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| **Vocabulary Word** | **Definition** |
| **Fault** | A fracture in Earth’s lithosphere along which blocks of rock move past each other. |
| **Stress** | The force applied by an object pressing on, pulling on, or pushing against another object. |
| **Earthquake** | A shaking of the ground caused by the sudden movement of large blocks of rocks along a fault. |
| **Seismic Wave** | The vibrations caused by an earthquake. |
| **Focus** | In an earthquake, the point underground where the rocks first begin to move. |
| **Epicenter** | The point on Earth’s surface directly above the focus of an earthquake. |
| **Seismograph** | An instrument that constantly records ground movements. |
| **Aftershock** | A smaller earthquake that follows a more powerful earthquake in the same area. |
| **Liquefaction** | A process in which the shaking of the ground causes loose, wet soil to act like a liquid. |
| **Tsunami** | A water wave caused by an earthquake, volcanic eruption, or landslide. |