Name Period Date

CHAPTER 2 | EARTHQUAKES

Vocabulary

fault	seismic wave	seismograph	tsunami
stress	focus	aftershock	
earthquake	epicenter	liquefaction	

A. WORD PUZZLE

Complete each word puzzle with the correct vocabulary word. When the puzzle is complete, the letters in the boxes will spell out a word.

1. The point on Earth's surface directly above the focus.

   __ __ __ [__] __ __ __ __ __

2. A shaking of the ground caused by the sudden movement of large blocks of rock along a fault.

   __ [__] __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

3. A fracture or break in Earth's lithosphere along which blocks of rock move past each other.

   __ __ __ [__] __

4. Energy travels through these vibrations caused by earthquakes.

   __ __ __ __ __ [__] __ __ __ __ __ __

5. A process in which shaking causes soil to act like a liquid.

   __ __ __ __ __ [__] __ __ __ __ __ __

6. The point underground where rocks first being to move.

   __ [__] __ __ __

7. The force exerted when an object presses on, pulls on, or pushes against another object.

   __ __ [__] __ __ __

8. A water wave triggered by an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide.

   __ __ __ [__] __ __ __

9. An instrument that constantly records ground movements.

   __ __ [__] __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

10. A smaller earthquake that follows a more powerful earthquake in the same area.

    [__] __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

BONUS WORD Write the bonus word on the line and how the word relates to earthquakes.

B. WHICH ONE?

Write the vocabulary word on the line that best matches each description. Use the bolded words in the sentences as clues.

11. Along some parts of this, **the rock on either side** may slide along slowly and constantly, while at other parts the rock may stick together.

fault focus epicenter

_____

12. A **sudden release** of this in the lithosphere causes an earthquake.

aftershock fault stress

_____

13. About 80 percent of these **occur in a belt around the edges** of the Pacific Ocean.

tsunamis earthquakes aftershocks

_____

14. For earthquakes, these are **recorded by sensitive instruments** around the world.

seismic waves seismograph liquefaction

_____

15. Seismic waves **travel outward** from this.

focus fault epicenter

_____

16. Scientists usually name an earthquake **after the city that is closest** to this.

fault focus epicenter

_____

17. **Scientists use** this to determine an earthquake's magnitude and strength, as well as to locate the focus.

seismic waves seismograph aftershocks

_____

18. Structures **weakened by an earthquake** can collapse during shaking caused by these.

tsunamis aftershocks liquefaction

_____

19. This occurs only in areas where the soil is made up of loose sand and silt and **contains a large amount of water.**

liquefaction seismic waves tsunami

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