

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 breaks and the stored energy in the rocks is released in the form of an _____.
2. Almost _____ of all major earthquakes occur in the Circum-Pacific seismic belt.

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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.