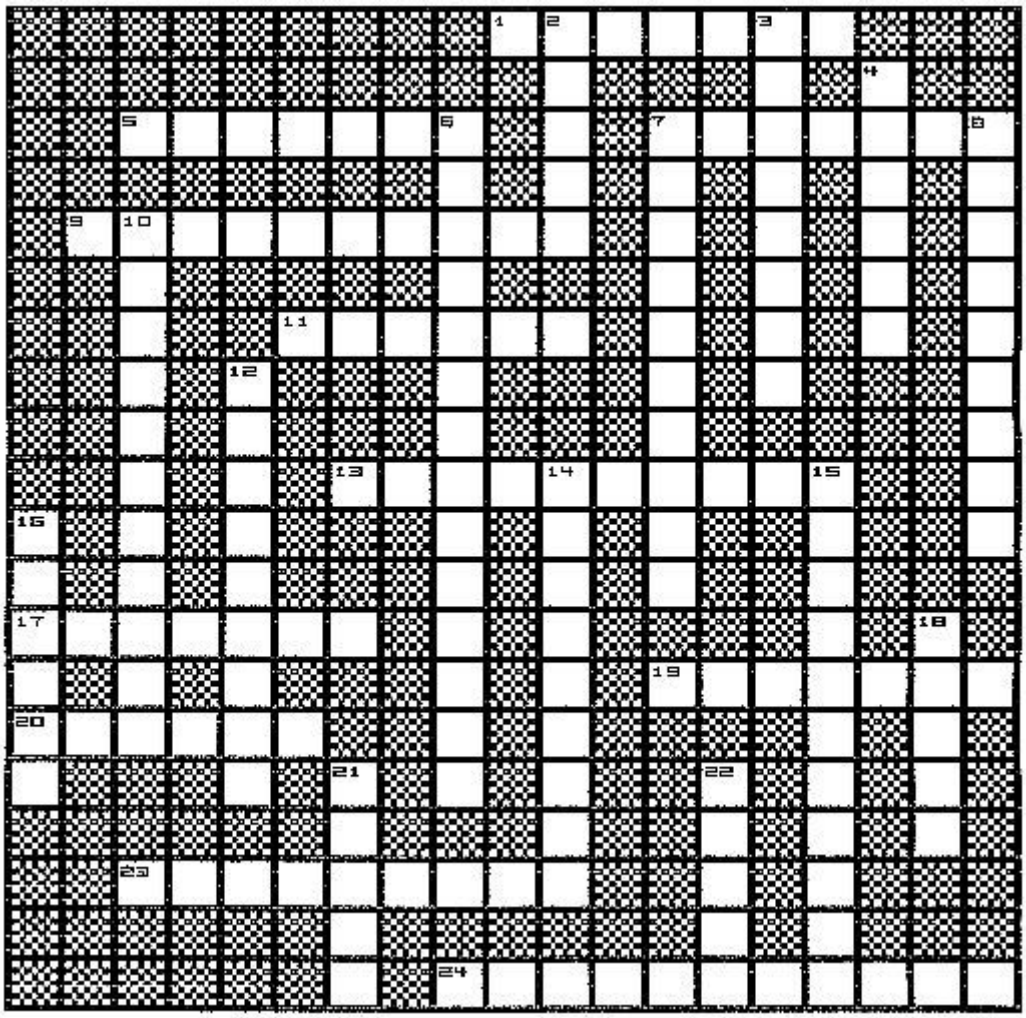
EARTHQUAKES.6

Name:_____
Due Date:_____

EAS-100-51: EARTH SCIENCE
HOMEWORK No. 6



ACROSS CLUES

- 1. Seismic sea wave caused by deep sea landslide; incorrectly called "tidal wave."
- 5. Breaking point of rock, which releases seismic energy.
- 7. Type of seismic wave which travels at a relatively slow speed.
- 9. Vibration of the earth, produced by the sudden slippage along a fault, releasing energy.
- 11. The layer of the earth between the crust and the core.
- 13. Small seismic tremors preceding a large tremor.
- 17. Name of a scale designed to measure earthquake magnitude.
- 19. Type of seismic wave which travels fastest.
- 20. While earthquakes may be measured at the surface, they always occur somewhere - - - - - - the earth.
- 23. An indication of the destructive effects of an earthquake at a particular place.
- 24. The rigid outer layer of the earth, including the crust and the outer mantle.

DOWN CLUES

- 2. Mass wasting which moves down slope in a fairly coherent manner, along a defined surface.
- 3. Measurement scale used for classifying the degree of earthquake damage.
- 4. Large fractures in the earth's crust along which there is movement.
- 6. Theory whereby rocks along a fault zone behave like springs (2 words).
- 7. The science of earthquakes.
- 8. The point at the earth's surface where an earthquake is felt most intensely.
- 10. Small earthquakes which follow a major tremor.
- 12. The total amount of energy released during an earthquake.
- 14. Type of seismic wave which cannot pass through liquids.
- 15. Mechanically traced record of an earthquake.
- 16. Elastic energy which, when stored up in rocks along a fault zone, will deform the rock.
- 18. The outer, relatively thin rock layer of the earth.
- 21. This type of material causes the speed of all types of earthquake waves to increase.
- 22. The point within the crust where the earthquake actually occurs.