4.3 Assessment

Match each term on the left with the best descriptor on the right. Each descriptor may be used only once.

Term	Descriptor
1. ____ focus	A. earthquake vibrations
2. ____ seismograph	B. anywhere that molten rock from the mantle reaches Earth's surface
3. ____ reverse fault	C. occurs when blocks of rock are squeezed together
4. ____ earthquake	D. seismic waves that move the fastest
5. ____ hot spot volcano	E. occurs when blocks of rock slide past each other
6. ____ fault	F. seismic waves that only travel on the surface of Earth
7. ____ epicentre	G. point on Earth's surface directly above where earthquake starts
8. ____ seismic waves	H. natural movement of the ground when part of Earth's crust shifts
9. ____ subduction	I. occurs when blocks of rock are pulled apart
10. ____ strike-slip fault	J. seismic waves that can only travel through solids
11. ____ surface waves	K. location on Earth where earthquake starts
12. ____ normal fault	L. instrument that measures and records ground vibrations
13. ____ secondary waves	M. used to measure the magnitude of earthquakes
14. ____ volcano	N. the break in rock where movement happens during an earthquake
15. ____ primary waves	O. the movement of one tectonic plate under another
16. ____ Richter scale	P. occurs away from plate boundaries

Circle the letter of the best answer for questions 17 to 27.

17. Which of the following statements describe earthquakes?

A. Earthquakes can be predicted.

B. Most earthquakes occur at tectonic plate boundaries.

C. Earthquakes only occur under the oceans.

D. All of the statements are correct.

© 2017 McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited

Use the table to answer questions 18 to 20.

I	strike-slip fault
II	reverse fault
III	normal fault

18. Which types of faults can form due to an earthquake?

A. I and II

B. I and III

C. II and III

D. I, II, and III

19. Which types of faults result in vertical (up or down) movement of blocks of rock?

A. I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. I, II, and III

20. Which types of faults result in only horizontal movement of blocks of rock?

A. I

B. I and II

C. II and III

D. I, II, and III

21. Which statement best describes the epicentre of an earthquake?

A. The point where breakage of rock first happens.

B. The break where movement happens.

C. The point on Earth's surface directly above the focus.

D. All of the above statements are true.

22. Which statement best describes primary (P) waves?

A. Travel only through solids.

B. Cause rock particles to move forward and backward.

C. Slowest of the three types of waves.

D. All of the above statements are true.

© 2017 McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited

23. Which statement best describes secondary (S) waves?

A. Travel only through solids.

B. Fastest of the three types of waves.

C. Cause rock particles to move up and down and side to side.

D. All of the above statements are true.

24. Which statement best describes surface (L) waves?

A. Travel only along the surface of Earth.

B. Slowest of the three types of waves.

C. Often cause the greatest damage.

D. All of the above statements are true.

25. When an oceanic plate collides with another tectonic plate,

A. subduction occurs.

B. an oceanic trench is formed.

C. magma can rise to the surface and cause an eruption.

D. All of the above statements are true.

26. Which statement best describes a hot spot volcano?

A. They form at tectonic plate boundaries.

B. They show evidence of tectonic plate movement.

C. They occur due to subduction.

D. All of the above statements are true.

27. When two continental plates collide,

A. subduction occurs.

B. mountain ranges form.

C. volcanoes are formed.

D. the plates stop moving.

© 2017 McGraw-Hill Ryerson Limited