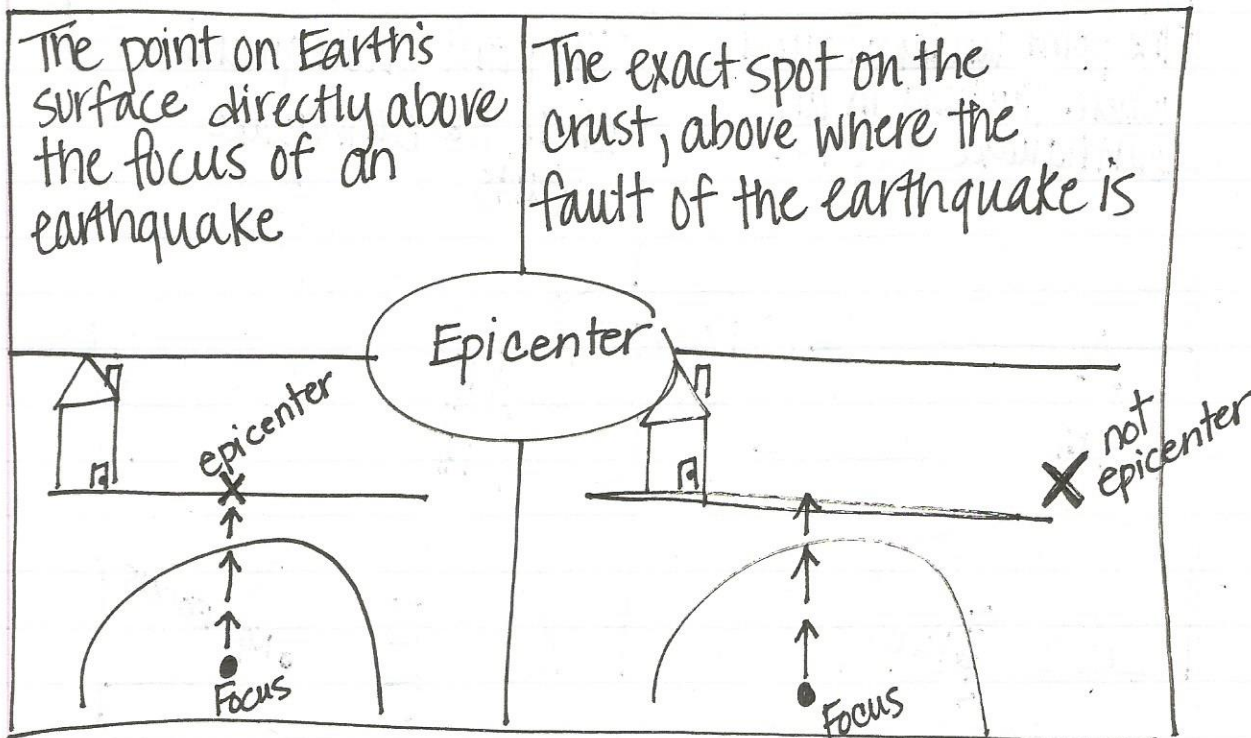
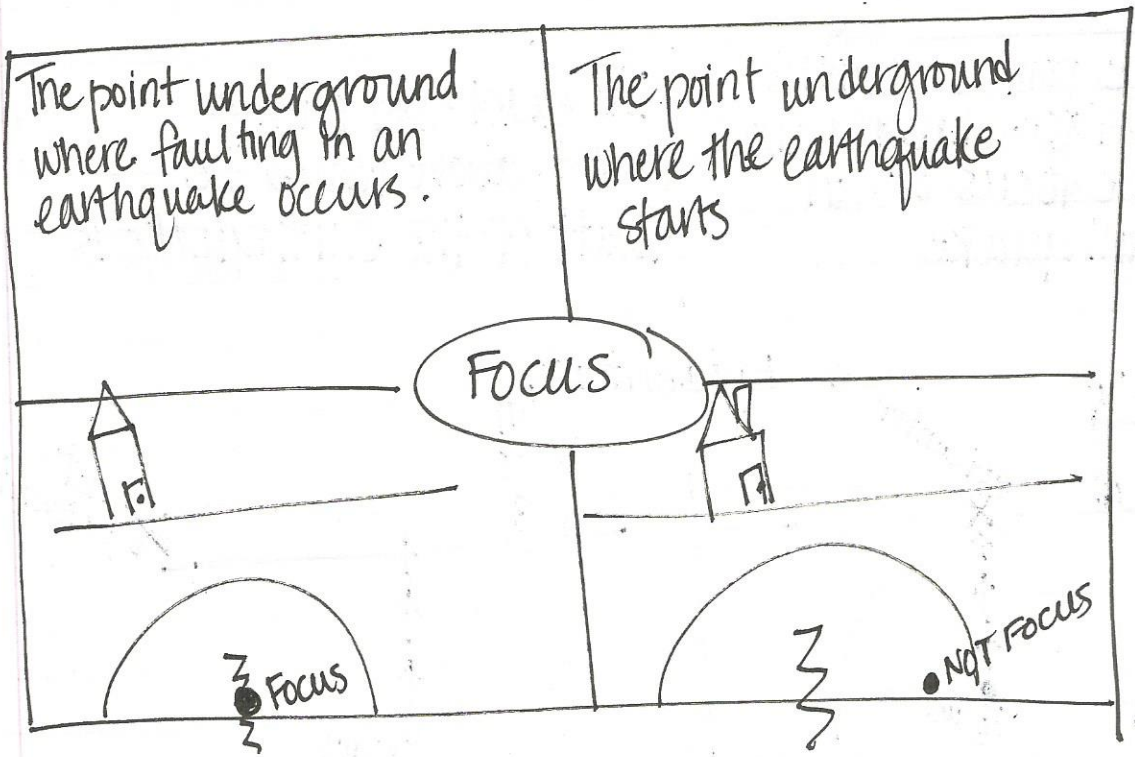
