Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Section 5.2

The Results of Stress

Read each statement below. If the statement is true, write *T* in the space provided. If the statement is false, write *F* in the space provided.

_____ **1.** Normal faults form in regions where the crust is diverging.

_____ **2.** Along a strike-slip fault, the rock on either side of the fault plane moves vertically.

_____ **3.** A reverse fault occurs when compression causes a hanging wall to move up relative to a footwall.

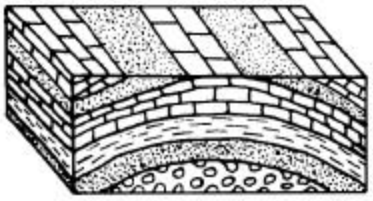
_____ **4.** A thrust fault has no hanging wall.

_____ **5.** A thrust fault is a type of normal fault.

Complete each statement by writing the correct term or phrase in the space provided.

6. The actual surface of a break in the crustal rocks at a fault is called a fault _____ .

7. The crustal rocks below the broken surface at a normal fault make up the _____ .



8. The term for the type of fold shown in this diagram is _____ .

9. When rocks respond to stress by becoming permanently deformed but not breaking, the result is the process of _____ .

10. Downcurved folds in layered rock are called _____ .