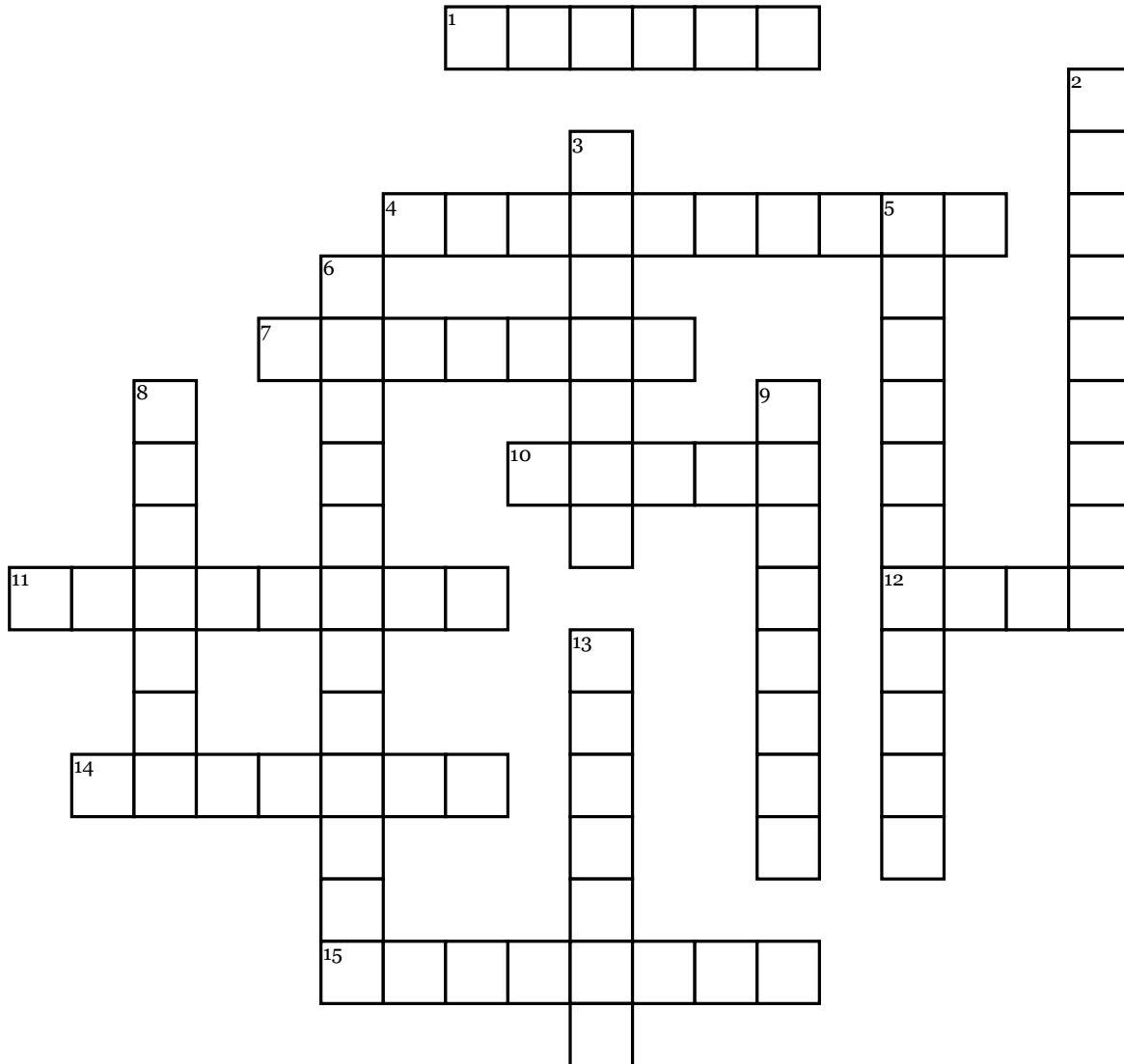


# Earthquakes!



## Across

**1.** In a \_\_\_\_\_ fault, the hanging wall slips down relative to the footwall

**4.** An \_\_\_\_\_ is an earthquake that occurs after a larger earthquake in the same area

**7.** In a \_\_\_\_\_ fault, the hanging wall moves up relative to the footwall

**10.** The best way to protect your self is to drop, \_\_\_\_\_, and hold

**11.** A \_\_\_\_\_ bends downward

**12.** S waves vibrate \_\_\_\_\_ to side

**14.** During an earthquake, seismic waves cause the seismograph's drum to \_\_\_\_\_.

**15.** \_\_\_\_\_ can cause masses of rock to slip.

## Down

**2.** An \_\_\_\_\_ bends upward

**3.** \_\_\_\_\_ stretches rock

**5.** \_\_\_\_\_ pushes rock together

**6.** Geologists use \_\_\_\_\_ to locate an earthquake's epicenter

**8.** The water displaced by the earthquake may form a large wave called a \_\_\_\_\_.

**9.** \_\_\_\_\_ is the force the opposes the motion of one surface as it moves across another surface.

**13.** The \_\_\_\_\_ United States generally has a low risk of earthquakes.