**Chapter 10 earthquakes – vocabulary**

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| Fault |  |
| Epicenter |  |
| S waves |  |
| Surface waves |  |
| Earthquake |  |
| Focus |  |
| P waves |  |
| Body waves |  |
| Seismic gap |  |
| Seismograph |  |
| Tsunami |  |
| Liquefaction |  |
| Seismogram |  |
| Aftershock |  |
| Magnitude |  |
|  | The shaking of earth’s crust causes by a release of energy |
|  | A break in the lithosphere along which movement has occurred |
|  | The point at which the first movement occurs during an earthquake |
|  | The point on Earth’s surface directly above the focus of an earthquake |
|  | Waves of energy that travel from the focus of an earthquake through the material of earth’s body; examples are P and S waves |
|  | Body waves that squeeze and stretch rock materials as they pass through Earth; i.e., compressional or primary waves |
|  | Body waves that cause particles of rock material to move at right angles to the direction in which the waves are traveling, i.e, shear or secondary waves |
|  | Earthquake waves that travel along Earth’s surface; love waves and Rayleigh waves are two examples |
|  | Instrument that detects and records waves produced by earthquakes |
|  | The recording of an earthquake made by a seismograph |
|  | The measure of the amount of energy release in an earthquake |
|  | Temporary state in which loose soil and rock materials take on the property of liquid, often as a result of severe ground shaking |
|  | Smaller earthquake following a larger earthquake |
|  | Large ocean wave that results from an underwater earthquake, landslide, or volcanic eruption |
|  | An area long a seismically active fault where no earthquake activity has occurred over a long period of time |