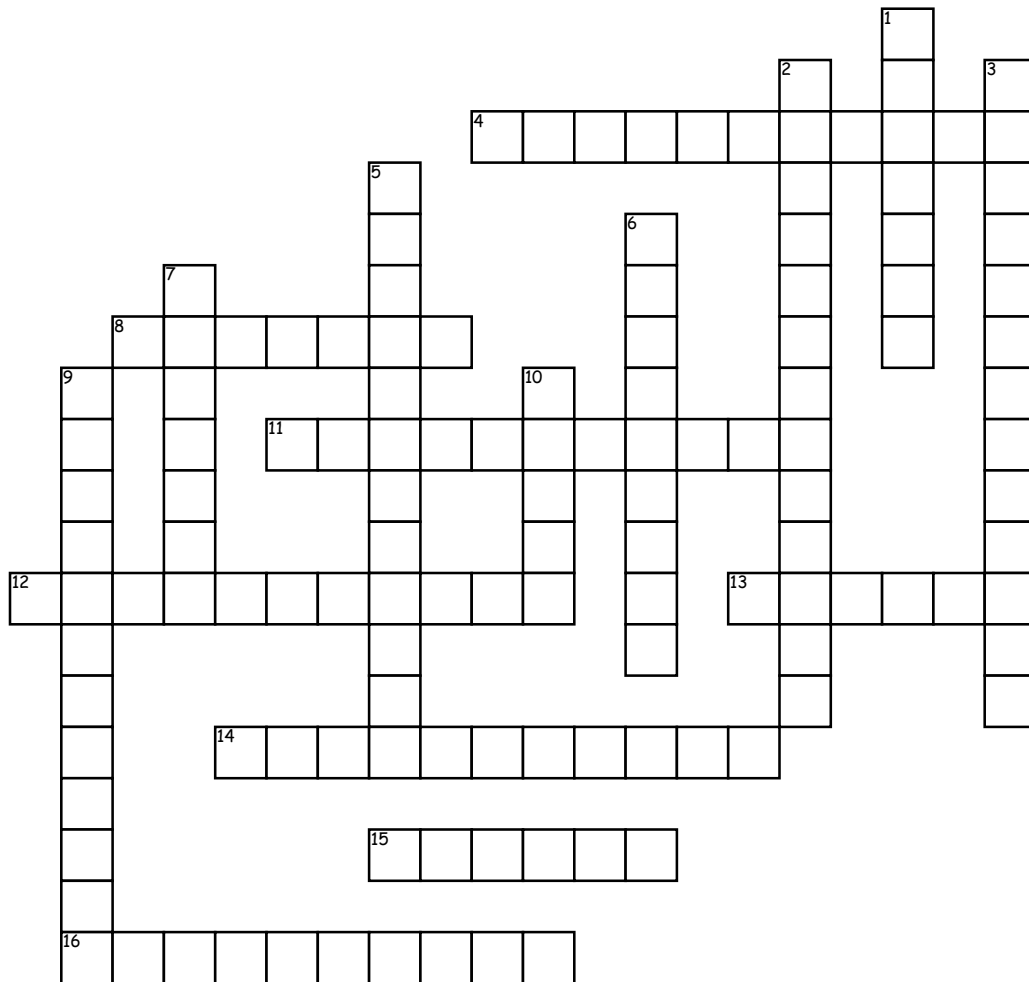


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Earthquakes Crossword



Across

4. What is the slowest seismic wave?

8. Forces push two blocks of rock together. The block of rock above the fault moves up relative to the block of rock below the fault forming a _____ at convergent plate boundaries.

11. A _____ is an instrument that measures motion of the ground.

12. When a stick snaps, it vibrates, releasing energy. _____ happen in a similar way.

13. When stress forms in a places like a plate boundary, rocks can form _____.

14. _____ is a record as graphic illustration produced by ground motion.

15. Forces pull to blocks of rock a part. The block of rock above the fault moves down relative to the bock of rock below the fault forming a _____ at the divergent plate boundaries.

16. Two blocks of rock slide horizontally past each other in opposite directions forming a _____ fault at the transform plate boundaries.

Down

1. _____ earthquakes are common where plates separate along a divergent plate boundary, like the mid-ocean ridge system.

2. _____ causes rock particles to vibrate perpendicular to the direction that waves travel and are slower than P-waves, faster than surface waves.

3. _____ use the properties of seismic waves to map the Earth's interior.

5. _____ may travel either along or near the earth's surface or through the earth's interior (P and S waves).

6. _____ is the point right above the focus.

7. The _____ earthquakes occur along a convergent plate boundary.

9. _____ or P-waves are the fastest moving seismic waves.

10. _____ is where earthquakes start of form.

Word Bank

Faults

Strike-slip

Seismic Waves

Primary Waves

Earthquakes

Secondary Wave

Seismologists

Epicenter

Seismicgram

Focus

Seismometer

Shallow

Surface Wave

Deepest

Reverse

Normal