

Earth Science Glossary

Name: _____

Class _____

Chapter 6A – Tectonic Forces and Earthquakes

A sensor that detects movement or shaking. Many computers and smartphones have accelerometers that can help detect earthquake vibrations. _____

A material that breaks easily when stress is applied instead of bending. Brittle rocks often cause earthquakes when they suddenly break. . _____

A type of stress that pushes rocks together. . _____

A place where two tectonic plates move toward each other. One plate may slide under the other or both plates may form mountains. . _____

A material that can bend, stretch, or change shape without breaking. . _____

A sudden shaking of the ground caused by the release of energy when rocks break deep underground. . _____

The ability of a material to return to its original shape after being bent or stretched. . _____

A crack or break in Earth's crust where movement has occurred. . _____

The theory that Earth's surface is divided into large pieces called tectonic plates that move slowly over time. _____

A scientific instrument that measures and records earthquake waves. . _____

A type of stress that pushes rocks in opposite directions, causing them to slide past each other ._____

The change in shape of a rock or material caused by stress._____

A force applied to rocks that can cause them to bend, stretch, or break._____

**When one tectonic plate slides under another plate and moves into the mantle
._____**

A place where two tectonic plates slide past each other horizontally._____