

1. <b>mid-oceanic ridge</b>	a mountain range under the world's oceans often with a deep valley along its centre	21. <b>subduction</b>	the process by which one crustal plate descends beneath another, such as along a deep oceanic trench
2. <b>monocline</b>	rocks folded into a roughly S-shape	22. <b>syncline</b>	a trough of stratified rock in which the beds dip toward each other from either side in a roughly U-shape
3. <b>normal fault</b>	a fault where the rock above the fault line has moved down relative to the rock below	23. <b>tension</b>	forces pulling in opposite directions
4. <b>Pangaea</b>	the crescent shaped supercontinent made up of all the present continents fitted together to form one large landmass	24. <b>thermal uplift</b>	the vertical movement of landmasses due to large masses of molten rock rising under continents from the mantle
5. <b>plate - crustal</b>	any of the large movable segments into which the Earth's crust is divided according to the theory of plate tectonics	25. <b>transform boundary</b>	when two crustal plates move past each other with no new crust formed or old crust destroyed
6. <b>plate tectonics</b>	the theory that the surface of the Earth is divided into a number of constantly moving crustal plates; can be used to explain the present positions of the continents	26. <b>tsunami</b>	a large ocean wave produced by an earthquake or volcanic eruption
7. <b>plate tectonic supercycle</b>	the cyclic joining together and breaking apart of continents as they move across the earth's surface	27. <b>viscosity</b>	a measure of the resistance to flow that a gas or liquid offers, as when it flows through a tube, or when another body attempts to travel through the gas or liquid
8. <b>platform</b>	relatively thin layers of undisturbed sedimentary rocks lying over a shield	28. <b>volcano</b>	a hole or crack in the Earth from which molten rock (magma) and gas are produced
9. <b>pluton</b>	a large body of intrusive igneous rock less than 30km in diameter		
10. <b>primary (P) waves</b>	the first seismic wave that reaches a seismograph from an earthquake; a compression wave		
11. <b>pyroclastic flow</b>	a fast-moving mixture of hot gases and hot volcanic ash from a volcano		
12. <b>resonance</b>	the larger amplitude produced when a small vibration is applied to a body at its natural frequency		
13. <b>reverse fault</b>	a fault where the rocks above the fault line move up compared to the rocks below		
14. <b>Richter scale</b>	a scale for expressing the magnitude of an earthquake		
15. <b>Rodinia</b>	the supercontinent of the late Proterozoic		
16. <b>secondary (S) waves</b>	the second waves to arrive at a seismograph from an earthquake; a transverse wave		
17. <b>seismic</b>	a term describing movements within the Earth		
18. <b>seismograph</b>	a device used to measure the intensity of an earthquake		
19. <b>shear</b>	the effect of applied forces that causes or tends to cause two parts of a body to slide relatively to each other in a direction parallel to their plane of contact		
20. <b>shield</b>	cratons exposed at the surface		