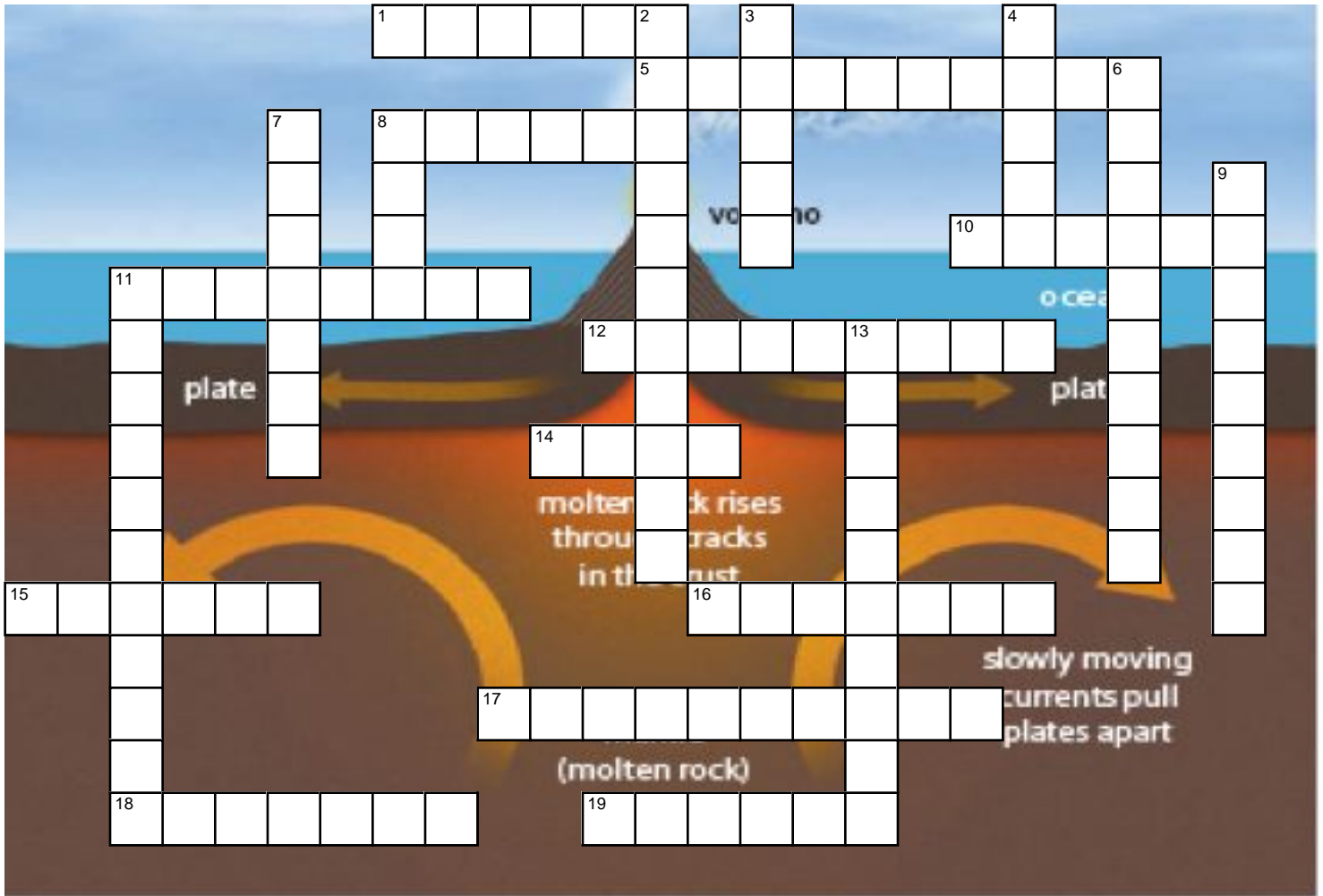


# 11.3 Heat Affects Land



## Across

1. Earth's crust sits on large thick sections of rock called \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mount St. Helens exploded because of an underground \_\_\_\_\_ beneath the mountain.
8. Earth's outer core is completely \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ is about 2900 km thick but it is not the same all the way through.
11. The first step in identifying a rock is to look at the \_\_\_\_\_ it contains.
12. Earth's \_\_\_\_\_ is solid even though it is very hot.
14. Many of the Earth's features were and are formed by \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Diamonds, with all their beauty and sparkle, are a form of \_\_\_\_\_.
16. Mount St. Helens is an example of this.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ currents occur in the molten rock in the Earth's mantle.
18. Each type of mineral has a special \_\_\_\_\_ shape.
19. The word "\_\_\_\_\_ " means fused or liquefied by heat, from an older form of English, "melten," meaning to melt.

## Down

2. \_\_\_\_\_ rock is the class of rock that forms from small pieces of rock, shells or other materials that pile up in layers.
3. Earth's outer layer is the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is molten (melted) rock.
6. The shifting of plates produces shaking and sliding in the Earth's crust as an \_\_\_\_\_ takes place.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ rock is the class of rock that forms from molten rock that has cooled and hardened.
8. New crust is forming continuously as hot \_\_\_\_\_ reaches the ocean floor, begins to cool, spreads out and then hardens.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ are minerals that are valuable because of their exceptional beauty, colour and rarity.
11. \_\_\_\_\_ rock is formed from igneous or sedimentary rocks that have been changed from their original form by heat (from Earth) or by the pressure of the rocks above them.
13. This type of heat transfer occurs in the solid inner core.