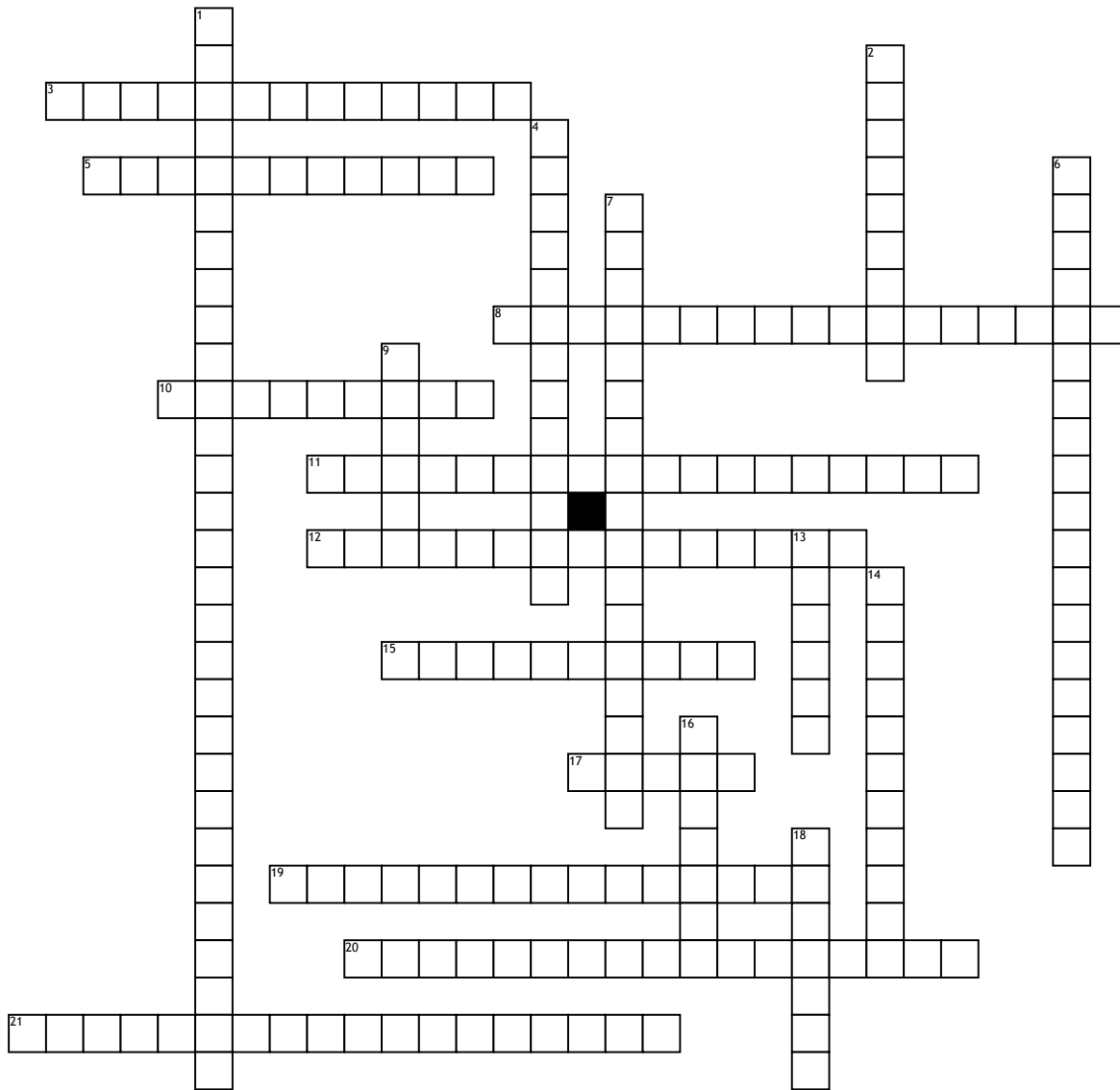


Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Vocabulary Crossword



Across

3. A wide, gently sloping volcano made of layers of lava informed by quiet eruptions. Ex. Mauna Loa, Mauna Kea

5. Stress that occurs when forces act in parallel but opposite directions, pushing parts of a solid in opposite directions

8. A string of islands formed by the volcanoes along a deep ocean trench.

10. Point on earth's surface directly above an earthquakes focus

11. The rock returns to nearly its original size and shape when the stress is removed

12. Stress that pulls on the crust and stretches rocks and make it thinner; occurs where two plates are moving apart

15. Magma with a low silica and gas content (non explosive eruptions)

17. The point beneath earths surface where rock breaks under stress and an earthquake occurs

19. Uses the difference between arrival times of p-waves and s-waves at a station to determine the distance between the station And the earthquakes epicenter

20. A small, steeply sloped volcano that forms from moderately explosive eruptions of Pyroclastic material Ex. Karapinar

21. The permanent change in shape of rocks caused by bending or folding

Down

1. An intensity scale that rates a volcanoes destructiveness an explosive power on the amount of matter it ejects during an eruption

2. A series of processes on the surface and inside earth that slowly changes rocks from one town to another.

4. The most common volcano type that is tall and steep and is built of layers Created by violent irruption's thacreated by violent eruptions that leave tephra followed by calm eruptions that leave lava flows. Ex. Mount Fuji, Mt. St. Helens, Mt Vesuvius

6. Stress that squeezes rock until it folds or breaks

7. There have to be three stations detecting waves, draw a circle for each station where the radius equals the distance To the epicenter. Were the three circles connect is the location of the earthquakes center.

9. The deformation of materials in response to stress

13. A force that acts on rock to change it shape or volume

14. Magma with a high silica content and large volume of gas (explosive eruptions)

16. The breakage and fracturing of rock, causing an earthquake

18. The study of the origin, history, and structure of the earth