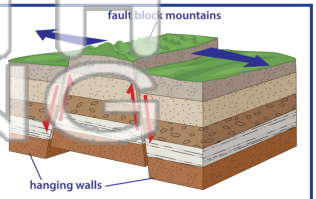
Earthquakes

Name_____ Class_____ Date_____

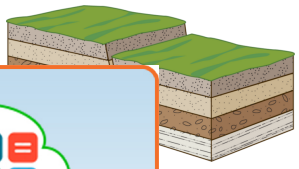
Match each of the following terms to its definition:

Reverse fault	Hanging wall	Mercalli scale	Fault-block mountain
Footwall	Focus	Primary waves	Normal fault

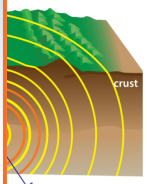
1. _____ - a mountain that is formed when the rock between two normal faults is pushed upward due to stretching



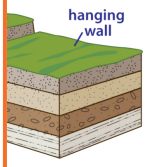
2. _____ - a block of rock below a fault



3. _____ originate

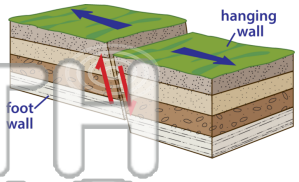


4. _____

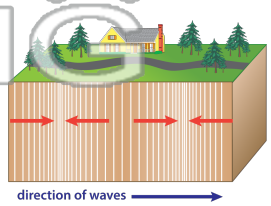


5. _____ relative t

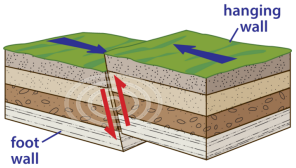
6. _____ - a fault on which the hanging wall has moved downward relative to the footwall



7. _____ - the first energy waves released by an earthquake that have a pulsing effect; also called P waves



8. _____ - a fault on which the footwall moves downward relative to the hanging wall



Earthquakes

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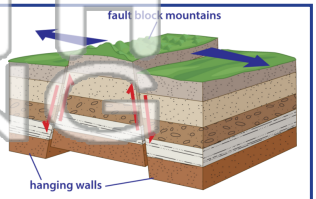
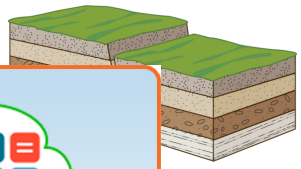
Footwall	Focus	Primary waves	Normal fault

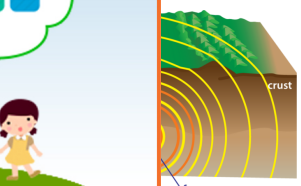
1. fault-block mountain - a mountain that is formed when the rock between two normal faults is pushed upward due to stretching



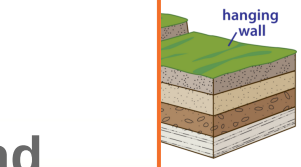
2. footwall - a block of rock below a fault



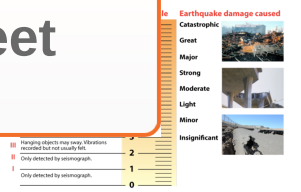
3. focus



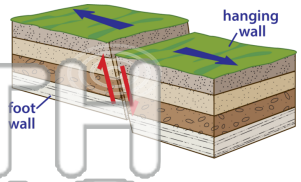
4. hangi



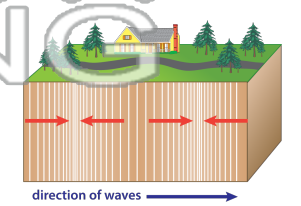
5. Merca
relative t



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



7. primary waves - the first energy waves released by an earthquake that have a pulsing effect; also called P waves



8. reverse fault - a fault on which the footwall moves downward relative to the hanging wall