

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Chapter 2 Earthquakes

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|---|----------------------|
| 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      |