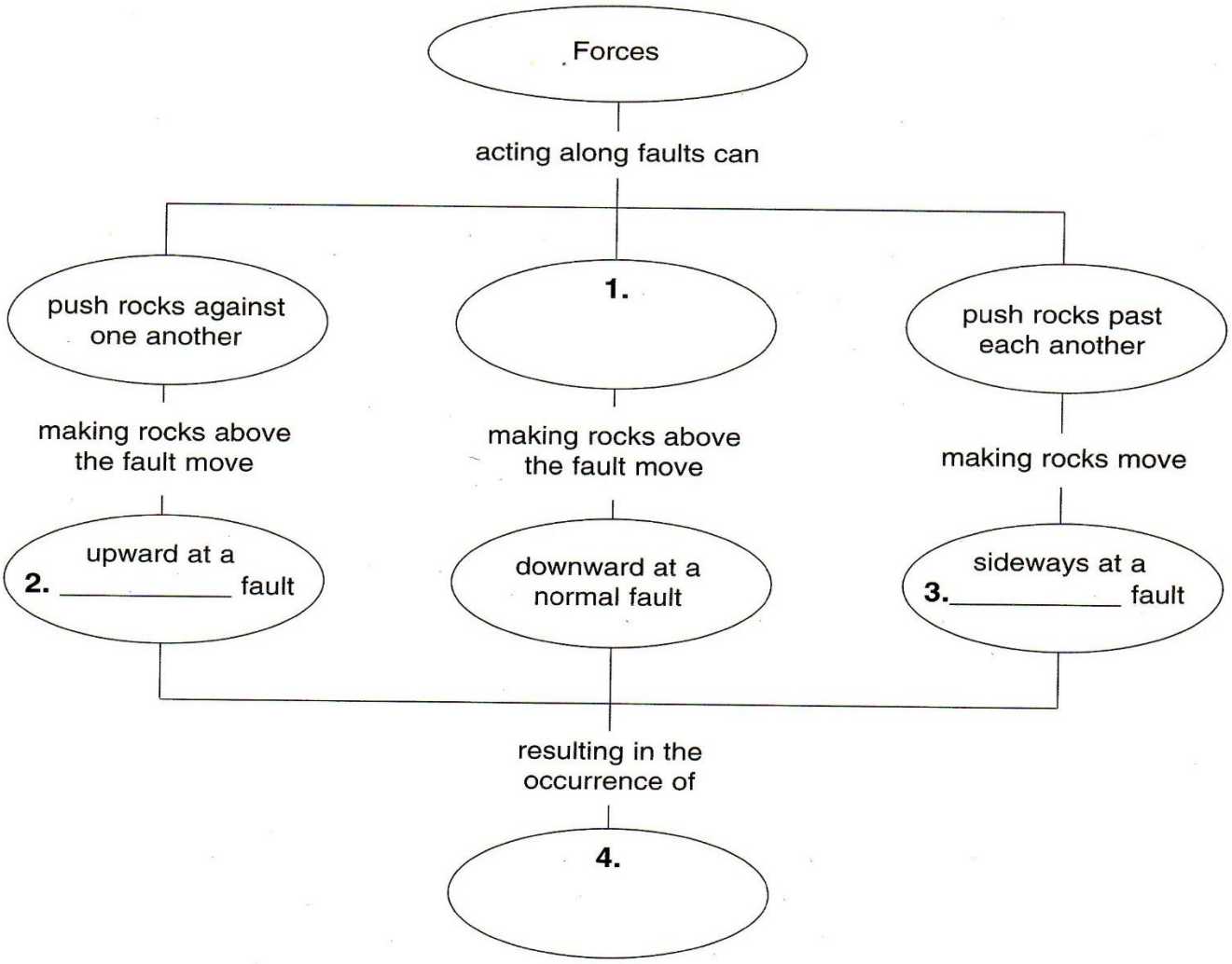
Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Directed Reading for Content Mastery

