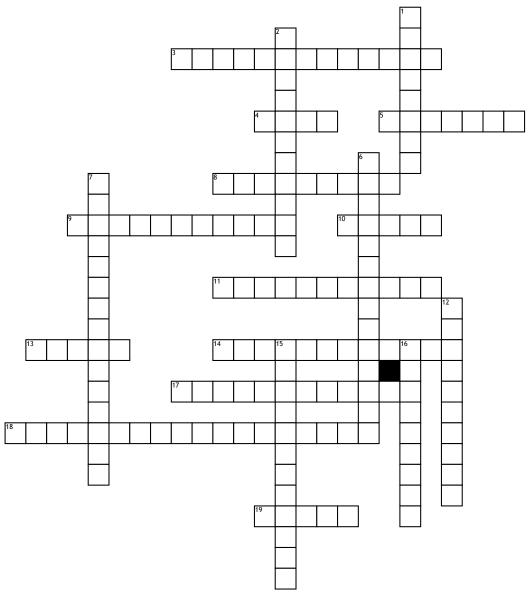
Name:	Date:
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Chapter 9 Vocabulary



Across

- 3. scientist that study Earthquakes
- **4.** Molten rock that erupts onto Earth's surface
- **5.** A vent in earths crust thorugh which melted-or molten-rock flows
- **8.** Location on Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus
- **9.** small steep-sided volcanoes that erupt gas-rich, basaltic lavas
- **10.** Wavesoriginate where rocks first move along the fault, at a location inside Earth
- **11.** Vibrations in the ground that result from movement along breaks in Earth's lithosphere

- **13.** A break in Earth's lithosphere where one block of rock moves toward, away from, or past another
- **14.** Energy that travels as vibrations on and in Earth
- **17.** P-waves, cause particles in the ground to move in a push-pull motion similar to a coiled spring.
- **18.** large, steep-sided volcanoes that result form explosive eruptions of andesitic and rhyolitic lave and ash along convergent plate boundaries
- **19.** Molten rock below Earth's surface **Down**
- **1.** Volcanoes that are not associated with plate boundaries

- 2. tiny particles of pulverized volcanic rock and glass-high into the atmosphere
- **6.** S-waves, are slower than P-waves. They cause particles to move up and down at right angles relative to the direction the wave travels
- 7. common along divergent plate boundaries and oceanic hot spots
- **12.** An instrument used to measure and record ground motion
- **15.** Particles in the ground to move up and down in a rolling motion
- 16. a liquid's resistance to flow