Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Fill in the blanks with terms relating to our study of earthquakes.

earthquakes faults tension compression

deformation elastic limit motion shear

 Forces within the Earth cause rock to undergo \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Forces that pull on rock are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces. Forces that squeeze rock together are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ forces cause rock on either side of the fault to slide past each other. As rock bends and changes shape, energy is stored in the rock. When rock reaches its \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, rock breaks forming \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ . The type of fault is dependent on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the rock on either side of the fault. Waves of energy are released causing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.