



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Fault-block mountain

Fault

Footwall

Compression

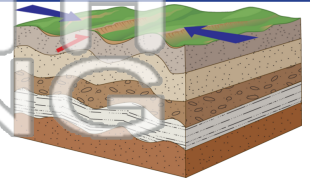
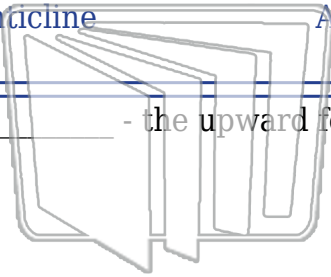
Anciline

Aftershocks

Epicenter

Earthquake

1. _____ - the upward folding of rock that forms arches



2. _____ - smaller earthquakes that follow a major earthquake and occur near the focus of the original earthquake



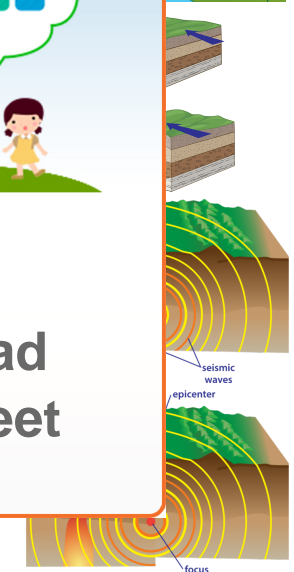
3. _____ against e



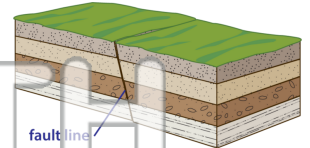
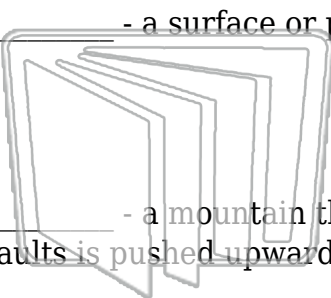
4. _____ crustal r

5. _____ focus of a

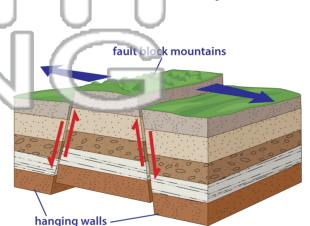
PREVIEW
Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet



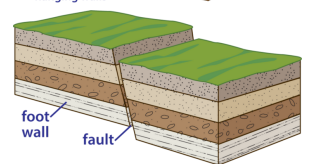
6. _____ - a surface or plane on which rock breaks



7. _____ - a mountain that is formed when the rock between two normal faults is pushed upward due to stretching



8. _____ - a block of rock below a fault





Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Fault-block mountain

Fault

Footwall

Compression

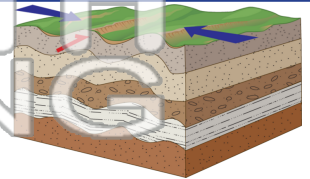
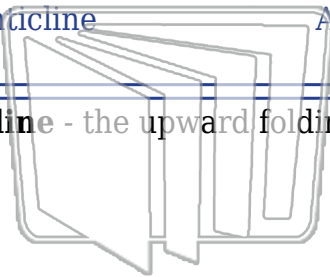
Anticline

Aftershocks

Epicenter

Earthquake

1. **anticline** - the upward folding of rock that forms arches



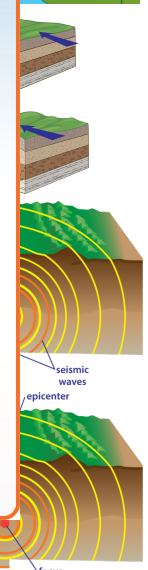
2. **aftershocks** - smaller earthquakes that follow a major earthquake and occur near the focus of the original earthquake



3. **compression** - the force that pushes rock together



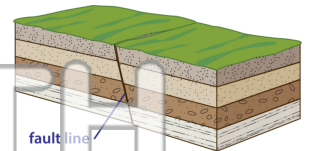
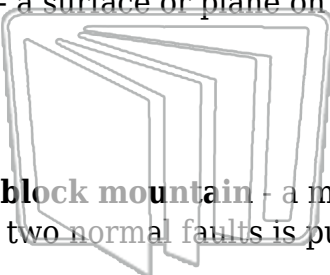
4. **earthquake** - a sudden shaking of the ground caused by the movement of the earth's crustal rocks



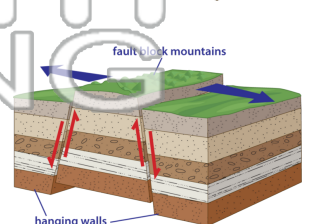
5. **epicenter** - the point on the earth's surface directly above the focus of an earthquake

PREVIEW
Please [Sign In](#) or [Sign Up](#) to download the printable version of this worksheet

6. **fault** - a surface or plane on which rock breaks



7. **fault-block mountain** - a mountain that is formed when the rock between two normal faults is pushed upward due to stretching



8. **footwall** - a block of rock below a fault

