## Ch 19 Earthquakes Section 1 Guided Reading

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	our text to define the following terms
-	fracture_
4.	stress_
5.	strain_
6.	elastic deformation
7.	plastic deformation
8.	fault_
9.	seismic wave_
10.	primary wave_
11.	secondary wave
12.	focus_

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•	at can act on Earth's rocks. Explain how each type of stress affects rocks.
escribe what happens to a rubber	band as it is stretched at each point or segment on the stress-strain curve.
Typical Stress-Strain Curve  Ductile deformation Failure	Elastic deformation—
Elastic limit	Elastic limit—
Elastic deformation	Plastic deformation—
Strain	Failure—
According to the graph, how does str	rain respond to an increase in stress?
How does elastic deformation affec	et a material? Is the effect reversible?
What happens to a material during	ng ductile deformation?

**Compare** the different types of faults, and their characteristics by completing the table below.

Type of Fault	Reverse fault		
Cause		horizontal tension	
Movement along fault			

**Differentiate** between P-waves, S-waves, surface waves, both P- and S-waves, both S- and surface waves, or all three waves. Place each of the following characteristic in the Venn diagram below.

- are body waves
- · move up and down
- are seismic waves
- pass through Earth's interior
- cause rocks to move at right angles to the wave
- squeeze and pull rocks in the same direction as the waves
- · move back and forth
- travel along Earth's surface
- move in two directions as they pass through rock

