Review	v for 4.3		
Earthquake:			
Fault:			
Reverse Fault:	,		
Normal Fault:			
Strike-slip fault:			
Focus:			. 4
Seismic Waves:			, and
Epicentre:	-		
Seismograph:	×		*
Magnitude:		9	
Volcano:		ă.	
Fill in the blank of the following questions 1. When pressure is applied too quickly or is large and the stored energy in the rocks is released it. 2. Almost of all major earthakes occur in the stored energy in the rocks.	er than the strength of in the form of an		the rock b reaks

Block:_

Name:_

		ent happens is called a There are	
		and	
4.		ne which is the point where the	¢
	breakage of rock first happens.		
5.		fault move into a new position and the ground feels l	ike
		ed	
6.	The three types of waves are		
7.			
	car	olly move unough somus	rior
		el along the surface of Earth and not through the inte	1101.
	car		
	are		
ΤТ,	Seismic waves are detected and record	ed by a scientific instrument called	
12.	Theof an e	arthquake refers to how strong the earthquake is.	
		fold difference. For example, a 8.0 magnitud	e
	earth quake is times greate	than a 5.0 magnitude.	
14.	Anywhere that magma from the mant	e reaches Earth's surface can be called a	
	Once magma reaches the surface, it is		
16.	Volcanic eruptions can produce	and cause	
	dangerous	•	
17.	Volcanoes occur along	plate boundaries and	
	-		
18.	Volcanoes occur as a result of	, where the more dense plate goes	
	below the less dense plate.	*	
19.		will be	
	produced. The		
		e boundaries form large	
	The	Range includes a series of	,
	dormant volcanoes.		
21.		ined as unusually hot regions of Earth's mantle where	Ĵ
		through weak parts of the lithosphere.	
22.		are thought to have formed from a hot spot unde	, ;
2.2	the ocean.	118.1	
		collide, massive mountain ranges are	+-1-
	rormed. An example would be the	Range. This moun	rall)
	range was created when the	plate and plate collid	eu.

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