



Name \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

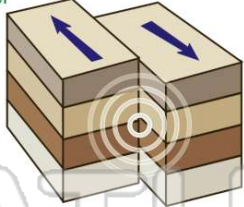
1 In this picture, there obviously has been **movement** on the **fault**, which caused an **earthquake**. **What type of fault is this?**

- A normal fault
- B reverse fault
- C transform fault
- D tensional fault



2 Stress causes rock to fold. When the stress is too great, the rock breaks. When rock breaks, energy is released. This energy causes an earthquake. **Energy waves that travel through the earth are called \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A nuclear energy waves
- B solar waves
- C seismic waves
- D oceanic waves

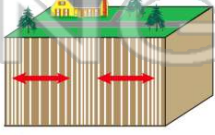


3 When an earthquake occurs, three different types of seismic waves are released. One type of seismic waves are known as P-waves. **What is true about P-waves?**

- A they are the fastest seismic waves
- B they travel through solids, liquids, and gases

4 The **seismic waves** known as **P-waves** \_\_\_\_\_.

- A move rock side to side in a shearing motion
- B move rock up and down
- C move rock back and forth, first compressing then stretching the rock



5

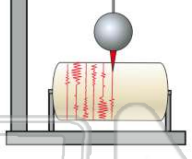


**PREVIEW**


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6 **seismos** means \_\_\_\_\_ and **graphein** means to **write**.

- A paper
- B violent
- C vibration
- D large

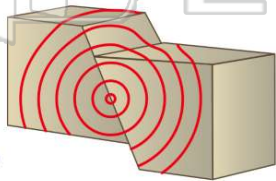


- C section 3
- D section 4



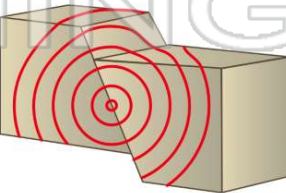
9 This picture shows where an earthquake began. The point on the **surface** of the earth, **directly above** the point where the **earthquake began** on the fault, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A the focus
- B the epicenter
- C the normal fault
- D the seismogram



10 An **earthquake begins** at a point on a fault, **deep** in the earth's crust, which geologists call the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A seismograph
- B epicenter
- C focus
- D Richter scale





## ANSWER KEY

In this picture, there obviously has been **movement** on the **fault**, which caused an **earthquake**. **What type of fault is this?**

- A** normal fault
- B** reverse fault
- C** transform fault
- D** tensional fault

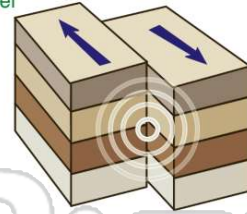


(a)

Stress causes rock to fold. When the stress is too great, the rock breaks. When rock breaks, energy is released. This energy causes an earthquake.

**Energy waves** that travel through the earth are called \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** nuclear energy waves
- B** solar waves
- C** seismic waves
- D** oceanic waves



(c)

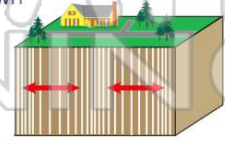
When an earthquake occurs, three different types of seismic waves are released. One type of seismic waves are known as P-waves.

**What is true about P-waves?**

- A** they are the fastest seismic waves
- B** they travel through solids, liquids, and gases
- C** they are also called primary waves

The **seismic** waves known as **P-waves** \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** move rock side to side in a shearing motion
- B** move rock up and down
- C** move rock back and forth, first compressing then stretching the rock
- D** crush large pieces of rock into



(c)

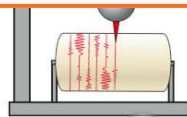


## PREVIEW

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\_\_\_\_\_ and graphrom means to *write*.

- A** paper
- B** violent
- C** vibration
- D** large

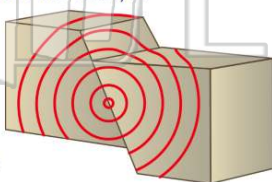


**D** section 4

1 2 3 4

This picture shows where an earthquake began. The point on the **surface** of the earth, **directly above** the point where the **earthquake began** on the fault, is called \_\_\_\_\_.

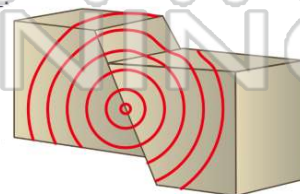
- A** the focus
- B** the epicenter
- C** the normal fault
- D** the seismogram



(b)

An **earthquake begins** at a point on a fault, **deep** in the earth's crust, which geologists call the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A** seismograph
- B** epicenter
- C** focus
- D** Richter scale



(c)