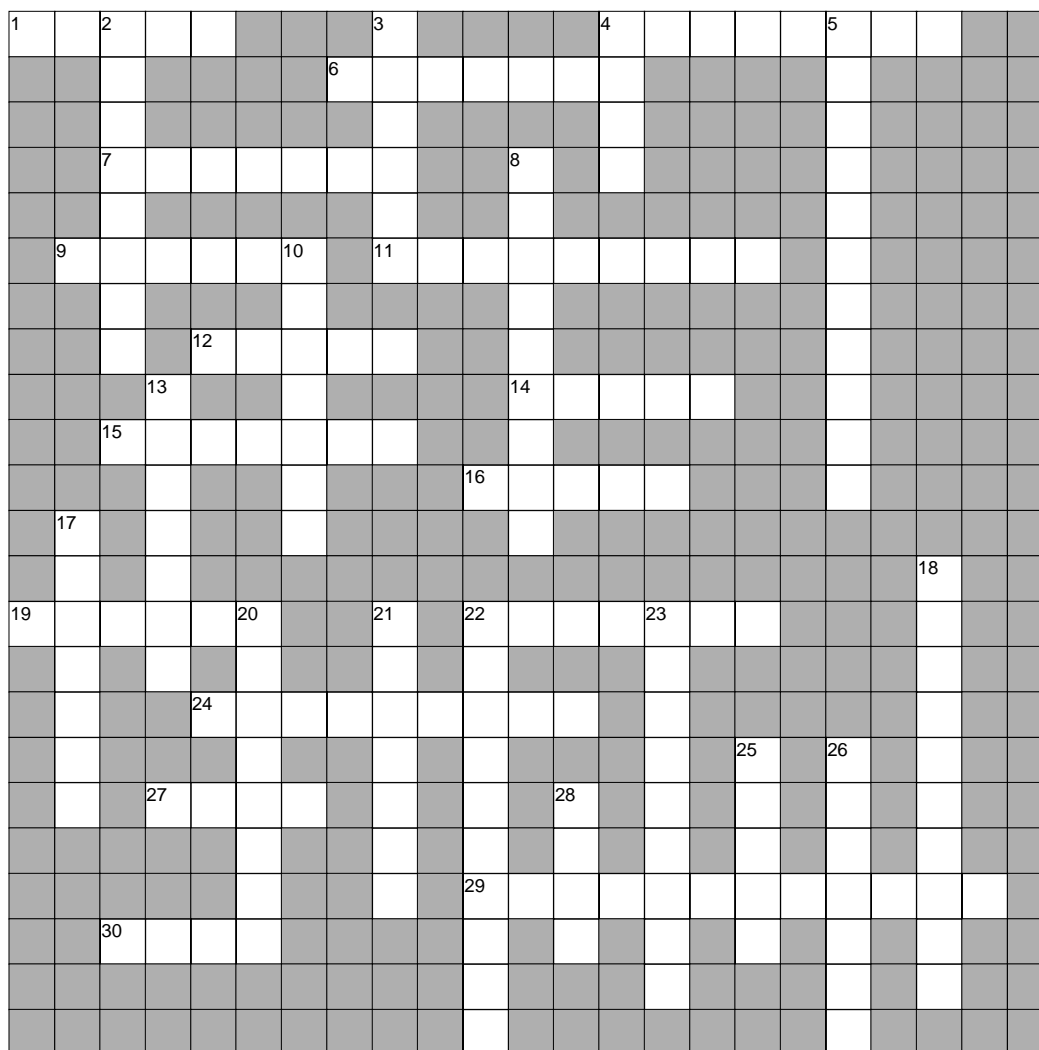


Earth Movements



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]