At the Surface: Before and After

Use with textbook pages 300–301.

1. Draw a cross-section or aerial view that shows what an area of land looks like before and after an earthquake occurs along a normal fault.

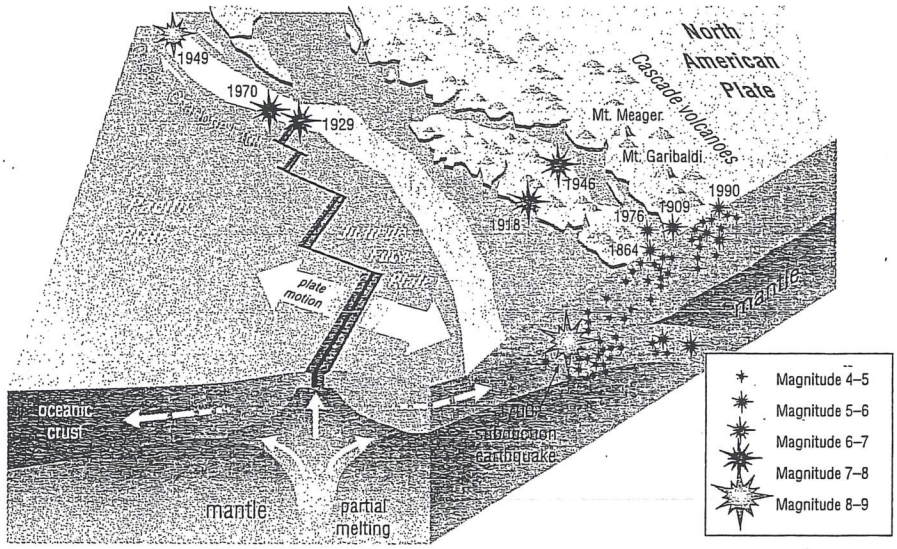
2. Draw a cross-section or aerial view that shows what an area of land looks like before and after an earthquake occurs along a strike-slip fault.

3. Draw a cross-section or aerial view that shows what an area of land looks like before and after an earthquake occurs along a reverse fault.

Interpreting Epicentres of the Juan de Fuca Plate

Use with textbook pages 300–301.

There is a usually an earthquake of very low magnitude (strength) every day in B.C. Most of these earthquakes originate beneath the ocean floor. Some have their focus in the crust at depths of 20 km or less. Major earthquakes occur within the Juan de Fuca plate and the subduction zone shown in the diagram below. Only earthquakes larger than magnitude 4 are shown. (Earthquakes of magnitude 4 will be felt by most people but are unlikely to cause much damage. Magnitude 5 and higher earthquakes have damaging effects.)



Write a paragraph to answer this question: Why do you think there are so many earthquakes in this area? Your answer should be based on evidence from the diagram and your understanding of plate tectonics.