

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Science 2 Chapter 6 Study Guide Test: 2/7(A) or 2/8(B)

	Question	Answer
1	What type of movement of rocks along a fault can cause an earthquake?	Any movement
2	A break in Earth's lithosphere where one block of rock moves toward, away from, or past another is called a(n) _____.	Fault
3	Scientists discovered changes in Earth's interior by studying _____.	Seismic waves
4	_____ waves travel the fastest, are the first to be measured, and travel through both solids and liquids.	Primary (P)
5	_____ waves travel slower than p-waves, are the second to be measured, and only travel through solids.	Secondary (S)
6	The most destructive type of seismic waves are _____.	Surface waves
7	Along a(n) _____ fault, rock above the fault surface moves downward in relation to the rock below the fault.	Normal
8	Along a(n) _____ fault, rock above the fault surface moves upward in relation to the rock below the fault.	Reverse
9	At a(n) _____ fault, rocks on either side of the fault surface move past each other.	Strike-slip
10	The _____ measures the amount of ground motion recorded on a seismogram. Motion increases by a factor of _____ for every level (e.g. 7.0 to 8.0)	Richter scale, 10
11	The amount of energy released by an earthquake is measure by the _____ scale.	Moment magnitude
12	The _____ scale measures the amount of damage and destruction from an earthquake.	Modified Mercalli
13	Earthquakes _____ occur along plate boundaries.	Most frequently
14	At least _____ seismographs are needed to accurately locate an earthquake epicenter.	3
15	On average, how many volcanoes erupt per year?	Around 60
16	Volcanoes form at _____ boundaries, _____ boundaries, and _____.	Convergent, divergent, hot spots
17	How do volcanic eruptions affect the climate?	They cause a global temperature decrease.
18	A positive result of a volcanic eruption is...	Rock and soil are enriched with valuable nutrients.
19	Volcanic ash is made of _____ and _____.	Pulverized rock, glass
20	The amount of _____ changes the _____ of magma and determines how fast it flows.	Silica, viscosity
21	One factor that determines how explosive an eruption will be is the amount of _____ and _____ trapped in the magma.	Water vapor, gases
22	If the top of a volcano collapses after an eruption, a _____ forms.	Caldera