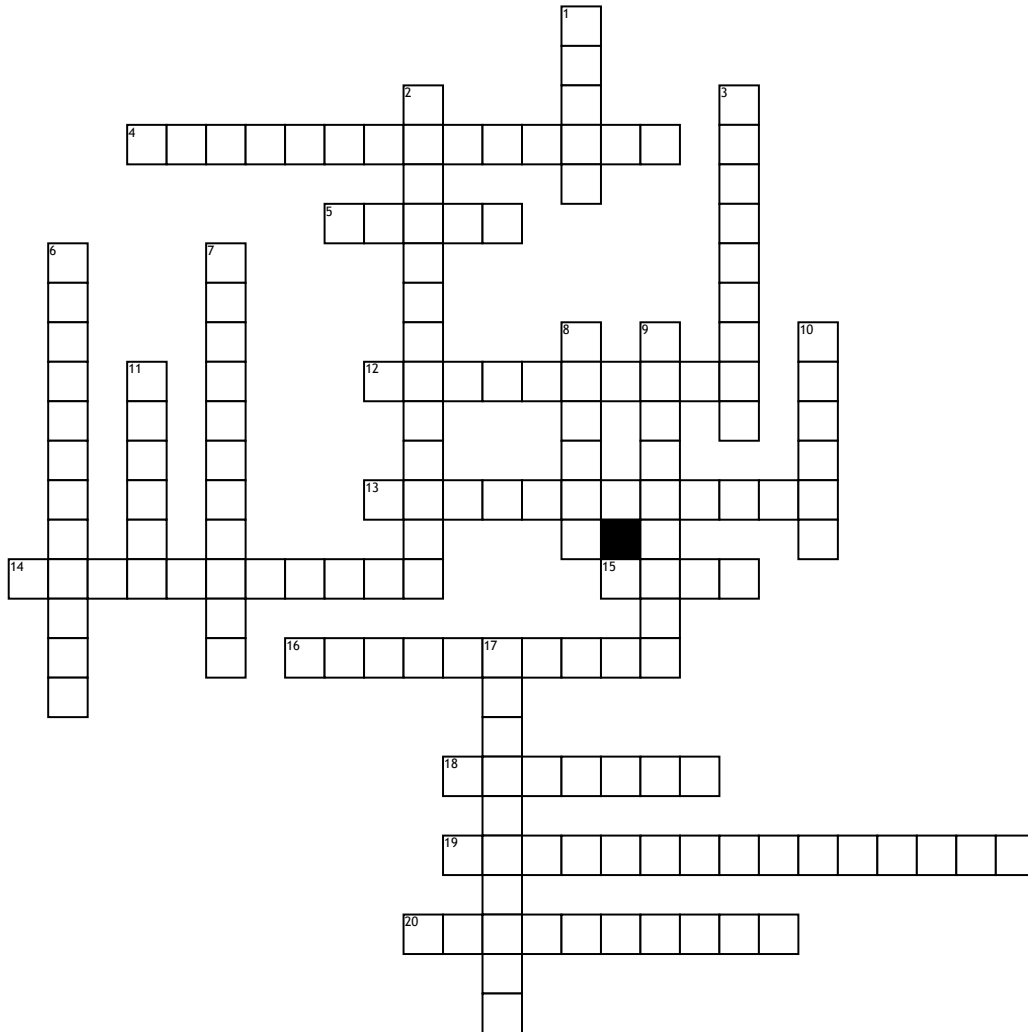


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Earthquakes



## Across

4. Earthquakes occur when the stress builds up between two plates.  
 5. Fractures in the Earth's crust where movement has occurred.  
 12. Belt on the surface where neither P nor S waves are received/ located.  
 13. Measures magnitude based on amplitude of largest wave.  
 14. Mountainous regions subjected to earthquakes may trigger \_\_\_\_.  
 15. Boundary between the crust and the mantle where a change in speed of seismic waves occurs.

16. Movement that follows a major earthquake.  
 18. Seismic sea wave triggered by an earthquake.  
 19. Estimates the energy released by the rock.  
 20. Vibration of the Earth by the rapid release of energy.

## Down

1. Point within the earth where the earthquake begins.  
 2. Caused by the passing of seismic waves near the epicenter.  
 3. Location on the surface directly above the focus.

6. Waves of energy that travel through the Earth's layers.  
 7. Instrument that records earthquakes.  
 8. Push-pull, compression waves  
 9. Movement prior to the earthquake.  
 10. Waves that can move up/down and side to side.  
 11. waves that move side to side and cannot pass through gas or liquids  
 17. What is recorded by the seismograph.

## Word Bank

L-waves  
 Focus  
 Elastic Rebound  
 p-waves  
 Moho

Seismograph  
 Surface waves  
 Moment magnitude  
 Aftershock  
 shadow zone

Fault  
 Epicenter  
 s-waves  
 Tsunami  
 Earthquake

Seismogram  
 Mass wasting  
 Richter scale  
 Ground Shaking  
 Foreshock