**15.** the supercontinent that was once a big landmass

**16.** the place where two lithosphere plates come together, one on top of the other

**17.** a long, undersea mountain that has a steep, narrow valley at its center, that forms as magma rises from the asthenosphere, and that creates new oceanic lithosphere ( sea floor ) as tectonic plates move apart.

**18.** a curved chain of volcanic islands located at a tectonic plate margin, typically with a deep ocean trench

**19.** dense and made up of rock that is rich in iron and magnesium.

**20.** move away from each other

## Down

**1.** form when plate motions generate magma that erupts on Earth's surface.

**3.** the process by which new oceanic lithosphere ( sea floor ) forms as magma rises to Earth's surface and solidifies at a mid-ocean ridge.

**4.** slide past each other horizontally

**5.** move towards each other

**6.** low density and is made up of rock that is rich in silica.

**7.** the valley at the center of the ridge was a crack in Earth's crust.

**8.** a major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur.

**13.** the study of the alignment of magnetic minerals in a rock, specifically as it relates to the reversal of Earth's magnetic poles.