

### **Lesson 3-2 Vocabulary**

- **Earthquake**- a movement or trembling of the ground that is caused by a sudden release of energy when rocks along a fault moved.
- **Elastic rebound**- the sudden return of elastically deformed rock to its undeformed shape.
- **Focus**- the location within Earth along a fault at which the first motion of an earthquake occurs.
- **Epicenter**- the point on Earth's surface directly above an earthquake's starting point, or focus.
- **Body wave**- in geology, a seismic wave that travels through the body of a medium.
- **Surface wave**- in geology, a seismic wave that travels along the surface of a medium and that has a stronger effect near the surface of the medium than it has in the interior.
- **P wave**- a primary wave, or compression wave; a seismic wave that causes particles of rock to move in a back-and-forth direction parallel to the direction in which the wave is traveling; P waves are the fastest seismic waves and can travel through solids, liquids, and gases.
- **S wave**- a secondary wave, or shear wave; a seismic wave that causes particles of rock to move in a side-to-side direction perpendicular to the direction in which the wave is traveling; S waves are the second-fastest seismic waves and can travel only through solids.
- **Shadow zone**- an area on Earth's surface where no direct seismic waves from a particular earthquake can be detected.
- **Fault zone**- a region of numerous, closely spaced faults.