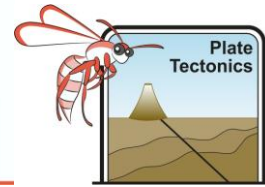


Folding and Faulting - Review (Teacher)



C C E T Q F Y U V K T T Z T C
 U O Q N D R O F I F R L N C U
 C N M L I X F N D A W E U R R
 I V S P N L E A N V M I C U R
 N E S U R T C S U I N D G S E
 O C E R I E F N D L Y S Y T N
 T T R C E O S E Y B T V F H T
 C I T G R V S S Y S Z Q H C F
 E O S M A C E N I L C I T N A
 T N X N D S W R F O A Y G N U
 M O V E M E N T S P N M I X Y
 E C N E I C S E L E K G R F T
 E N E R G Y Y A W X R T V O O
 D L O F S S T I N A U U F P N
 R I E C G E M I M X C G J K E

ANTICLINE
 COMPRESSION
 CONVECTION
 CRUST
 CURRENT
 ENERGY
 FAULT

FOLD
 KINETIC
 MARGIN
 MOVEMENT
 NORMAL
 PLATE
 REVERSE

SAG
 SCIENCE
 SEDIMENT
 STRESS
 SYNCLINE
 TECTONIC
 TRANSFORM

1. Name three types of faults **Normal, reverse & transform faults**
2. Which fault type causes the crust to extend or stretch? **Normal faults**
3. Which fault type causes the crust to compress? **Reverse faults**

Draw a simple diagram to demonstrate how movement in the asthenosphere can cause tectonic plates to converge and to diverge.