



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Secondary waves

Primary waves

Normal fault

Mid-ocean ridge

Sea-floor spreading

Richter scale

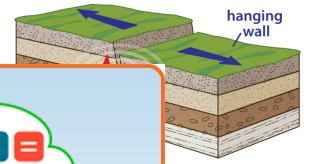
Pangaea

Radiation

1. _____ - the underwater mountain chain down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean basin that was formed by sea-floor spreading; a long depression in the ocean floor that has steep sides



2. _____ - a fault on which the hanging wall has moved downward relative to the footwall



3. _____ approxi drift all c called Pa

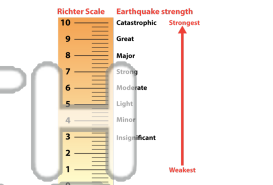


4. _____ have a p

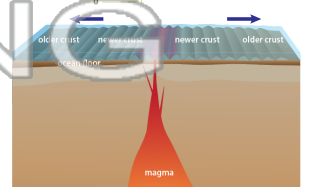
5. _____ given off

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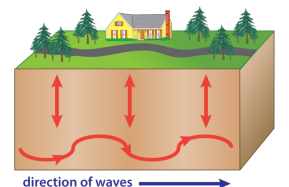
6. _____ - the scale used by geologists to describe the relative strength of an earthquake with 1 being the weakest and 10 the strongest



7. _____ - the geologic process where two oceanic plates pull away from each other



8. _____ - the second energy waves released by an earthquake that move in an S pattern; also called S waves





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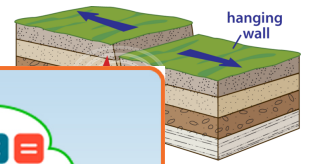
Pangaea

Radiation

1. mid-ocean ridge - the underwater mountain chain down the middle of the Atlantic Ocean basin that was formed by sea-floor spreading; a long depression in the ocean floor that has steep sides



2. normal fault - a fault on which the hanging wall has moved downward relative to the footwall



3. Pangaea - approximately 250 million years ago, all the continents were joined together and called Pangaea

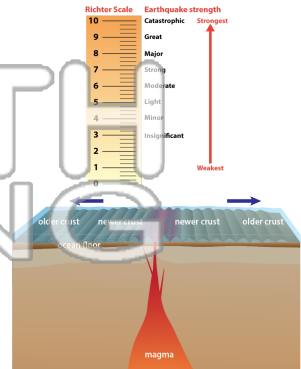


4. primary waves - have a push and pull motion

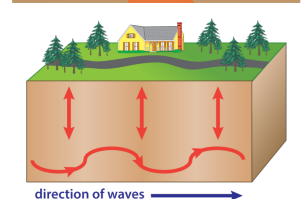
5. radiation - in the form of seismic waves

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6. Richter scale - the scale used by geologists to describe the relative strength of an earthquake with 1 being the weakest and 10 the strongest



7. sea-floor spreading - the geologic process where two oceanic plates pull away from each other



8. secondary waves - the second energy waves released by an earthquake that move in an S pattern; also called S waves

