

## **Target Your Reading**

Use this to focus on the main ideas as you read the chapter.

- **Before you read** the chapter, respond to the statements below on your worksheet or on a numbered sheet of paper.
  - Write an A if you agree with the statement.
  - Write a **D** if you **disagree** with the statement.
- **After you read** the chapter, look back to this page to see if you've changed your mind about any of the statements.
  - If any of your answers changed, explain why.
  - Change any false statements into true statements.
  - Use your revised statements as a study guide.

Before You Read A or D		Statement	After You Read A or D
	1	Movement of Earth's plates can cause large sections of rock to bend, compress, or stretch.	
	2	A fault can be a large break, or crack, in Earth's crust even though there has never been movement along that break.	
	3	Earthquakes occur when rocks break and move along a fault and vibrations are created.	
	4	The shaking, or vibrations, that people feel during an earthquake are called seismic waves.	
	5	All seismic waves travel through Earth at the same speed.	
	6	The Richter magnitude scale is used to describe the strength of an earthquake.	
	7	Most earthquakes have magnitudes too low to be felt by humans.	
	8	Scientists can predict when and where an earthquake will occur.	

As you read, use other skills, such as summarizing and connecting, to help you understand comparisons and contrasts.