

2.1 Chapter Outline & Vocab

Instructions: Read chapter section 2.1 (pgs 44-50) in Science Explorer: Inside Earth. Before you read the chapter, skim and then outline the chapter, making notes on important vocabulary terms as you go. You may use the example we created in class below.

Ch. 2 Earthquakes: 2.1 Forces in Earth's Crust

Key Concepts:

- How does stress in the crust change Earth's surface?
- Where are faults usually found and why they form
- What land features result from plate movement?

Key Terms: stress, tension, compression, shearing, normal fault, hanging wall, footwall, reverse fault, strike-slip fault, anticline, syncline, plateau

Outline:

1. Types of Stress (stress: force that changes shape & volume of rock)
 - a. Tension: pulls/stretches rock, making it thinner
 - b. Compression: squeezes, pushes rock, causing folding, uplifting
 - c. Shearing: rock pushed/pulled past other rock, sideways motion
2. Kinds of Faults (fault: break in rock/crust)
 - a. Normal fault: tension pulls crust apart
 - Hanging wall: block at top of fault, "hangs" over footwall
 - Footwall: block at bottom of fault, at the "foot"
 - b. Reverse fault: compression pushes rocks together, same structure as normal fault
 - c. Strike-slip fault: rocks slide past one another, little up/down movement
3. Changing Earth's Surface
 - a. Folding Earth's Crust (compression)
 - Anticline: upward fold in rock
 - Syncline: downward fold in rock
 - b. Stretching Earth's Crust (tension)
 - Fault-block mountains: mountains formed by tension, normal faults
 - c. Uplifting Earth's Crust (compression)
 - Plateau: large, flat, high, above sea-level