1. Three types of stress are tension that pulls the earth crust to stretch it out. Compression compresses two things to form into an upper shape or to break it. Shearing occurs when two rocks are pushed in different directions.
2. A normal fault is when the hanging wall and the footwall move away from each other. The hanging wall is down and the footwall is up.
3. A reverse fault is when two things compress together. A reverse fault makes the hanging wall slide up and go over the footwall back to the top.
4. A strike slip fault is when two rock walls slide past each other causing the process of grinding. The hanging wall is on the side of the walls and the footwall is up more.
5. Fault block mountains form by a bunch of folded mountains and valleys in between.
6. An anticline is a fold that bends up into an arch. A syncline is a fold that bends down.
7. Compression compresses two things to make the rock fold up and create mountains. Tension pulls the earth's crust which stretches to create valleys
8. Seismograms have different kinds of waves which lets the scientists know when earthquakes will appear.
9. The increase of the Richter scale means it will be 32 times greater.
10. Ocean floor uplift is when a piece of earth's crust moves up and lifts the things on it upward.
11. Tsunamis form when earthquakes or landslides happen.
12. All earthquakes don’t cause tsunamis because they would need to be nearer to the ocean for a tsunami to happen.