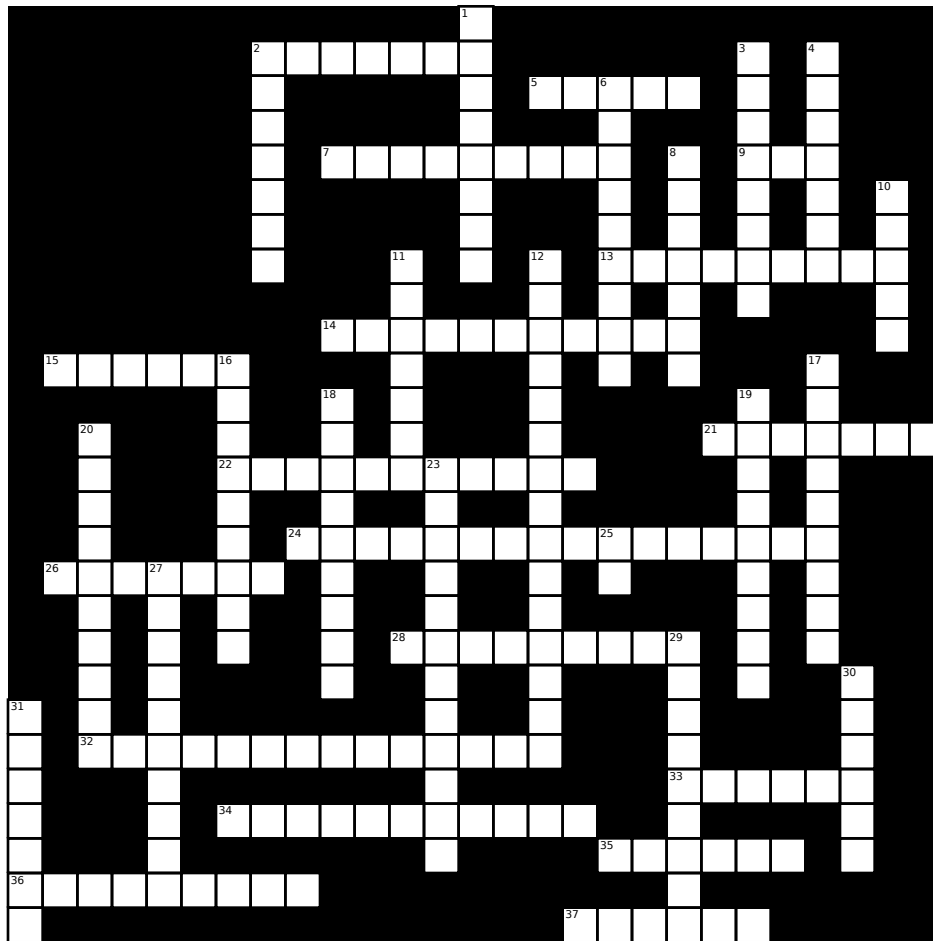


Grade 7 Plate Tectonics, Earthquakes, Volcanoes

Mrs. Weimer



Across

- 2 large depression that forms when the magma chamber partially empties
- 5 where the earthquake starts
- 7 mantle is denser than crust because it contains more _____ (Mg)
- 9 this sometimes blocks the sunlight causing temps to drop (effect of volcano eruptions)
- 13 how seismologists use this to determine when an earthquake started
- 14 material that forms when magma explodes into the air and hardens
- 15 a volcano that has erupted recently or will very soon
- 21 single, huge continent
- 22 squeezing an object
- 24 evidence of this is that fossils are found on different continents
- 26 seismic waves that travel through the crust at different speeds depending on this
- 28 boundary where tectonic plates separate
- 32 most earthquakes happen at the edges of _____ (2 words)
- 33 lava that is runny will have a low _____ content
- 34 crust that is thick and made of granite
- 35 type of lava that is stiff and doesn't travel fast
- 36 this _____ of an earthquake is partially determined by the amount of damage it causes
- 37 type of fault usually occurring because of tension

Down

- 1 type of lava that flows quickly like a coiled rope
- 2 depression created when the roof of a magma chamber collapses
- 3 what you would see during a nonexplosive eruption
- 4 scale used to measure strength of earthquake
- 6 types of volcanoes that Mt Rainier and Mt St Helens are
- 8 this volcano will probably never erupt again
- 10 large blobs of magma that harden in the air are called volcanic _____
- 11 seismic waves that do the greatest damage
- 12 volcanoes are likely to form along the edges of _____ (2 words)
- 16 point directly above the focus of an earthquake
- 17 another word for earthquake strength
- 18 type of eruption that is likely to happen if the water content of magma is high
- 19 the measurement of the strength of an earthquake
- 20 boundary where plates come together and collide
- 23 earthquakes produce these (2 words)
- 25 type of lava that flows slowly and forms a jagged crust
- 27 when one plate slides beneath the other
- 29 boundary where plates slide past each other
- 30 in a reverse fault, where does the hanging wall move relative to the footwall
- 31 crust that is thin and made of basalt