



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Seismic waves

Secondary waves

Seismogram

Primary waves

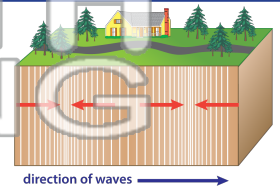
Richter scale

Seismograph

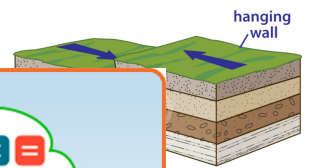
Shearing

Reverse fault

1. _____ - the first energy waves released by an earthquake that have a pulsing effect; also called P waves



2. _____ - a fault on which the footwall moves downward relative to the hanging wall



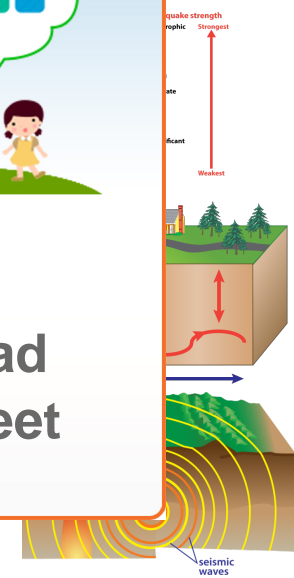
3. _____ strength



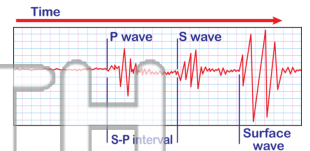
4. _____ move in _____

5. _____ through _____

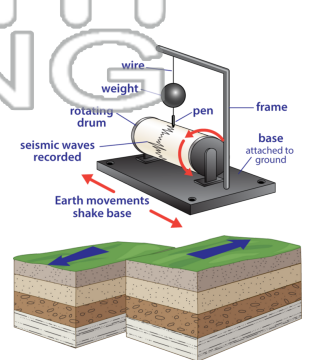
6. _____ - the record of the arrival of seismic waves at a seismograph



7. _____ - a machine that measures the strength and arrival times of seismic waves from an earthquake



8. _____ - stress created when two tectonic plates push in opposite directions causing rock to slide or break



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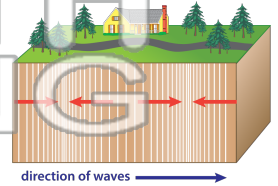
Richter scale

Seismograph

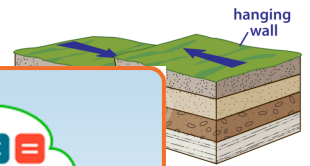
Shearing

Reverse fault

1. **primary waves** - the first energy waves released by an earthquake that have a pulsing effect; also called P waves



2. **reverse fault** - a fault on which the footwall moves downward relative to the hanging wall



3. **Richter strength**

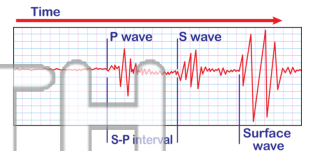


4. **secondary waves** that move

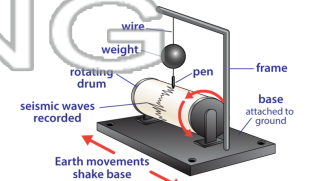
5. **seismic waves** through

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6. **seismogram** - the record of the arrival of seismic waves at a seismograph



7. **seismograph** - a machine that measures the strength and arrival times of seismic waves from an earthquake



8. **shearing** - stress created when two tectonic plates push in opposite directions causing rock to slide or break

