

**TEST REVIEW QUESTIONS** – UNIT 4 PLATE TECTONICS, EARTHQUAKES  
AND VOLCANOES

1. The fastest seismic waves are called \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Scientists are able to calculate the where the focus of the earthquake is by \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the point on the surface above the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Earthquakes and Volcanoes occur mostly at the \_\_\_\_\_ of continents. Why?
5. The breakage of rock at the focus releases \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Richter scale measures the \_\_\_\_\_ of an earthquake.
7. When measuring the magnitude of an earthquake, a scientist is actually measuring the \_\_\_\_\_ or the energy released by the EQ.

8. \_\_\_\_\_ are the driving force of Plate Tectonics. Explain.
9. The Phenomenon where stressed rock snaps back after an EQ to their pre-stressed condition is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ can only move through solids.
11. The P wave is a \_\_\_\_\_ which means it moves horizontally.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ also known as \_\_\_\_\_ are the most destructive of earthquake waves.
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ measures the intensity of an earthquake. Explain.
14. Volcanoes form at a \_\_\_\_\_ along a mid ocean ridge.
15. The forming of the Hawaiian Islands is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

16. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a break in the rock.
17. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a boundary where the plates move apart.
18. Why does an Oceanic plate sink below a continental plate?
19. A \_\_\_\_\_ is where an oceanic plate dives beneath a continental plate.
20. A \_\_\_\_\_ is where most of the earthquakes take place.
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ is observer specific.
22. An S-wave is a \_\_\_\_\_, meaning it moves us and down.
23. Waves travel faster through material that is more \_\_\_\_\_.
24. \_\_\_\_\_ is the study of earthquakes.

25. The damage is usually greatest near the \_\_\_\_\_.

26. The amount of damage caused by an earthquake depends on:

Depth of \_\_\_\_\_

Distance from \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ located in the area

Type \_\_\_\_\_

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the point under the earth where the rocks are actually \_\_\_\_\_.

28. Most common type of volcano, making up 75% of all volcanoes, is the \_\_\_\_\_.

29. A type of volcano that has gentle flows is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

30. A volcano that alternates between explosive eruptions and quiet eruptions is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ volcano.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ seismograph stations are needed to \_\_\_\_\_ and find the epicenter of the earthquake.

32. Magma of \_\_\_\_\_ is rich in iron.

33. A \_\_\_\_\_ volcano is caused by violent eruptions due to gas trapped in the magma.

34. A \_\_\_\_\_ volcano has alternating violent and mild eruptions which causes layers to form.

35. An \_\_\_\_\_ is associated with the Mercalli Scale. This line indicates the level of damage felt in each area.

36. The formation of a chain of islands is formed by \_\_\_\_\_.  
Explain.

37. Trapped \_\_\_\_\_ provide the force for the volcanic eruptions.

38. Molten rock within the earth is called \_\_\_\_\_ and when it erupts and comes out to the surface it is called \_\_\_\_\_.

38. The continental crust is \_\_\_\_\_ but less \_\_\_\_\_ than the oceanic plates.

39. The \_\_\_\_\_ is found furthest from the gap at a divergent plate boundary. Why?

40. List features that occur at a subduction zone.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_

41. List features that occur at a divergent boundary.

\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_