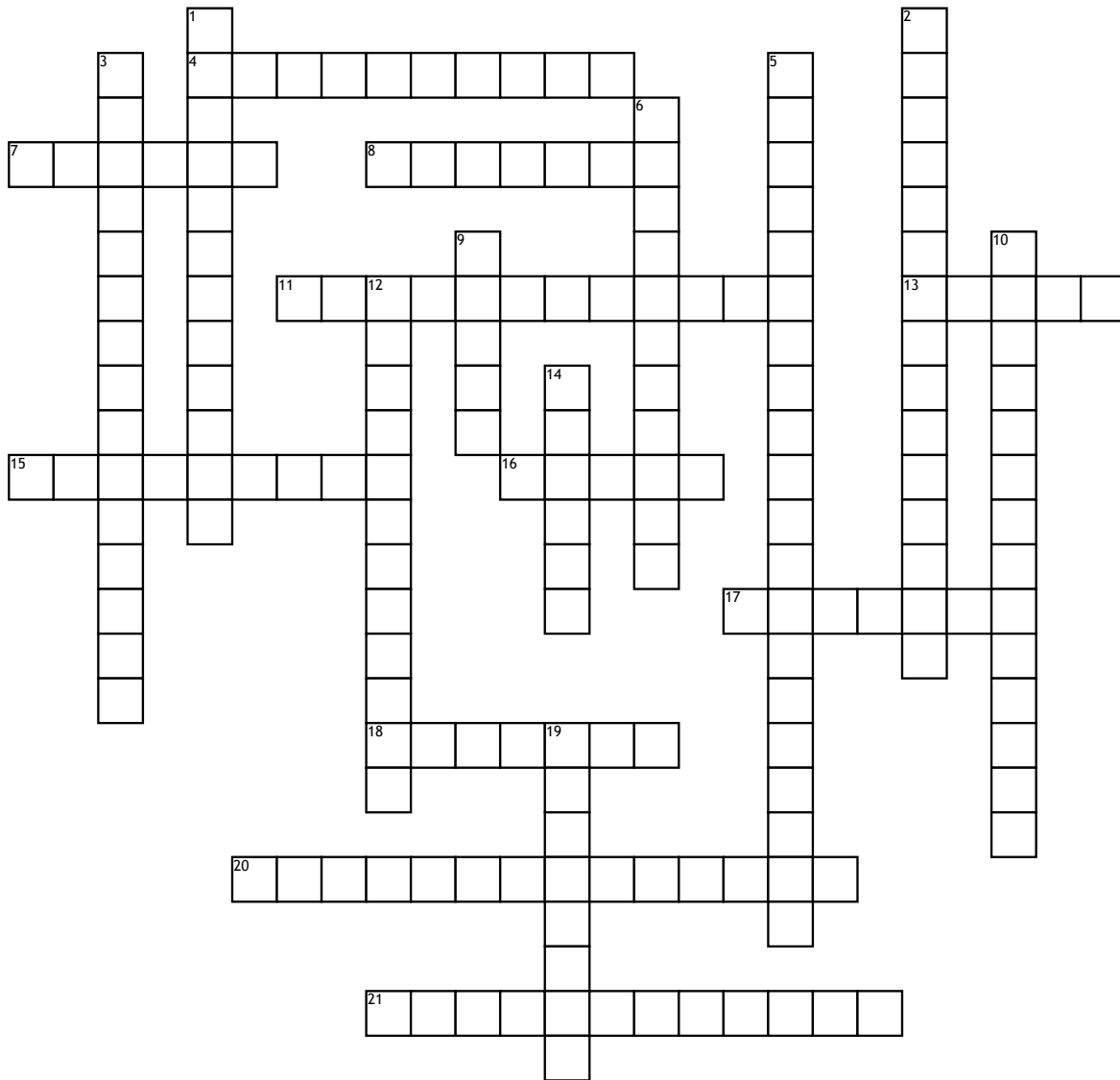


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Plate Tectonics, Earthquakes, and Volcanoes



Across

4. an _____ is the shaking of the surface of the Earth
7. _____ is the force exerted when an object presses on, pulls on, or pushes against another object
8. A _____ is a rupture in the crust of a planetary-mass object, such as Earth, that allows hot lava, volcanic ash, and gases to escape from a magma chamber below the surface
11. _____ are seismic waves that move along Earth's surface, not through its interior.
13. When scientists learned that secondary waves cannot pass through Earth's outer core, they realized that the outer core is not _____
15. the _____ is the point on Earth's surface directly above the focus

16. The _____ of an earthquake is the point underground where rocks first begin to move

17. Primary waves are the _____ seismic waves
18. Surface waves cause the _____ ground movements and the most damage

20. _____ are the second seismic waves to arrive at any particular location after an earthquake
21. The fastest seismic waves are called _____

Down

1. _____ are vibrations caused by earthquakes
2. Secondary waves can travel through rock, but unlike primary waves they cannot travel through _____

3. Along a _____, blocks of rock move sideways on either side of the fault plane.

5. Primary waves can travel through _____, _____, _____

6. Along a _____, the block of rock above the fault plane slides down relative to the other block

9. is a fracture, or break, A _____ in Earth's lithosphere, along which blocks of rock move past each other

10. is the theory that Earth's outer shell is divided into several plates that glide over the mantle

12. Along a _____, the block of rock above the fault plane moves up relative to the other block

14. Surface waves travel _____ than the other types of seismic waves.

19. earthquakes occur _____