

CHAPTER REVIEW

Chapter 2

Forces in Earth

I. Vocabulary Review

In the blank, write the word or words that best complete the sentence.

1. Melted material beneath the earth's surface is _____.
2. A fracture within earth where rock movements occur is called a(n) _____.
3. When magma reaches Earth's surface, it flows out through openings called _____.
4. The place within Earth where seismic waves originate is the _____ of the earthquake.
5. Earthquake-generated waves are called _____ waves.
6. The point on Earth's surface directly above the focus is the _____.
7. When rocks move along a fracture caused by tension forces, the break is a(n) _____ fault.
8. The first indication of an earthquake received by a seismographic station are _____ waves.
9. A substance will not return to its original shape if it passes its _____ limit.
10. California's San Andreas Fault is an example of a(n) _____ fault.

II. Concept Review

Answer the following in complete sentences.

11. Where do surface waves originate? _____

12. How does the lava in a quiet eruption differ from the lava in an explosive one? _____

13. What is the difference between the forces that cause a normal fault and the forces that cause a reverse fault? _____

Chapter Review 2 (continued)

14. What causes newly melted rock to rise to the surface? _____

15. What is the difference between primary and secondary waves? _____

III. Skills/Process Review

Use Figure 1 to answer the following questions.

16. If the secondary wave arrives 9 minutes after the primary wave, how far away is the epicenter?

17. A primary wave hits at 2:06. The secondary wave hits at 2:12. How far away is the epicenter?

18. An earthquake hits 1500 km from the seismographic station. About how much longer will it take the secondary wave to reach the station than it took the primary wave? _____

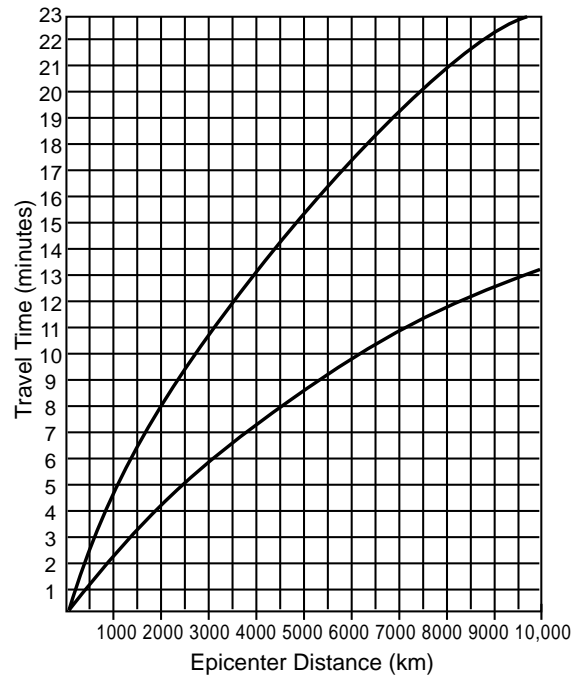


FIGURE 1

19. When you use a graph like this to locate the epicenter, how many different seismographic stations are needed to take readings?

IV. EYV Review

20. Science and Society: Preparing Buildings for Earthquakes Compare and contrast passive and active earthquake-resistant buildings. _____

