

Name: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 2 Earthquakes

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. A force that acts on rock to change its shape or volume. | A. aftershock |
| 2. Stress that stretches rock so that it becomes thinner in the middle. | B. stress |
| 3. Stress that squeezes rock until it folds or breaks. | C. strike-slip fault |
| 4. A type of fault where the hanging wall slides downward: caused by tension in the crust. | D. tension |
| 5. A type of fault where the hanging wall slides upward; caused by compression in the crust. | E. magnitude |
| 6. A type of fault in which rocks on either side move past each other sideways with little up or down motion. | F. epicenter |
| 7. The shaking that results from the movement of rock beneath earth's surface. | G. reverse fault |
| 8. The point on earth's surface directly above an earthquake's focus. | H. P wave |
| 9. a type of seismic wave that compresses and expands the ground. | I. compression |
| 10. A type of seismic wave that moves the ground up and down or side to side. | J. Surface wave |
| 11. A type of seismic wave that forms when P wave and S waves reach Earth's surface. | K. seismogram |
| 12. The measurement of an earthquake's strength based on seismic wave and movement along faults. | L. earthquake |
| 13. A device that records ground movements caused by seismic waves as they move through Earth. | M. tsunami |
| 14. The record of an earthquake's seismic waves produced by a seismograph. | N. S wave |
| 15. The process by which an earthquake's violent movement suddenly turns loose soil into liquid mud. | O. normal fault |
| 16. An earthquake that occurs after a large earthquake in the same area. | P. seismograph |
| 17. A large wave produced by an earthquake on the ocean floor. | Q. Liquefaction |