Name Date Class

Chapter Review

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Part A. Vocabulary Review

Directions: *Write the correct term in the spaces after each definition. Unscramble the boxed letters to answer question 17.*

1. wave that passes through Earth — 1. _____ □
2. small, steep volcano with a cone made of tephra — 2. □ _____
3. vibrations that occur when rocks break due to stress — 3. _____ □
4. seismic sea wave — 4. _ □ _____
5. magma that has reached the surface of Earth — 5. □ _____
6. number based on seismic wave amplitude — 6. _____ □ _____
7. underground center of an earthquake — 7. _ □ _____
8. structures that can withstand earthquakes — 8. _____ □ _____
9. bits of rock or solidified lava dropped from the air — 9. _ _ □ _____
10. instrument used to record earthquakes — 10. _____ □ _____
11. cone-shaped mountains that spew out lava or gas — 11. _____ □ _____
12. break in Earth's rocks caused by stress — 12. _ □ _____
13. long crack where plates diverge — 13. _____ □
14. large rising bodies of magma not at plate boundaries — 14. _____ _ _ □ _____
15. point on Earth's surface directly above the focus — 15. _____ □ _____
16. volcano formed by gentle eruptions of fluid lava — 16. _____ _____ □
17. The name of a type of volcano: _____

Assessment

Name _____ Date _____ Class _____

Chapter Review (continued)

Part B. Concept Review

Directions: *Circle the term in parentheses that makes the statement correct.*

1. The warm, partly melted layer that carries the tectonic plates is the (asthenosphere, lithosphere, rift zone).
2. Molten rock inside Earth is (lava, magma, tephra).
3. Subduction takes place at a (convergent, divergent, transform) plate boundary.
4. The Richter scale measures (intensity, duration, magnitude).
5. A broad, shallow volcano with lava sides is a (shield, composite, cinder cone) volcano.
6. Tectonic plates are moved around by (seismic waves, nuclear reactions, convection currents).
7. (Primary, Secondary, Surface) waves are the slowest and largest of the seismic waves and cause most of the destruction during an earthquake.
8. Most earthquakes and volcanic eruptions occur (at the center of the plates, near the equator, at plate boundaries).

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

9. Name the three kinds of faults and describe each of them.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Directions: *Use the following table to answer questions 10 and 11.*

	Distance from earthquake to town	Time needed for S-waves to reach town	Time needed for P-waves to reach town	Difference in time between the of S- and P-waves
Town X	120 km	30 s	20 s	10 s
Town Y	960 km	240 s	160 s	80 s

10. Why was the difference in time between the arrival of the P- and S-waves so much greater in Town Y than in Town X?

_____

_____

11. Which town probably suffered the greatest earthquake damage? Why?

_____

Assessment