

**MODERN EARTH SCIENCE**

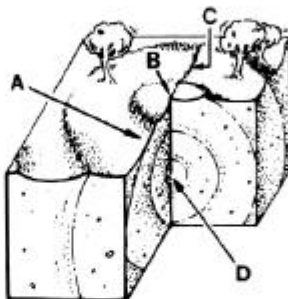
## Section 6.1

**Earthquakes and Plate Tectonics**

Choose the one best response. Write the letter of that choice in the space provided.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. When friction prevents the rocks on each side of a fault from moving past each other, the fault is said to be:
- a. fractured.      b. subducting.      c. locked.      d. elastic.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. The place where slippage first occurs is called an earthquake's:
- a. focus.      b. epicenter.      c. magnitude.      d. intensity.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. In which major earthquake zone are earthquakes produced mainly by plates moving away from each other?
- a. the Pacific Ring of Fire  
b. the Mid-Atlantic Ridge  
c. the San Andreas Fault area  
d. the Eurasian-Melanesian mountain belt
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Most earthquakes occur along or near the edges of the:
- a. North American plate.      b. earth's oceans and lakes.  
c. Eurasian plate.      d. earth's lithospheric plates.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Which type of earthquake usually occurs farther inland than other earthquakes?
- a. deep-focus      b. shallow-focus  
c. intermediate-focus      d. microquakes

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



6. The point that indicates the epicenter of the earthquake in the diagram is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The point that indicates the focus of the earthquake is \_\_\_\_\_.
8. A group of interconnected faults is called a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Small tremors following an earthquake are called \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When fracturing and slipping into new positions, rocks along a fault release energy in the form of vibrations called \_\_\_\_\_.