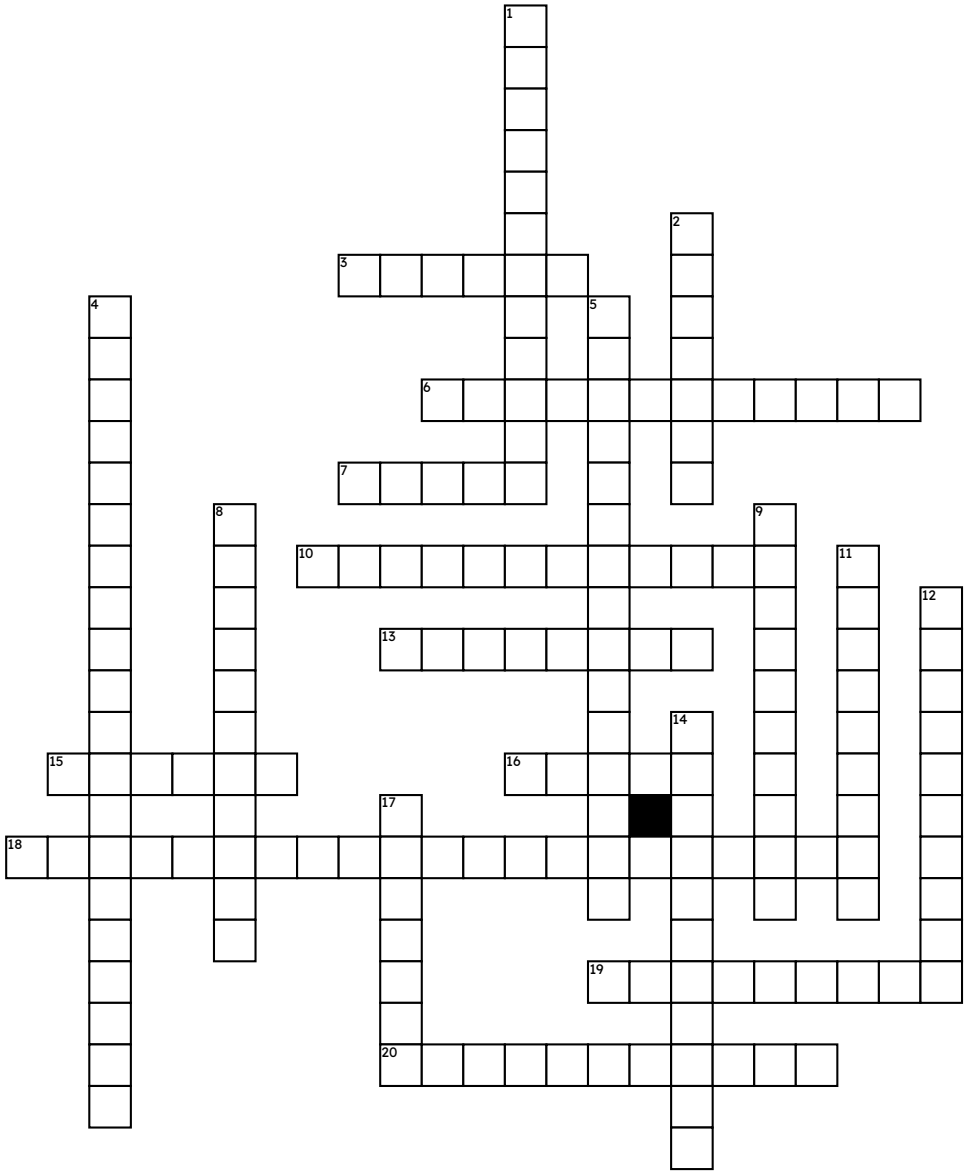
Name: _____ Date: _____

chapter12 Earthquakes



Across

3. Secondary waves and they also seismic waves that vibrate from side to side.

6. Has the same structure as a normal structure but move in the opposite direction.

7. The area beneath earths surface where rock that was under stress begins to break or move.

10. This scale is based on the earliest magnitude scale.

13. Stress that pushes a mass of rock in two opposite directions.

15. Is a force that acts on rock to change its shape or volume.

16. The first waves to arrive are primary waves they also compress and expand.

18. Rates the amount of shaking from an earthquake.

19. Is a single number that geologists assign to an earthquake based on the earthquake's size.

20. The fault cuts through rock at an angle.

Down

1. They move more slowly that the other waves but they can produce severe ground movements.

2. A large area of flat land elevated high above sea level.

4. Geologist use this to rate the total energy an earthquake releases.

5. The rocks on either side of the fault slip past each other sideways, with little up or down motion.

8. Where two plates come together.

9. It is the record of an earthquake's seismic waves produced by a seismograph.

11. The point directly above the focus.

12. Shaking and trembling that results from movement of rock beneath earths surface.

14. An instrument that records and measures an earthquake's seismic waves.

17. Where two plates pull apart.