



Name _____

Date _____

(Key # 1 - 697342)

Geology Review

Using all of your rock, mineral, & plate tectonic notes, complete the crossword puzzle.

The crossword puzzle grid contains 40 numbered starting points for words:

- 1: Down, 1 square
- 2: Down, 5 squares
- 3: Down, 5 squares
- 4: Down, 5 squares
- 5: Down, 5 squares
- 6: Across, 2 squares
- 7: Across, 5 squares
- 8: Across, 5 squares
- 9: Down, 5 squares
- 10: Down, 5 squares
- 11: Across, 5 squares
- 12: Across, 2 squares
- 13: Across, 2 squares
- 14: Across, 2 squares
- 15: Across, 3 squares
- 16: Across, 2 squares
- 17: Across, 2 squares
- 18: Down, 2 squares
- 19: Across, 5 squares
- 20: Down, 2 squares
- 21: Across, 5 squares
- 22: Across, 2 squares
- 23: Across, 2 squares
- 24: Across, 5 squares
- 25: Down, 2 squares
- 26: Down, 2 squares
- 27: Across, 5 squares
- 28: Across, 10 squares
- 29: Across, 5 squares
- 30: Across, 5 squares
- 31: Across, 8 squares
- 32: Across, 4 squares
- 33: Across, 5 squares
- 34: Across, 4 squares
- 35: Across, 4 squares
- 36: Across, 10 squares
- 37: Across, 4 squares
- 38: Across, 10 squares
- 39: Across, 5 squares
- 40: Across, 5 squares

STREAK
EXTRUSIVEIGNEOUS
CONVERGENT
LARGE
MINERALS
COMPRESSION
CINDERCONe
HESS
TRANSFORM
SHIELD
CONTINENTALDRIFT
DIVERGENT
EXPLOSIVE
QUIET
CONVECTIONCURRENTS
ROCK
CLEAVAGE
ROCKCYCLE
WEGNER
LAWOFCONSERVATIONOFMATTER

YOUNGEST
LUSTER
FOCUS
COMPOSITE
MOUNTAINRANGES
SANANDREASFALUT
FOSSILS
FRACTURE
REVERSE
INTRUSIVEIGNEOUS
TENSION
TSUNAMI
SURFACE
RICHTER
STRIKESLIP
NORMAL
CRUST
SEDIMENTARY
MAGMA
HARDNESS

Across

- 7 Plates slide past one another at ____ boundaries.
- 11 The most destructive seismic wave are ____ waves.
- 15 scientist responsible for the sea floor spreading theory
- 17 If a volcano has a low silica & low water vapor content, most likely it will have a ____ eruption.
- 19 a mineral's resistance to being scratched
- 21 Volcano that has steep sides and is formed of Tephra. (2 words)
- 24 Lava that cools quickly forms ____ rocks. (2 words)
- 27 The point beneath Earth's surface where rock breaks under stress and triggers an earthquake is called the ____
- 28 The boundary between two plates moving together is called a ____ boundary.
- 29 The magnitude of an earthquake is measured by the ____ scale.
- 30 ____ faults are caused by compressional forces.
- 31 Plates move apart at ____ boundaries
- 32 The crystals that form in slowly cooling magma are generally ____.

- 33 ____ faults are caused by tensional forces.
- 34 Building blocks of rock
- 35 Tall, cone-shaped mountains in which layers of lava alternate with layers of ash are called ____ volcanoes.
- 36 If a volcano has a high water content, it will most likely have an ____ eruption
- 37 the way a mineral reflects light
- 38 ____ are formed when two continental plates collide (2 words)
- 39 scientist responsible for the continental drift theory
- 40 The presence of the same ____ and rocks on several continents supports the hypothesis of continental drift

Down

- 6 matter cannot be created or destroyed (5 words)
- 8 Before lava reaches the surface, the molten material is called ____.
- 9 This is probably the most famous example of a transform boundary. (3 words)
- 10 The hypothesis that continents have slowly moved to their current locations is called _____. (2 words)
- 12 ____ is the force that squeezes rocks together
- 13 Magma that cools below Earth's surface forms ____ rock (2 words)
- 14 tendency of a mineral to break along flat surfaces
- 16 color of the powder of a mineral
- 18 ____ inside Earth might drive plate motion. (2 words)
- 20 Large, broad, flat mountains created with layers of lava are called ____ volcanoes.
- 22 Rocks that are formed from already existing rocks that are weathered and eroded
- 23 A mixture of minerals, organic matter, volcanic glass, or other materials
- 25 ____ faults are caused by shear forces. (2 words)
- 26 illustrates the processes that change & create rocks (2 words)
- 1 tendency of a mineral to break into irregular pieces
- 2 The ____ rocks on the ocean floor are located at mid-ocean ridges.
- 3 ____ is the force that pulls rocks apart.
- 4 If the Coast Guard warns of a giant wave of water approaching the shore as a result of a major earthquake, they are warning of a ____.
- 5 Outermost layer of the Earth