Overview Earthquakes

Directions: *Complete the concept map using the terms in the list below.*

reverse **strike-slip** **earthquakes** **pull rocks apart**



Directions: *Answer the following questions on the lines provided.*

5. What kind of waves are responsible for all the damage an earthquake causes?

_____

6. The _____ scale is used to describe the strength of an earthquake.

7. The _____ scale is used to describe the amount of damage an earthquake causes.

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Directed Reading for Content Mastery

Section 1 ▪ Forces Inside Earth

Directions: *Unscramble the terms in italics to complete the sentences below. Write the terms on the lines provided.*

_____ **1.** Forces cause sections of Earth's surface, called *petals*, to move.

_____ **2.** When rocks break, they move along surfaces called *stufla.*

_____ **3.** To relieve the *srests* caused by plate movement, rocks tend to bend, compress, or stretch.

_____ **4.** When rocks are stressed beyond their *staleci* limit they break, move along the fault, and return to their original shapes.

_____ **5.** An *akquethera* is the vibrations produced by the breaking of rock.

_____ **6.** At a *roamnl* fault, tension pulls rocks apart.

_____ **7.** At a *riskte-pils* fault, rocks move past each other.

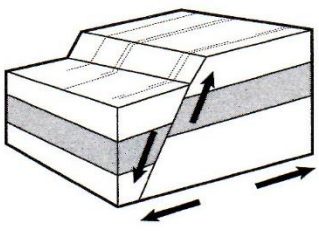
_____ **8.** At a normal fault, rock above the fault surface moves *ddwwoanr* in relation to rock below the fault surface.

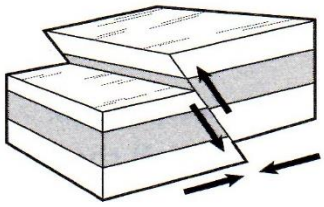
_____ **9.** At a *rreeesv* fault, rocks above the fault surface move up and over the rocks below the fault surface.

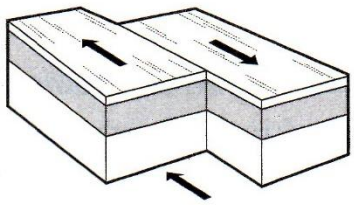
_____ **10.** At a reverse fault, *mnopsericos* forces pushes on rocks from opposite directions.

_____ **11.** *earsh* forces can cause strike-slip faults.

Directions: *Identify the faults shown below as* **reverse, normal,** *or* **strike-slip.**







12. _____ **13.** _____ **14.** _____

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Directed Reading for Content Mastery

Section 2 ▪ Features of Earthquakes
Section 3 ▪ People and Earthquakes

Directions: *For each of the following, write the letter of the term or phrase the best completes the sentence or answers the question.*

_____ **1.** When an earthquake occurs, energy is released in the form of _____.
a. seismic waves **b.** faults

_____ **2.** What kind of waves cause particles in rocks to move at right angles to the direction of the wave?
a. primary waves **b.** secondary waves

_____ **3.** What kind of waves cause particles in rocks to move back and forth in the same direction?
a. primary waves **b.** faults

_____ **4.** An earthquake's _____ is the point on Earth's surface directly above the earthquake focus.
a. elastic limit **b.** epicenter

_____ **5.** _____ waves cause the most destruction.
a. Secondary **b.** Surface

_____ **6.** _____ waves are the fastest.
a. Primary **b.** Secondary

_____ **7.** At the very center of Earth is a _____.
a. liquid layer of minerals **b.** solid, dense inner core

_____ **8.** Earth's largest layer is the _____.
a. mantle **b.** crust

_____ **9.** The Richter scale measures the _____ of an earthquake.
a. magnitude **b.** intensity

_____ **10.** An earthquake that measured X on the modified Mercalli scale would cause _____ damage.
a. very little **b.** considerable

_____ **11.** Suppose water along a shoreline moves rapidly toward the sea, exposing a large portion of land that is usually under the water. This is a clue that a _____ might strike.
a. tsunami **b.** liquefaction

