Name:_____ Block:_____

Review for 4.3

Earthquake:

_____

_____

Fault:

_____

Reverse Fault:

_____

_____

Normal Fault:

_____

_____

Strike-slip fault:

_____

_____

Focus:

_____

Seismic Waves:

_____

Epicentre:

_____

Seismograph:

_____

Magnitude:

_____

Volcano:

_____

Fill in the blank of the following questions

1. When pressure is applied too quickly or is larger than the strength of the rock, the rock b reaks and the stored energy in the rocks is released in the form of an _____.
2. Almost _____ of all major earthakes occur in the Circum-Pacific seismic belt.

Name:_____ Block:_____

3. Earthquakes usually occur when rocks suddenly shift along a break in the rock, releasing built-up pressure. The break where the movement happens is called a _____. There are three types: _____, _____, and _____.
4. Earthquakes start at a location called the _____, which is the point where the breakage of rock first happens.
5. As an earthquake occurs, rocks along a fault move into a new position and the ground feels like it is vibrating. These vibrations are called _____ _____.
6. The three types of waves are _____, _____, _____.
7. _____ can only move through solids
8. _____ travel along the surface of Earth and not through the interior.
9. _____ can travel through both solids and liquids
10. _____ are the slowest waves
11. Seismic waves are detected and recorded by a scientific instrument called _____.
12. The _____ of an earthquake refers to how strong the earthquake is.
13. Each number on the scale represents a _____ fold difference. For example, a 8.0 magnitude earth quake is _____ times greater than a 5.0 magnitude.
14. Anywhere that magma from the mantle reaches Earth's surface can be called a _____.
15. Once magma reaches the surface, it is then called _____.
16. Volcanic eruptions can produce _____, _____, and cause dangerous _____.
17. Volcanoes occur along _____ _____ plate boundaries and _____ _____ plate boundaries.
18. Volcanoes occur as a result of _____, where the more dense plate goes below the less dense plate.
19. At oceanic-oceanic plate boundaries, _____ _____ _____ will be produced. The _____ _____ of Alaska are a good example.
20. At oceanic-continental convergent plate boundaries form large _____ _____. The _____ _____ Range includes a series of dormant volcanoes.
21. _____ _____ are defined as unusually hot regions of Earth's mantle where magma rises to the surface by breaking through weak parts of the lithosphere.
22. The _____ _____ are thought to have formed from a hot spot under the ocean.
23. When two _____ _____ collide, massive mountain ranges are formed. An example would be the _____ _____ Range. This mountain range was created when the _____ plate and _____ plate collided.