

Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Lesson 3 Terms

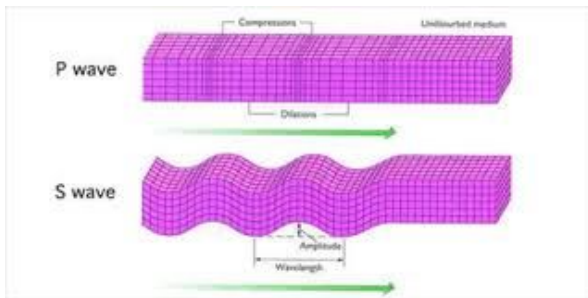
Body Waves

An earthquake wave that travels through the body of the earth rather than on its surface. P-waves and S- waves

Surface Waves

An earthquake wave that travels at or near the surface.

P-Waves



A primary wave is an earthquake wave that is compressional (push forward and back). It is the first wave to reach the seismograph.

S-Waves

A secondary earthquake wave that is slower than a p-wave, slower to reach the seismograph, it pushes particles side to side

Tsunamis



A series of sea waves caused by underwater events, such as earthquakes, that rise to great heights as they near shore

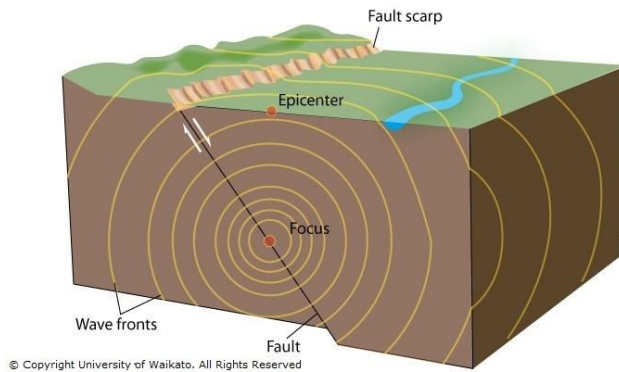
Seismogram



a record made by a seismograph; the paper on which an earthquake is recorded

Epicenter

Seismic Waves Radiate from the Focus of an Earthquake

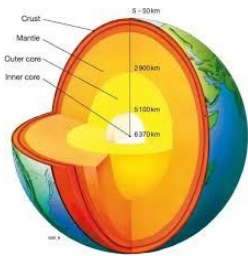


location on Earth's surface, directly above the earthquake's focus, or origin

Focus

location beneath the earth's surface where the energy of the earthquake is released

Core



Earth's innermost layers

Mantle

The layer of Earth beneath the crust

Crust

The Earth's outer layer

Plates

A large, mobile segment of Earth's lithosphere

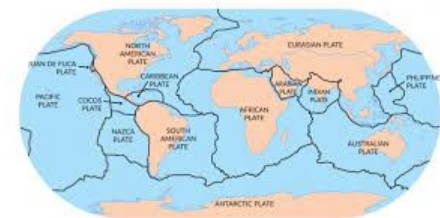


Plate Tectonics

A theory that the lithosphere is broken into segments, or plates that float on the asthenosphere

