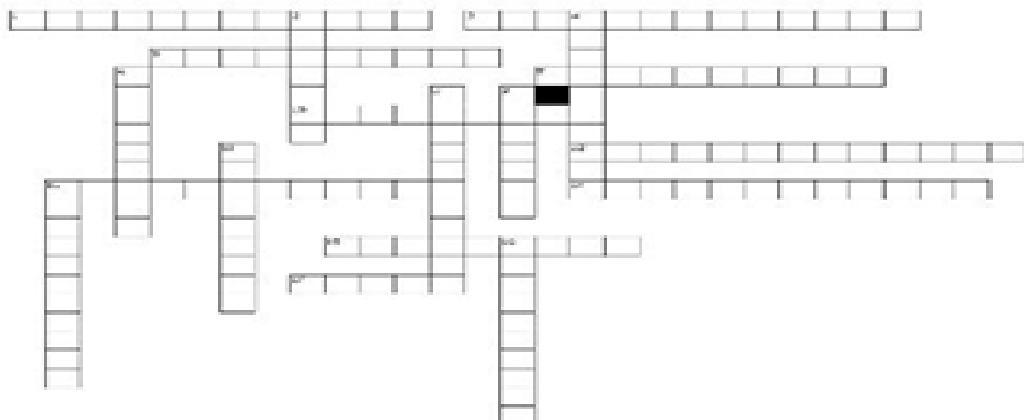


Name: _____ Date: 11/2/12

Earthquake terms from yesterday



Answers:

1. a process by which water-saturated sediment temporarily loses strength and acts as a fluid.
2. like when you wiggle your toes in the wet sand near the water at the beach.
3. the brittle part of the earth that below the lithosphere, including the lower mantle.
4. the process of the oceanic lithosphere colliding with and descending beneath the continental lithosphere.
5. relatively smaller earthquakes that precede the larger earthquake in a series, which is termed the mainshock.
6. a number that characterizes the relative size of an earthquake. Magnitude is based on measurement of the maximum motion recorded by a seismograph.
7. the location of an unknown point, as in triangulation, by the formation of a triangle having the unknown point and two known points as the vertices.
8. waves of energy that travel through the earth, and are a result of an earthquake.
9. refers to a number of ways to assign a single number to quantify the energy contained in an earthquake.
10. refers to the general movement patterns and directions of the earth's rocks that produce rock deformation.
11. a seismic body wave that shakes the ground back and forth in the same direction and the opposite direction as the direction the wave is moving.
Down
12. a very large shear wave caused by an moderate earthquake or volcanic eruption.
13. the position where the strain energy stored in the rock is first released, marking the point where the fault begins to rupture.
14. a geological phenomena which includes a wide range of ground movement, such as rockfalls, steep failures of slopes and shallow debris flows, which can occur in offshore, coastal and onshore environments.
15. the outer solid part of the earth, including the crust and uppermost mantle.
16. a repeating aspect of the state of being broken apart.
17. the point on the Earth's surface that is directly above the hypocenter or focus, the point where an earthquake or underground explosion originates.
18. an instrument used to detect and record earthquakes.
19. a smaller earthquake that occurs after a previous large earthquake.