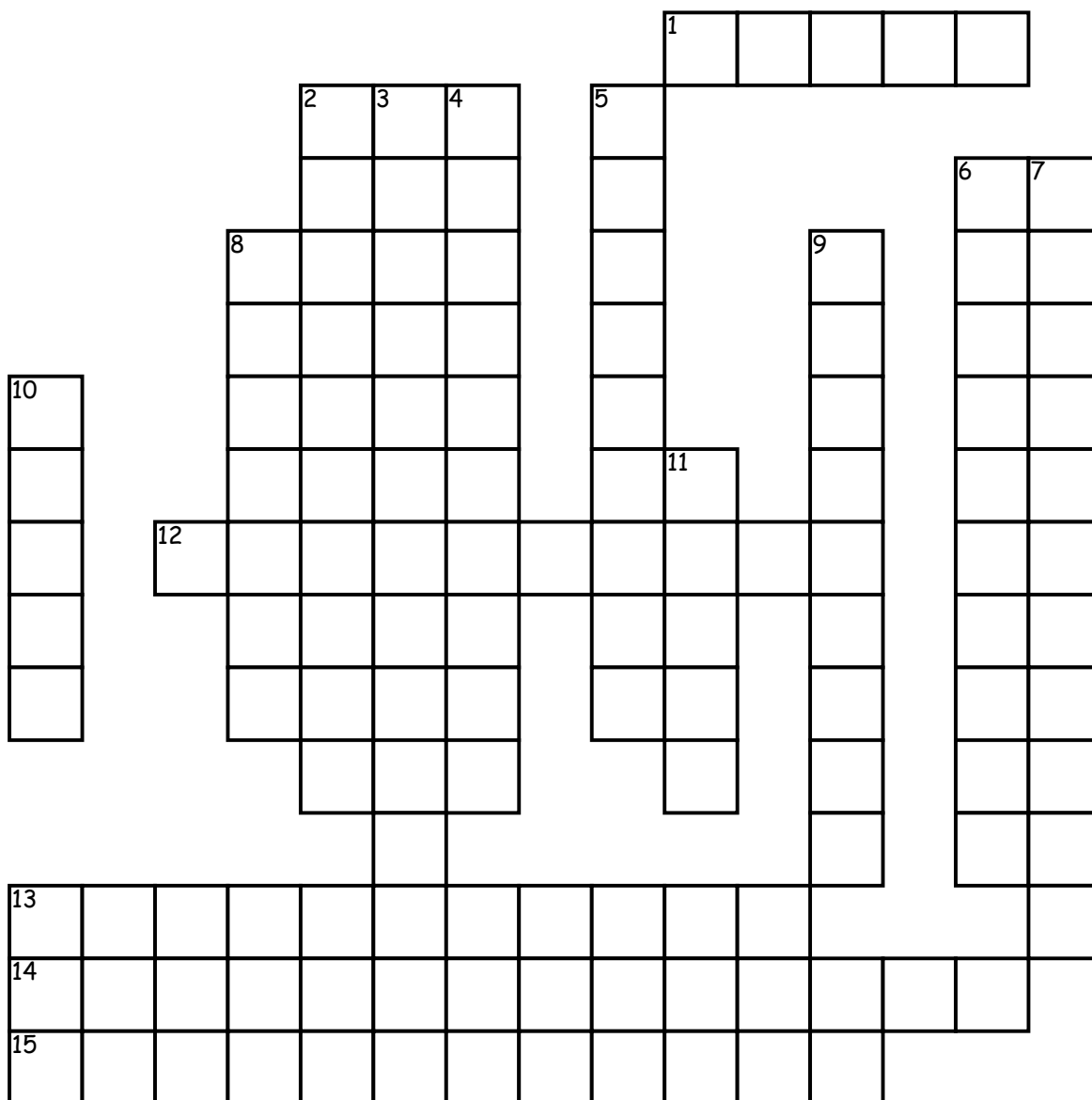


EARTHQUAKES



Across

1. A fracture along which the blocks of crust on either side have moved relative to one another parallel to the fracture

12. A term used to describe both sudden slip on a fault and results in the ground shaking and radiated seismic energy caused by the slip, or by volcanic or magmatic activity

13. An instrument that detects and records vibrations and movements in the Earth, especially during an earthquake

14. Large, thin, relatively rigid plates that move relative to one another on the outer surface of the Earth

15. A mathematical device to compare the size of earthquakes

Down

2. A continental transform fault that extends through California and forms the tectonic boundary between the Pacific Plate and the North American Plate. Its motion is horizontal

3. The region where two lithospheric plates come together, one riding over the other. A region of the Earth's crust where tectonic plates meet.

4. Earthquakes that follow the largest shock of an earthquake sequence -- smaller than the main shock

5. A measure of the amount of energy released during an earthquake

6. A major area in the basin of the Pacific Ocean where a large number of earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur

7. An elastic wave generated by an impulse such as an earthquake or an explosion.

8. A large wave on the ocean, usually caused by an undersea earthquake, a volcanic eruption, or coastal landslide

9. The point on the earth's surface vertically above the hypocenter (focus), point in the crust where seismic rupture begins

10. A great flowing or overflowing of water, especially over land not usually submerged

11. The planet on which we live — the third planet from the sun