

# Earth Movements

<sup>1</sup> M	A	<sup>2</sup> G	M	A				<sup>3</sup> M				<sup>4</sup> L	A	U	R	A	<sup>5</sup> S	I	A				
		O						<sup>6</sup> P	A	N	G	A	E	A				E					
		N						N					V					I					
		<sup>7</sup> D	O	R	M	A	N	T				<sup>8</sup> S	A					S					
		W						L				E						M					
<sup>9</sup> B	A	S	A	L	<sup>10</sup> T			<sup>11</sup> E	P	I	C	E	N	T	R	E		O					
		N			S							O						G					
		A		<sup>12</sup> F	A	U	L	T				N						R					
			<sup>13</sup> G		N							<sup>14</sup> D	R	I	F	T		A					
		<sup>15</sup> P	R	I	M	A	R	Y				A						P					
			A		M					<sup>16</sup> C	R	U	S	T				H					
	<sup>17</sup> V		N		I						Y												
		O	I																	<sup>18</sup> E			
<sup>19</sup> P	L	A	T	E	<sup>20</sup> S			<sup>21</sup> R	<sup>22</sup> S	I	L	I	<sup>23</sup> C	O	N					A			
		C		E	Y			I	E				O							R			
		A			<sup>24</sup> A	N	T	I	C	L	I	N	E		M					T			
		N			C			H	S				P		<sup>25</sup> F		<sup>26</sup> E		H				
		O		<sup>27</sup> F	O	L	D		T	M		<sup>28</sup> V	O		O		X		Q				
					I			E	O			E		S		C		T		U			
					N			R	<sup>29</sup> L	O	N	G	I	T	U	D	I	N	A	L			
		<sup>30</sup> C	O	R	E					O		T		T	S		N		K				
										G				E			C		E				
										Y							T						

## Across

1. Molten rock under earth's surface.[5]
4. Ancient northern hemisphere supercontinent.[8]
6. Ancient original supercontinent.[7]
7. Type of volcano that has not erupted for some time but will erupt again.[7]
9. Rock formed from cooled lava.[6]
11. Point on earth's surface directly above the focus of a quake.[9]
12. Large earth break.[5]
14. The observation that continents are moving in relation to each other is the Theory of Continental \_\_\_\_\_.[5]
15. Type of earthquake wave that travels deep under earth's surface.[7]
16. Outer earth layer.[5]
19. Earth's crust is divided into crustal \_\_\_\_\_.[6]
22. Most common non-metal on earth.[7]
24. Crest of a fold.[9]
27. A "buckling" of rock layers.[4]
29. Type of earthquake waves that cause the most damage to buildings.[12]
30. Central layer of the earth.[4]

## Down

2. Ancient southern hemisphere supercontinent.[8]
3. Interior layer of the earth that has a puttylike structure.[6]
4. Molten rock above earth's surface.[4]
5. Device to record quakes.[11]
8. Type of earthquake waves that are also called "shake" waves.[9]
10. Tidal wave.[7]
13. Igneous rock with large crystals.[7]
17. Landform caused by diverging crustal plates.[7]
18. Earth movement where crustal plates converge.[10]
20. Trough or valley of a fold.[8]
21. Scale used to measure magnitude of quakes.[7]
22. Study of earthquakes.[10]
23. Type of volcano made of alternating layers of lava and cinder.[9]
25. Place under earth's surface where a quake begins.[5]
26. Type of volcano that will no longer erupt.[7]
28. Opening of a volcano.[4]