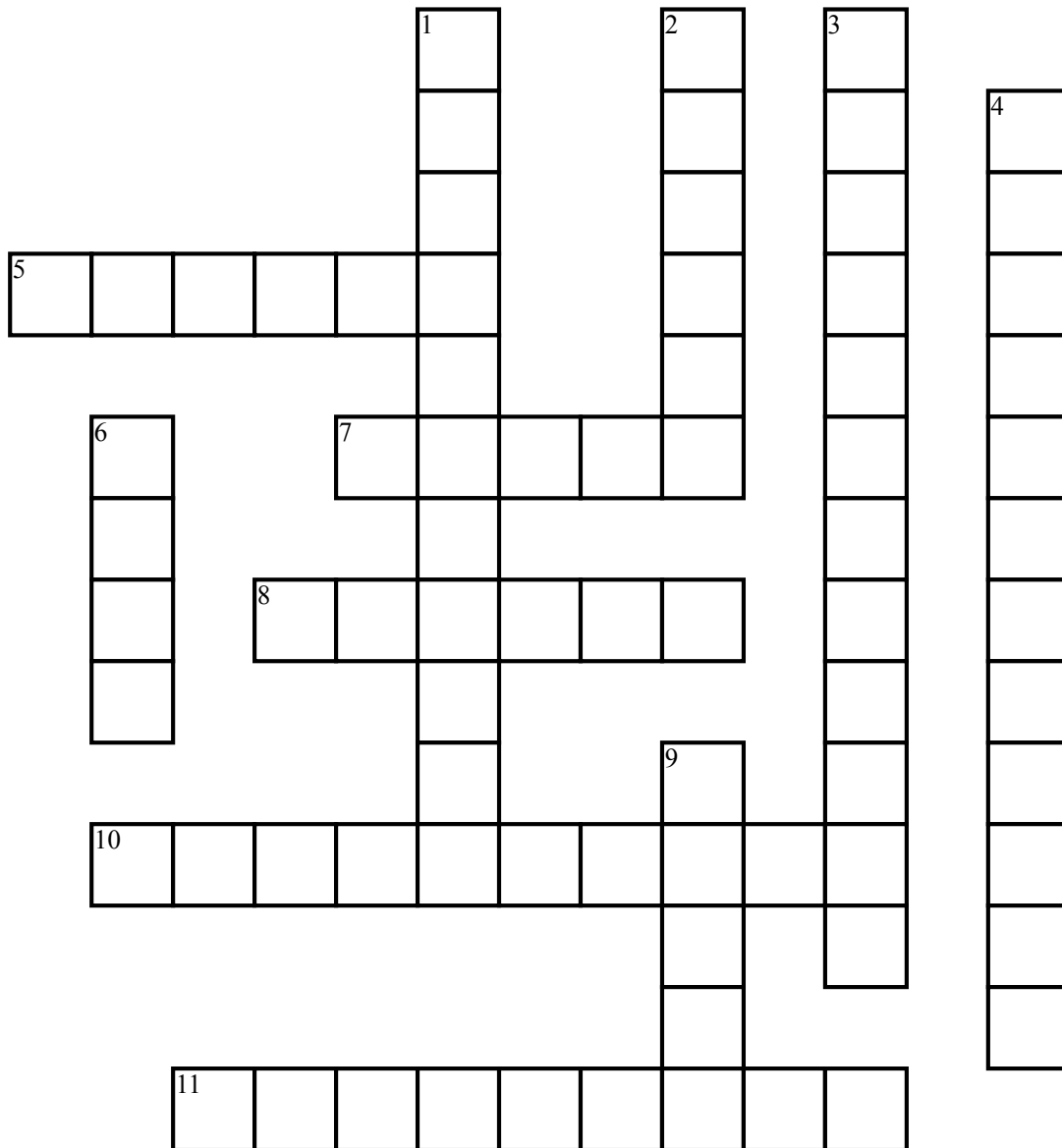


# chapter 22 section 5



**Across**

- 5. longitudinal waves similar to sound waves
- 7. the location beneath Earth's surface where an earthquake begins
- 8. a force that squeezes rocks together, stretches or pulls them apart, or pushes them in different directions.
- 10. a movement of Earth's lithosphere that occurs when rocks in the lithosphere suddenly shift, releasing stored energy
- 11. The location on Earth's surface directly above the focus

**Down**

- 1. A device that can detect and record seismic waves
- 2. transverse waves, like light and other electromagnetic radiation
- 3. waves that develop when seismic waves reach Earth's surface.
- 4. The energy released during an earthquake is carried by vibrations
- 6. a bend in layers of rock. Folds form where rocks are squeezed together, but do not break.
- 9. a break in a mass of rock along which movement occurs. The two slabs of rock on either side of a fault move in relation to each other.