Content Mastery

Earthquakes and Volcanoes

Directions: *Complete the concept map using the terms in the list below.*



Directions: Use the following terms to fill in the blanks in the paragraph below.

magma	divergent	mantle	hot spots	tectonic	energy
Volcanoe	es often occur at	6	and co	nvergent plate	boundaries.
They also o	ccur at 7.		where large, ris	ing bodies of	
8	can fo	rce their way	through Earth'	s 9.	
and crust.					
Like volc	anoes, earthquak	tes also occur	at 10	plat	te
boundaries	. They are caused	l by the 11. _		generated b	y the plates'

movement.



Directions: Write the term that matches each description below on the spaces provided. The vertical, boxed letters should spell the word that answers question 10.



- 1. type of fault that may form when rocks are compressed
- 2. the measurement that describes how much energy an earthquake releases
- 3. the fastest type of seismic wave
- **4.** on the Modified Mercalli scale, a measure of the amount of structural and geologic damage an earthquake causes
- 5. kind of force that causes a strike-slip fault to form
- 6. type of seismic wave that causes the most damage
- 7. type of fault that may form when rocks are pulled apart
- **8.** type of fault that may form when rocks slide past one another in opposite directions
- 9. instrument used to record seismic waves
- 10. what can happen when rocks pass their elastic limit, break, and snap back in

elastic rebound?

Name



Directions: Complete the following sentences using the terms listed below.

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	magma	hot spot	composite
	fissure	shield	tephra
1.	along subduction zones.	volcanoes such as the Sou	ıfriere Hills volcano often form
2.	Bits of rock or solidified called	lava that fall from the air a	after a volcanic eruption are
3.	The type of volcanic erup of the	tion depends on the amount	nt of gases and the composition
4.	The largest volcanoes are basaltic lava.		volcanoes, which produce
5.	cracks in Earth's surface.	eruptions occur when ver	y fluid magma oozes from
6.	The Hawaiian Islands did volcanoes, but over a	l not form at a boundary o	of tectonic plates, like most
Di co	rections: Study the following diagnotic study the following diagnote study the following study the following diagnote study the following diagnote study study the following diagnote study stud	grams. Then label the plate boundd	nries as divergent, transform, or



Directed Reading forKey TermsContent MasteryEarthquakes and Volcanoes

Directions: Write the correct term from the list in the space provided next to each definition below.

fault		rift	tsunami	seismic wave		
hot spot	seis	mic safe	lava	focus		
shield volcano		seismog	raph	composite volcano		
epicenter		cinder cone	volcano	magnitude		
	_ 1.	broad volcand	o with gently s	loping sides		
	_ 2.	2. long crack that forms as two tectonic plates move				
	3.	. magma that reaches Earth's surface				
	- 4.	point inside Earth where earthquake movement first occurs				
	5.	small volcano	formed from	tephra		
	6.	the surface of	a break in a se	ection of rock		
	_ 7.	powerful sea	wave caused by	an earthquake		
	_ 8.	steep-sided vo tephra	olcano formed	from layers of lava and		
	_ 9.	point on Eart earthquake	h's surface dire	ectly above the focus of an		
	_ 10.	rising magma crust, not at a	that may forc plate bounda	e its way through Earth's ry		
	_ 11.	type of buildi earthquake vi	ng structure tl brations	nat can withstand		
	_ 12.	waves generate the Richter sca	ed by an earthc ale	luake and measured using		
	_ 13.	the instrumer measurement	nt scientists us ts in question	se to record the 12		
	_ 14.	the height of the amount o	the lines recor f energy releas	ded on a seismograph, or ed by an earthquake		