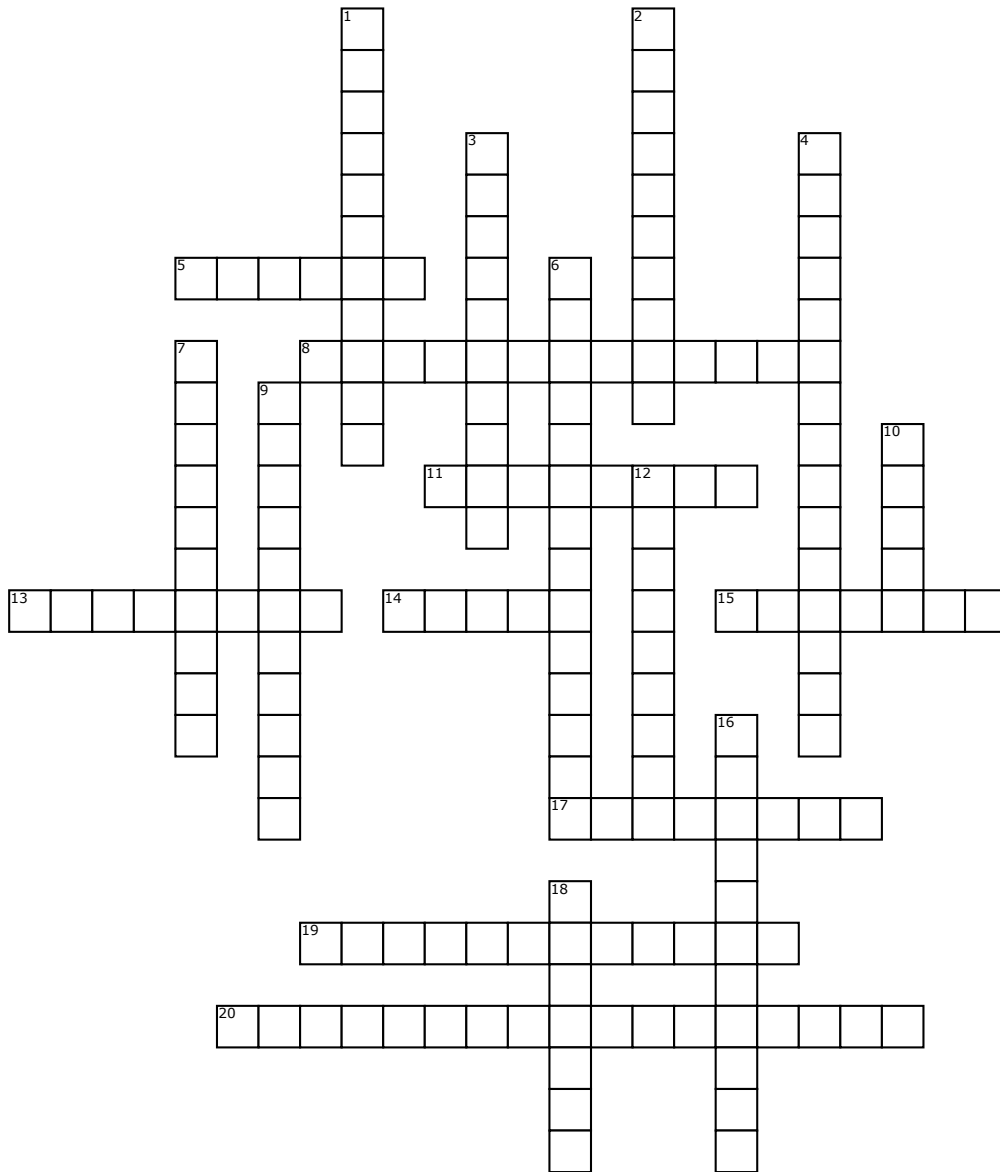


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Science Key Terms



## Across

- 5.** A force that acts on rock to change its shape or volume  
**8.** An undersea mountain chain where new ocean floor is produced; a divergent plate boundary.  
**11.** The block of rock that forms the lower half of a fault.  
**13.** A downward form in rock formed by compression in Earth's crust.  
**14.** A break in the Earth's crust where masses of rock slip past each other.  
**15.** A large area of flat land elevated high above sea level.  
**17.** A type of stress that pushes masses of rock in opposite directions, in a sideways movement.

- 19.** A type of fault where the hanging wall slides upward; caused by compression in the crust  
**20.** The process by which molten material adds new oceanic crust to the ocean floor.

## Down

- 1.** A type of stress that squeezes rock until it folds or breaks.  
**2.** A major belt of volcanoes that rims Pacific Ocean.  
**3.** The process by which oceanic crust sinks beneath a deep-ocean trench and back into the mantle at a convergent plate boundary.  
**4.** A type of fault in which rocks on either side move past each other sideways with little up or down motion.

- 6.** The theory that pieces of Earth's lithosphere are in constant motion, driven by convection currents in the mantle.

- 7.** A deep valley that forms where two plates move apart.  
**9.** The block of rock that forms the upper half of a fault.  
**10.** A section of the lithosphere that slowly moves over the asthenosphere, carrying pieces of continental and oceanic crust.  
**12.** An upward form in rock formed by compression of Earth's crust.  
**16.** A type of fault where the hanging wall slides downward; caused by tension in the crust,  
**18.** A type of stress that stretches rock so that it becomes thinner in the middle.