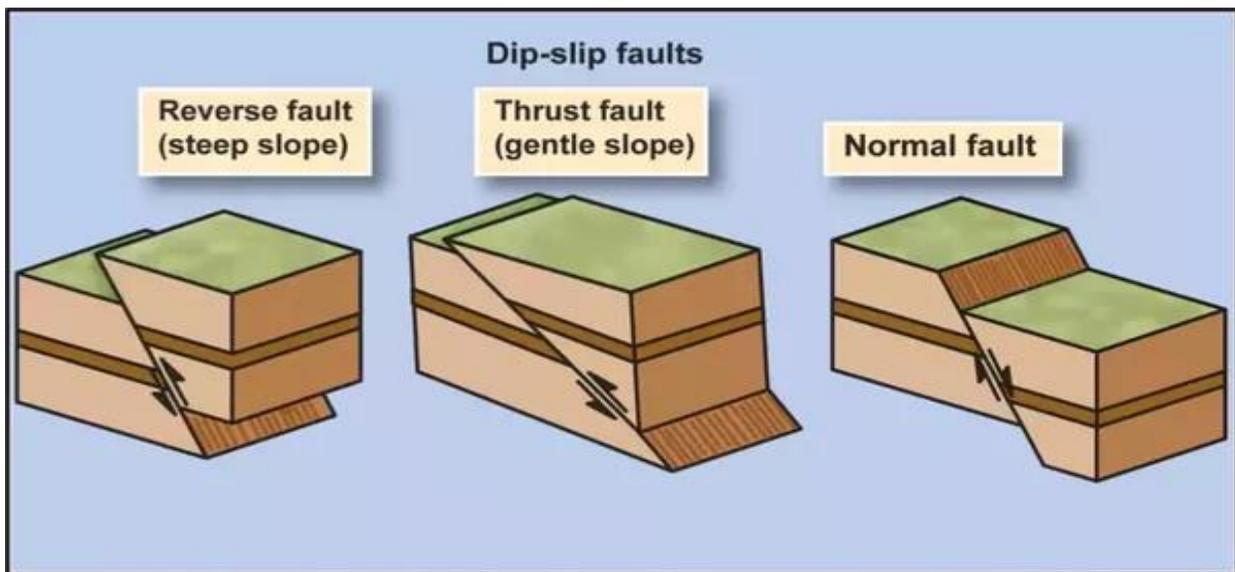


Name _____ Class period _____

Earthquake Faults and Waves

An earthquake is when two pieces of the earth's crust move or break apart and slide past one another. The line on which the crust breaks is called the "Fault". Faults can move in several directions and are defined as; Normal Faults, Thrust Faults, and Strike-Slip Faults depending on how they move. Normal Faults move the sides apart from one another. A Thrust Fault pushes the sides together, and a Strike-Slip Fault moves sideways to the fault line.

The breaking point along the fault that moves is called the "Focus". The focus of the earthquake can occur very deep in the earth's crust or near the surface. The point on the earth's crust directly above the focus is called the Epicenter. This is the point on the earth's surface that experiences the strongest effects of the earthquake. Once an earthquake occurs, seismic waves are released through the earth's crust. Three different waves are produced, each with different characteristics. Compression waves known as P waves are the first to arrive, followed by Shear waves called S Waves. The last waves to arrive are Surface Waves also known as Rayleigh Waves.



Questions: Complete the fill in the blank questions below using information from the above reading.

- 1- The breaking point along a fault line is called the _____.
- 2- The first earthquake wave to arrive is called the _____.
- 3- A crack or break in the earth's crust is known as the _____.
- 4- The _____ is directly above the focus on the earth's surface.
- 5- Another name for surface waves would be _____ waves.
- 6- A fault line that pushes away from each side is known as a _____ fault.
- 7- Shear waves are also called _____.
- 8- A fault line that moves sideways to a fault line is known as a _____