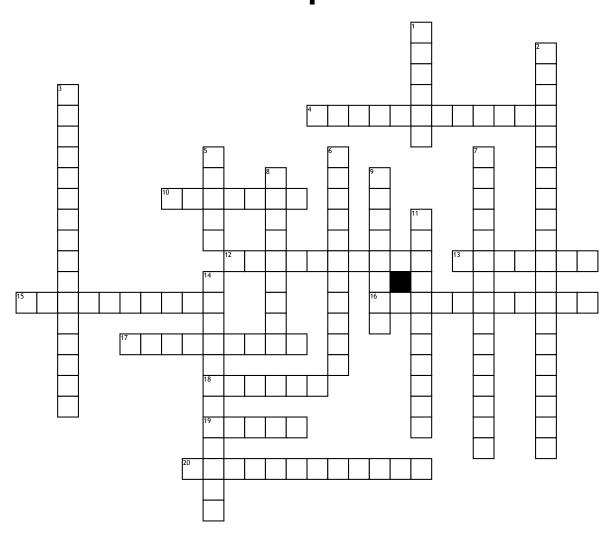
Name:	Date:	

Earthquakes



Across

- **4.** rates earthquakes magnitude based on the size of its seismic waves
- **10.** large area of flat land raised high above sea level
- **12.** record of an earthquake's seismic waves produces by a seismograph
- **13.** stress force that pulls on the crust and thins rock in the middle
- **15.** shaking and trembling that results from movement in the Earth's crust
- **16.** type of fault where the hanging wall slides downward which is caused by tension in the crust

- **17.** point on Earth's surface that is directly above the faocus
- **18.** force that acts on a rock to change its shape for volume
- **19.** area beneath Earth's surface where rock under stress breaks or moves
- **20.** waves that can produce severe ground movements

<u>Down</u>

- **1.** seismic waves that can vibrate from side to side
- **2.** rates total energy an earthquake releases
- **3.** rates amount of shaking from an earthquake

- **5.** seismic waves that compress and expand the ground
- **6.** instrument used to gecord and measure earthquakes
- 7. fault where rocks on both sides of the fault slip past each other sideways
- **8.** single number that geologists assign to earthquakes based on its
- **9.** stress that pushes a mass of rock in two opposite directions
- **11.** stress force that squeezes rock until it folds or breaks
- **14.** same structure as normal fault but the blocks are switched