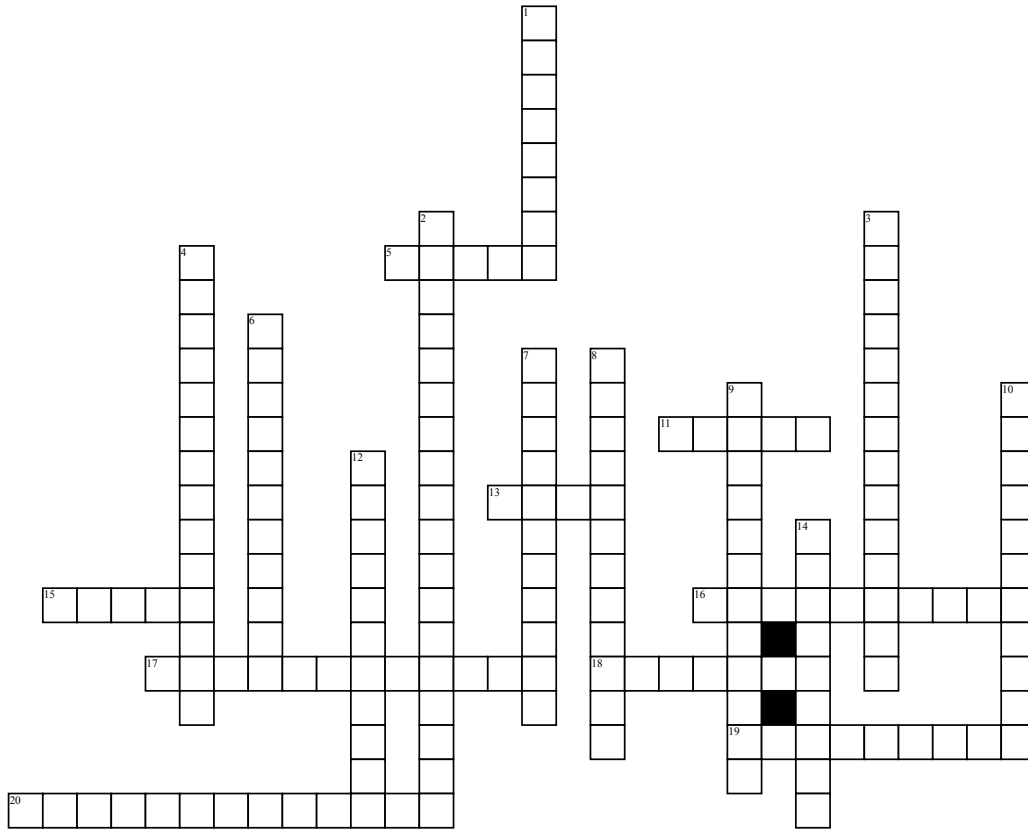


# chapter 9 (victoria veloso)



## Across

5. these waves originate where rocks first move along the fault, at a location inside earth  
 11. is a break from earths lithosphere where one block of rock moves toward and away from or past another  
 13. molten rock that erupts onto earths surface  
 15. molten rock below earths surface  
 16. a graphical illustration of seismic waves  
 17. energy that travels as vibrations on and in earth  
 18. is a vent in earths crust through with melted- or molten rock flows  
 19. the location of earths surface directly above the earthquakes focus

## Word Bank

secondary waves  
 viscosity  
 fault  
 seismologists

seismogram  
 surface waves  
 volcano  
 volcanic ash

composite volcanoes  
 hot spots  
 lava  
 epicenter

seismic waves  
 primary waves  
 focus  
 earthquakes

seismometer  
 shield volcanoes  
 cinder cones  
 magma

## Down

1. volcanoes that are not associated with plate boundaries  
 2. are large steep sided volcanoes that results from explosive eruptions of andesitic and rhyolitic lava and ash along convergent plate boundaries  
 3. are common along the divergent plate boundaries and oceanic hot spots  
 4. they cause particles to move up and down at right angles relative to the direction the wave travels  
 6. vibrations on the ground  
 7. tiny particles of pulverized volcanic rock and glass  
 8. also called p-waves, cause particles in the ground to move in a push and pull motion similar to a coiled spring  
 9. caused particles in the ground to move up and down in a rolling motion  
 10. measures and records ground motion and can be used to determine the distance seismic waves travel  
 12. are small steep sided volcanoes that erupt gas rich, basaltic lava  
 14. a liquids resistance to flow