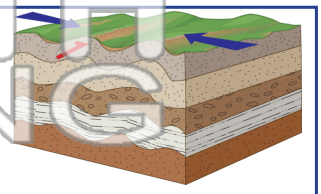
Earthquakes

Name_____ Class_____ Date_____

Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Fault-block mountain	Fault	Footwall	Compression
Anticline	Aftershocks	Epicenter	Earthquake

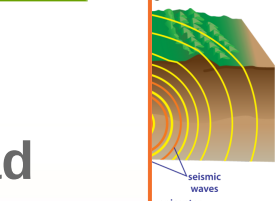
1. _____ - the upward folding of rock that forms arches



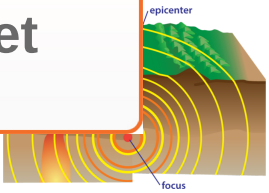
2. _____ - smaller earthquakes that follow a major earthquake and occur near the focus of the original earthquake

3. _____ against e

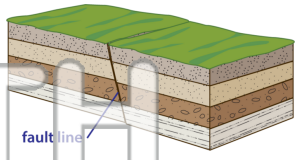
4. _____ crustal r



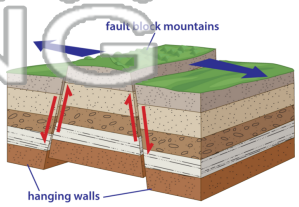
5. _____ focus of



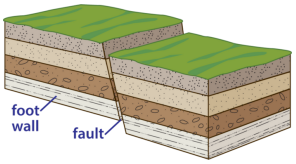
6. _____ - a surface or plane on which rock breaks



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



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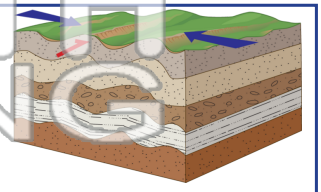

2. aftershocks - smaller earthquakes that follow a major earthquake and occur near the focus of the original earthquake

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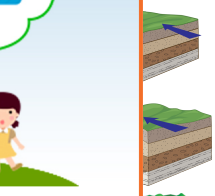
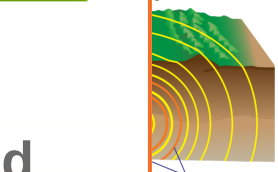
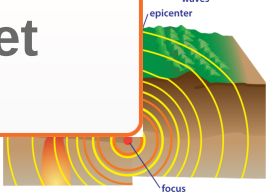
against e



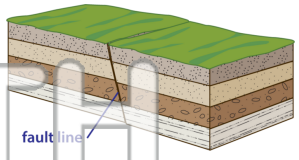
4. earth
crustal r



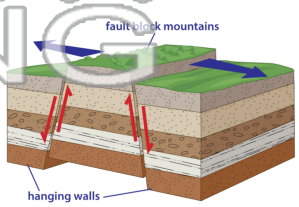
5. epice
of an ear



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