

earthquake

fault

Richter scale

shearing

plateau

seismic wave

deformation

focus

P wave

compression

epicenter

S wave

a scale for describing the measurement of the seismic waves of an earthquake.

Most earthquakes occur along \_\_\_\_\_ lines, or lines where tectonic plates meet.

A sudden movement in the rocks that make up the earth's crust.

this is a series of waves that are produced during an earthquake.

a high flat area that rises steeply above the surrounding land.

Stress that pushes rock in opposite directions

push-pull or back-forth wave caused by earthquakes

The point underground at which an earthquake starts.

bending, tilting, and breaking of the earth's crust

up-and-down, slower wave in Earth's crust

The area of the Earth's surface just above the beginning point of an earthquake.

the process of squeezing together; one way mountains are formed.

seismograph

afterschock

stress

Mercalli scale

tsunami

tension

syncline

flexible

strike-slip fault

anticline

drop,cover,hold

normal fault

FORCE THAT ACTS ON  
ROCK TO CHANGE ITS  
SHAPE OR VOLUME

The waves that continue  
to move after an  
earthquake has  
happened. These may be  
felt for hours, days, and up  
to a month after the  
earthquake has  
happened.

instrument used to register  
earthquake waves and  
record the time that each  
arrived

Stress force that pulls on  
the crust, stretching rock  
so it becomes thinner in  
the middle.

a large wave produced by  
an earthquake on the  
ocean floor

scale that measures the  
damage done by an  
earthquake

A fault that occurs when  
slabs of rock slip past  
each other sideways.

To be willing to change  
something.

downward folding/bending  
of rock at the earth's  
surface like a bowl.

A fault formed when rocks  
are pulled apart due to  
tension.

These are the steps that  
you should take in order to  
protect yourself during an  
earthquake.

A fold in the rock that  
bends upward into an arch  
is called this.

hanging wall

moment magnitude scale

geologist

footwall

liquefaction

reverse fault

base-isolated buildings

folds

surface waves

is a scientist who studies the forces that make and shape planet earth

Scale we use now to rate earthquakes. It can be used near or far, on small or large quakes. It estimates how much energy is being released during the earthquake.

The half of the fault that lies above is called this.

turning of loose, soft soil into liquid

The block of rock that forms the lower half of a fault.

A building designed to withstand the energy that is given off during an earthquake. Meant to help reduce damage on building structures.

A fault formed when rocks are pushed together by compressions.

Up and down or side to side earthquake wave; the slowest-moving and most destructive seismic wave.

The bending and tilting of rock layers.