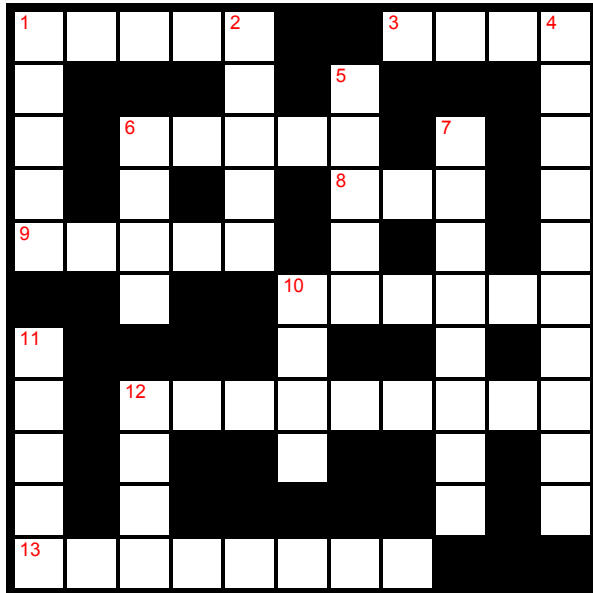


# 2005-10-16\_Earthquake\_11x11

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## Across

- 1 Slow movement occurring on faults due to ongoing tectonic deformation. (5)
- 3 The happening of the event for which insurance pays. (4)
- 6 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)
- 8 The angle at which a planar geologic surface is inclined from the horizontal. (3)
- 9 fault \_\_\_\_: Intersection of a fault with the

ground surface; also, the line commonly plotted on geologic maps to represent a fault. (5)

- 10 A wave on the surface of a lake, caused by seismic disturbances. (6)
- 12 Rupture that radiates outward in a circular manner or toward the two ends of the fault from an interior point. (9)
- 13 \_\_\_\_ wave. A seismic surface wave causing the ground to shake in an elliptical motion, with no transverse, or perpendicular, motion. (8)

## Down

- 1 The outermost major layer of the earth. (5)
- 2 Fault \_\_\_\_: The planar (flat) surface along which there is slip during an earthquake. (5)
- 4 \_\_\_\_ faults: Vertical (or nearly vertical) fractures where the blocks have mostly moved horizontally. (6-4)
- 5 accretionary \_\_\_\_: Sediments, the top layer of material on a tectonic plate, that accumulate and deform where oceanic and continental plates collide. (5)
- 6 A sheet of rock. (4)

- 7 A visual record of the wavelengths of a vibration due to an earthquake, used for further analyses. (8)

- 10 The oceanic crustal plate that underthrusts the continental plate in a subduction zone and is consumed by the earth's mantle. (4)

- 11 S' in 'S Wave'. (5)

- 12 \_\_\_\_ wave: A seismic wave that moves through the interior of the earth. (4)