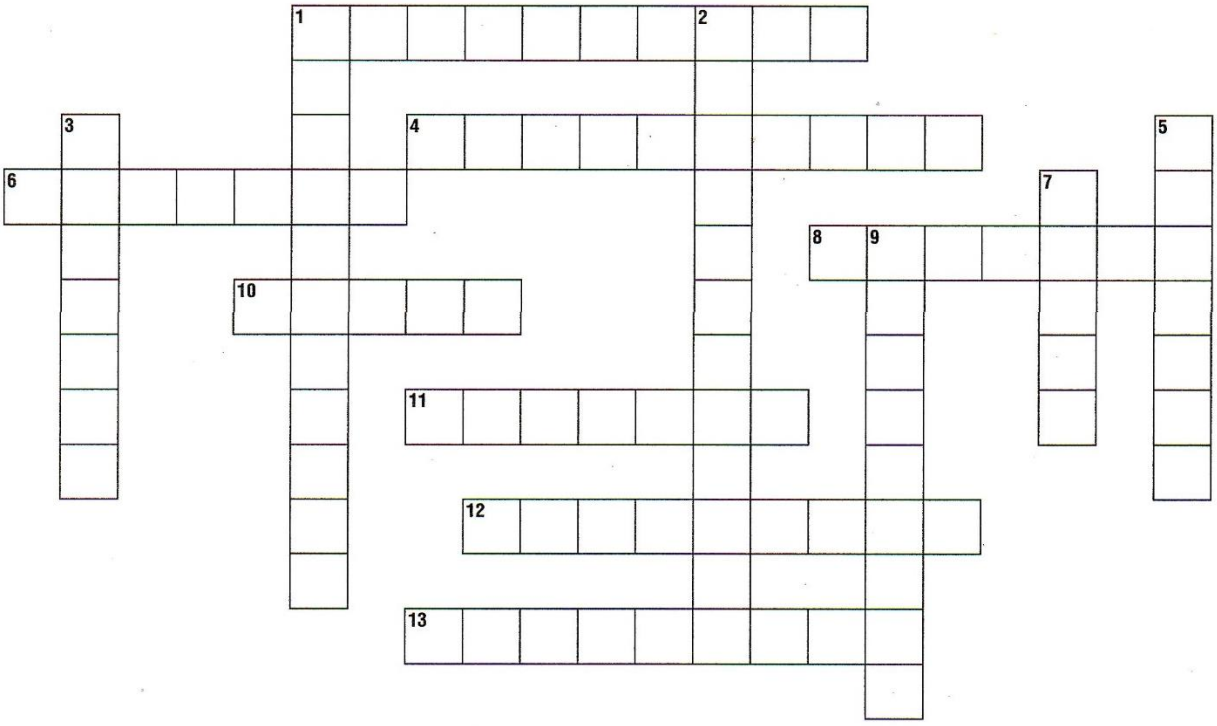
Meeting Individual Needs

Name Date Class

Directed Reading for Content Mastery

Key Terms
Earthquakes

Directions: *Use the clues below to complete the crossword puzzle.*



Across

1. The rocks on either side of a _____ fault move sideways past each other.
4. Vibrations produced by the breaking of rock
6. The rocks above a _____ fault are forced up and over the rocks below the fault.
8. Ocean wave caused by an earthquake
10. The point where rocks break and release energy in the form of seismic waves
11. Wave that moves rock particles in a backward rolling motion and a side-to-side swaying motion
12. A measure of the energy released by an earthquake
13. The point on the surface of Earth directly above the earthquake's focus

Down

1. Instrument that measures seismic waves
2. When the soil becomes more liquid
3. The waves of energy that an earthquake produces
5. Kind of wave that causes particles in rocks to move back and forth in the same direction that the wave is traveling
7. The rocks on either side of a _____ move in different directions.
9. Kind of wave that causes particles in rocks to move at right angles to the direction of the wave

Meeting Individual Needs