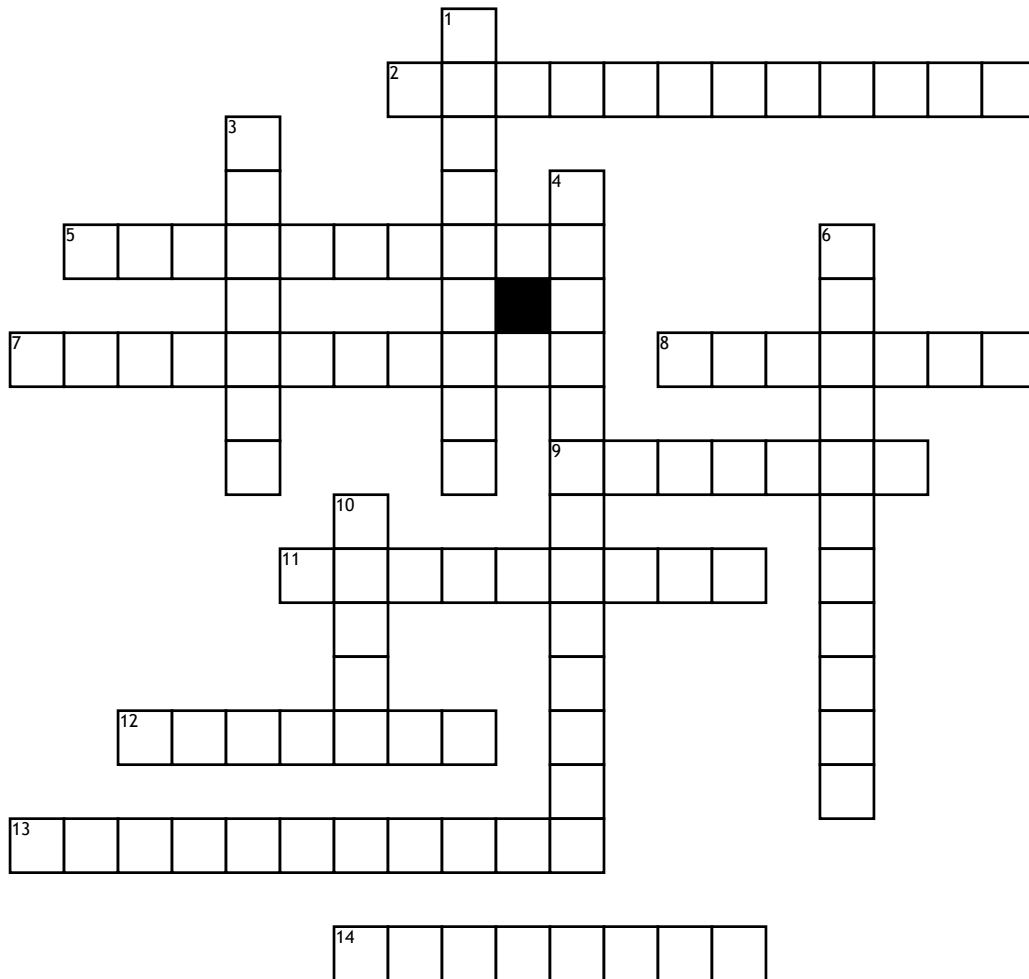


# Earthquakes



**Across**

- 2. The process of making older structures more earthquake resistant is called \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Which state is most prone to earthquakes
- 7. What is the tool used to measure the force of the earthquake
- 8. Seismic waves that travel along the Earth's surface are called \_\_\_\_\_ waves
- 9. Waves that travel through solids, liquids, and gases are called \_\_\_\_\_ waves

- 11. The force of an earthquake is called the \_\_\_\_\_
- 12. The \_\_\_\_\_ scale is the scale that was created in the 1930's that measures the strength of earthquakes
- 13. The areas along a fault where relatively few earthquakes have occurred are called \_\_\_\_\_
- 14. Most earthquakes take place near the edges of \_\_\_\_\_ plates

**Down**

- 1. Waves that can not travel through liquids are \_\_\_\_\_ waves

- 3. Waves of of energy that travel through the Earth are called \_\_\_\_\_ waves
- 4. What is the hypothesis that states that sections of active faults that have had relatively few earthquakes are likely to be sites of strong earthquakes in the future
- 6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the change in the shape of rock in response to stress
- 10. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a break in the Earth's crust along which blocks of crust slide relative to one another

**Word Bank**

- |              |             |                |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|
| Seismic gaps | Deformation | gap hypothesis | Richter      | Tectonic    |
| primary      | Surface     | secondary      | Seismic      | seismograph |
| California   | Magnitude   | Fault          | Retrofitting |             |