

Across

3.	Geologists think that not spots such as that under the Hawaiian
	Islands are caused by plumes of magma that rise from
	deep below the crust. [MANTLE]
5.	is how light reflects from the surface of a mineral.
	[LUSTRE]
7.	The waves from an earthquake are the slowest but most
	destructive type of seismic wave. [SURFACE]
9.	All rocks are made of one or more [MINERALS]
11.	A fossil forms when an imprint of an organism is left in
	sediments and the imprint fills with a different sediment. [CAST]
12.	causes the most mechanical weathering on hoodoos as
	water in the rock freezes and expands. [FROST]
15.	The magma under a volcano moves to the surface through a
	channel called a chimney, or [VENT]
17.	Geologists use a, sometimes known as a seismograph,
	to measure the strength and location of earthquakes and other
	Earth tremors. [SEISMOMETER]
18.	Earth's crust is made of plates that are moving slowly
	and interacting with each other. [TECTONIC]
19.	A trilobite is an important example of a(n) fossil because
	a paleontologist can determine quickly an approximate age of the
	rock in which it is found. [INDEX]

Down

1. Most of the surface of Alberta has been shaped by huge sheets of ice called _____. [GLACIERS] 2. The _____ Era, which had only very simple forms of life, includes 87% of Earth's entire history on the Geologic Time Scale. [PRECAMBRIAN] 4. Obsidian, a fine-grained _____ __ igneous rock, was important to First Nations peoples because it could be formed into sharp tools and weapons. [EXTRUSIVE] _ volcano is low and flat, and its eruptions consist of slow, oozing lava. [SHIELD] 8. The thinnest layer on a model of Earth's structure is its _ [CRUST] 10. Metamorphic rock can change into _____ rock through the processes of weathering, erosion, and deposition in the rock cycle. [SEDIMENTARY] 13. Earth's ____ core is made of flowing liquid iron and nickel. [OUTER] 14. The rock strata in an area help to determine the _____ age of the fossils found there. [RELATIVE] 16. Geologists say that _____ has occurred whenever particles of rock are moved from one place to another. [EROSION] waves can be used to locate the focus of earthquakes and to learn about the structure of Earth's interior. [SEISMIC]