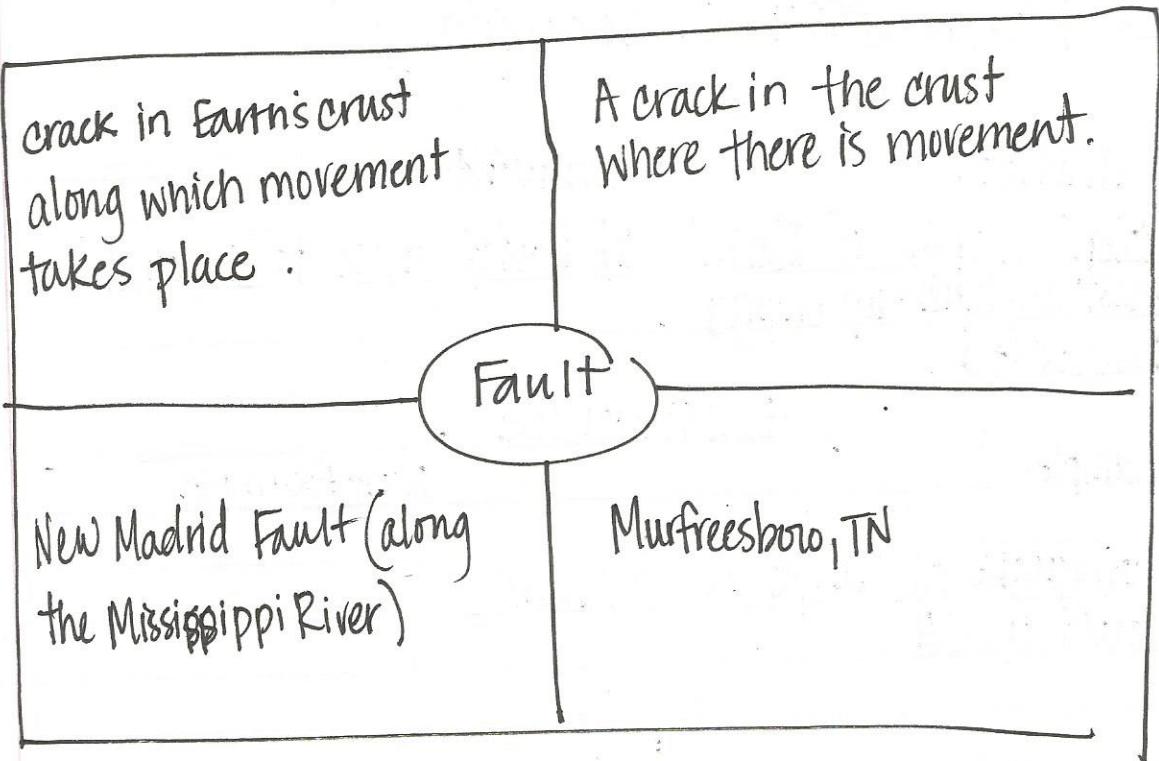


