

Chapter 9

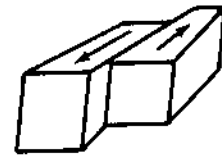
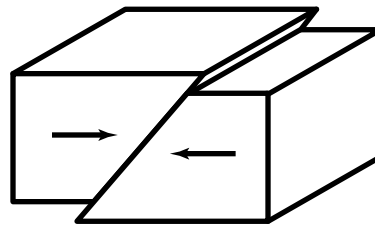
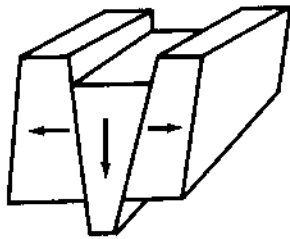
Text Pages 236–240

STUDY GUIDE

● Forces Inside Earth

On the line above each illustration, label the type of fault shown—normal fault, reverse fault, and strike-slip fault. Then below each illustration put the numbers of the fault's characteristics from the list.

1. Tension pulls rocks apart.
2. Compression pushes rocks in.
3. Shearing forces push rocks from different, but not opposite, directions.
4. This kind of fault occurs at transform fault boundaries.
5. This kind of fault occurs at divergent plate boundaries.
6. This kind of fault occurs at convergent plate boundaries.
7. Rocks above the fault surface are forced up and over the rocks below the fault surface.
8. Rocks above the fault surface move downward in relation to rocks below the fault surface.
9. Rocks on either side of the fault boundary move past each other without much upward or downward movement.
10. Many of these faults occurred when the Sierra Nevadas were formed.
11. The Himalaya Mountains contain many of these faults.
12. The San Andreas Fault is an example of this kind of fault.
13. Rocks become twisted and strained when they snag each other.



Chapter 9

REINFORCEMENT

● Forces Inside Earth

Write the term that matches each description below on the spaces provided. One letter has been given for each answer.

1. _____ E _____
2. _____ O _____
3. S _____
4. _____ M _____
5. C _____
6. _____ N _____
7. _____ I _____
8. _____ P _____
9. _____ O _____
10. _____ R _____
11. _____ S _____

1. This is the breaking of rocks that causes vibrations in Earth.
2. Most earthquakes occur at the boundaries of these.
3. These forces push on rocks from different, but not opposite, directions.
4. Tension pulls rocks apart and creates this.
5. At these places, rocks are pushed from opposite directions.
6. At these places, plates and the rocks that compose them are moving apart.
7. A bending and stretching rock will break when it reaches this point.
8. Rocks on either side of this move past each other without much upward or downward movement.
9. One of the most famous examples of this boundary is the San Andreas fault in California.
10. Here rocks above this surface are forced up and over rocks below this surface.
11. This force creates a normal fault.

Write the clue letters that were given in the answers.

Rearrange the letters to form a word for the force that creates reverse faults.