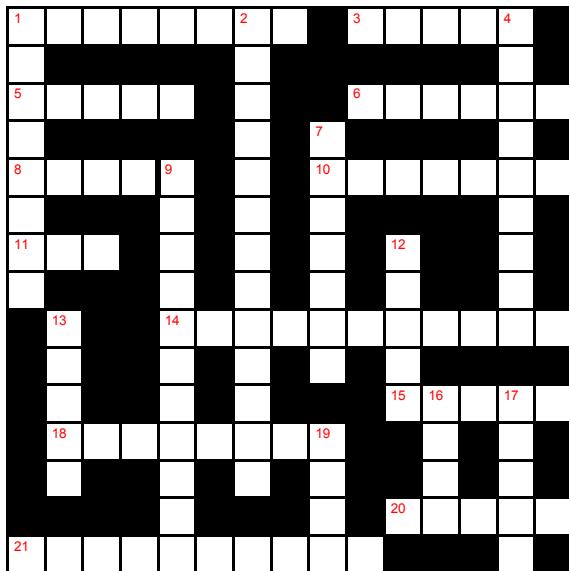


Earthquakes_15x15_2008-10-11

B.B. Huria



Across

1 ____ wave: A seismic surface wave causing the ground to shake in an elliptical motion, with no transverse, or perpendicular, motion (8)

3 ____ thrust fault: A thrust fault that does not rupture all the way up to the surface so there is no evidence of it on the ground. It is "buried" under the uppermost layers of rock in the crust (5)

5 A seismic body wave that shakes the ground back and forth perpendicular to the direction the wave is moving, also called a shear wave (1,4)

6 ____ fault: A fault that is likely to have another earthquake sometime in the future (6)

8 Disastrous (4)

10 Referring to long-term changes that take place slowly and imperceptibly (7)

11 A chain of volcanoes formed on the land when an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate and then slides down underneath it (3)

14 An area prone to frequent earthquakes (7,4)

15 Fault ____: A feature on the surface of the earth that looks like a step caused by slip on the fault (5)

18 A curve showing amplitude and phase as a function of frequency or period, or how much of each type of shaking there is from an earthquake (8)

20 Accretionary ____: Sediments, the top layer of material on a tectonic plate, that accumulate and deform where oceanic and continental plates collide (5)

21 ____ analysis: A

statistical technique applied to data to determine, for predictive purposes, the degree of correlation of a dependent variable with one or more independent variables, in other words, to see if there is a strong or weak cause and effect relationship between two things (10)

Down

1 The difference between the measured and predicted values of some quantity (8)

2 A general reference to landslides, liquefaction, lateral spreads, and any other consequence of shaking that affects the stability of the ground (6,7)

4 standard ____: How much a set of data is different from the curve it should make when plotted on a graph (9)

7 A sea wave of local or distant origin that results from large-scale seafloor

displacements associated with large earthquakes, major submarine slides, or exploding volcanic islands (7)

9 The time period between about 10,000 years before present and about 1,650,000 years before present (11)

12 The point within the earth where an earthquake rupture starts; technical name - hypocentre (5)

13 The outermost major layer of the earth, ranging from about 10 to 65 km in thickness worldwide (5)

16 The innermost part of the earth (4)

17 A long narrow range of hills (5)

19 The boundary between the Earth's crust and the underlying mantle (4)