# Chapter 6 Lesson 2 Vocabulary

<p><b>Definition</b> Violent shaking of Earth's crust as built-up energy is released</p>	<p><b>Own Words</b> The Earth's crust is shaking</p>
<p><b>Earthquake</b></p>	
<p><b>Example</b> Earthquake at San Andres fault in CA</p>	<p><b>Non-Example</b> Tornado</p>

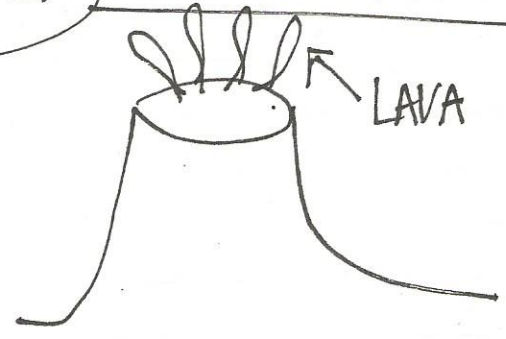




Melted rock below Earth's surface; called lava at the surface

Molten rock underground before it reaches the surface

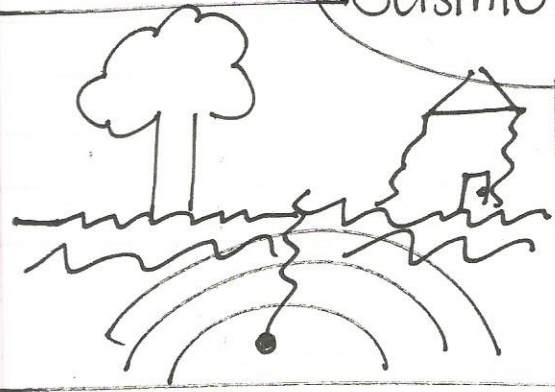
Magma



Waves of energy sent through Earth's crust when plates move suddenly

Movement in Earth's surface when an earthquake occurs

Seismic Waves

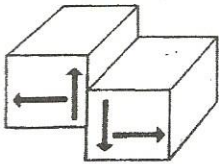


# What Are Earthquakes and Volcanoes?

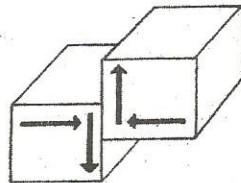


**Main Idea** Earthquakes and volcanoes change Earth's surface, usually at plate boundaries.

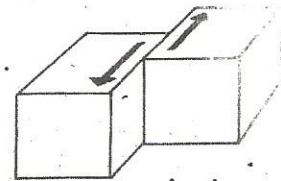
For each drawing, write the kind of fault shown and how the rocks move.



1. Fault at Divergent Boundary - Rocks are stretched until they snapped



2. Fault at Converging Boundary - Rocks are compressed as they come together



3. Fault at sliding boundary - Rocks grind against each other

Write answers to the questions on the lines below.

4. What are seismic waves?

Seismic waves are ~~one~~ shock waves of energy sent out when the earth's crust shakes.

5. Why is the intensity of an earthquake strongest at the epicenter?

The intensity is strongest at the epicenter because it is closest to the focus or where the earthquake starts.

6. Why do surface waves cause the most damage?

They make the earth swell and roll.

7. What kinds of formations are created when lava cools and solidifies?

Domes, cones, tubes, smooth, and jagged sheets are formed.

## Review p 221

① Earthquakes and volcanoes usually occur at plate boundaries because

② The epicenter is

The focus is

They are related because

③ Volcanoes are common in the Ring of Fire because

④ If the Earth's crust did not move or have tectonic plates

TCAP PREP

\_\_\_\_\_ can cause an earthquake.