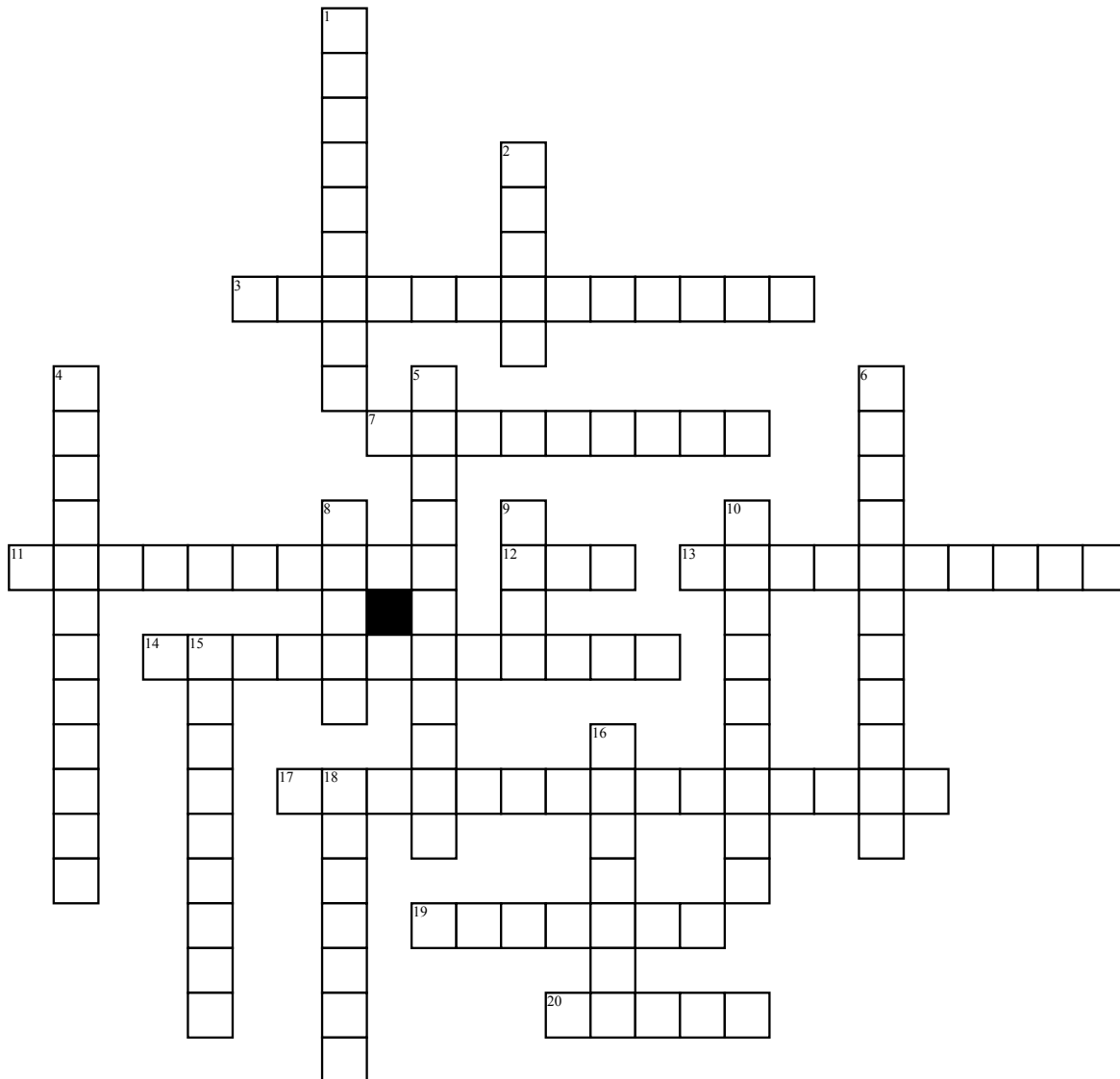


Chapter 9



Across

3. Scientists that study earthquakes

7. A liquid's resistance to flow

11. Vibrations in the ground that result from movement along breaks in Earth's lithosphere

12. Tiny particles of pulverized volcanic rock and glass

13. A graphical illustration of seismic waves

14. Energy that travels as vibrations on and in Earth

17. Common along divergent plate boundaries and oceanic hot spots. Are large areas with gentle slopes of basaltic lava

19. Also called P-waves. Cause particles in the ground to move in a push-pull motion.

20. Waves that originate where rocks first move along the fault

Down

1. A large, steep-sided volcanoes that result from explosive eruption of andesitic and rhyolitic lava and ash along convergent plate boundaries

2. A break in Earth's lithosphere where one block of rock moves toward, away from, or past another

4. Cause particles in the ground to move up and down in a rolling motion

5. Are small, steep sided volcanoes that erupt gas rich, basaltic lava

6. Measures and records ground motion and can be used to determine the distance seismic waves travel

8. Molten rock below Earth's surface

9. Molten rock that erupts onto Earth's surface

10. Also called S-waves. Cause particles to move up and down at right angles relative to the direction the wave travels

15. The location on Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus

16. A vent in Earth's crust through which melted, or molten rock flows

18. Volcanoes that are not associated with plate boundaries