Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Skills Worksheet

Directed Reading A

Section: What Are Earthquakes?

1. What is seismology?

_____

_____

2. The scientists who study earthquakes are called _____.

WHERE DO EARTHQUAKES OCCUR?

3. Where do most earthquakes take place?

_____

_____

4. Giant pieces of Earth's thin, outermost layer are called

_____.

5. When tectonic plates move and slip past each other, they cause

_____ in Earth's crust.

6. Why do earthquakes occur along faults?

_____

_____

WHAT CAUSES EARTHQUAKES?

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided. Some terms will not be used.

_____ 7. rock deformation that is like a stretched rubber band and leads to earthquakes

_____ 8. change in the shape of rocks in response to stress

_____ 9. sudden return of elastically deformed rock to its undeformed shape

_____ 10. rock deformation that is like a piece of molded clay and does not lead to earthquakes

a. deformation
b. plastic deformation
c. elastic deformation
d. plastic rebound
e. elastic rebound

11. What causes rock deformation?

_____

_____

_____

12. What occurs when more pressure is applied to a rock than it can withstand?

_____

13. During elastic rebound, energy is released that travels as seismic waves. What do the seismic waves cause?

_____

FAULTS AT TECTONIC PLATE BOUNDARIES

_____ 14. Places where a large number of faults are located are
a. convergent zones.
b. divergent zones.
c. earthquake zones.
d. boundary zones.

Match the correct definition with the correct term. Write the letter in the space provided.

_____ 15. occurs where two plates slip past each other — a. divergent motion

_____ 16. occurs where two plates push together — b. convergent motion

_____ 17. occurs where two plates pull away from each other — c. transform motion

18. Where do most earthquakes happen?

_____

_____

_____