1. Asthenosphere
2. Elasticity
3. Potential Energy
4. Breaking Point
5. Fault
6. Fault Plane
7. Footwall
8. Hanging Wall
9. Normal Fault
10. Reverse Fault
11. Strike-slip Fault
12. Left Lateral Fault
13. Right Lateral Fault
14. Core
15. Mantle
16. Crust

I. Figure 1 depicts a _____.
II. Figure 2 depicts a _____.
III. Figures 1 and 2 are both a type of _____.

IV. Fig. 3 ‘D’ represents the two-part _____ of the Earth.

V. Figure 3 ‘C’ represents the Earth’s _____.

VI. Figure 3 ‘B’ represents the plastic-like layer, the _____, on which the plates ride.

VII. Figure 3 ‘A’, the outermost layer of the Earth, the _____.
VIII. Fig. 4, as a whole, shows a _____.

IX. The unit of rock ‘A’ is known as the _____.

X. The unit of rock ‘B’ is known as the _____.

XI. The surface where ‘A’ and ‘B’ meet is called the _____.

XII. Fig. 5, as a whole, depicts a _____.

XIII. The unit of rock ‘A’ is known as the _____.

XIV. The unit of rock ‘B’ is known as the _____.

XV. The surface where ‘A’ and ‘B’ meet is called the _____.

XVI. A material’s ability to bend and its tendency to return to its original shape is the property of _____.

XVII. The ability to do work as a result of configuration is _____.

XVIII. The critical force required to overwhelm resistance to motion is known as the _____.

XIX. Figures 1, 2, 4 and 5 all represent _____.
1. Asthenosphere  
2. Elasticity  
3. Potential Energy  
4. Breaking Point  
5. Fault  
6. Fault Plane  
7. Footwall  
8. Hanging Wall  
9. Normal Fault  
10. Reverse Fault  
11. Strike-slip Fault  
12. Left Lateral Fault  
13. Right Lateral Fault  
14. Core  
15. Mantle  
16. Crust

I. Figure 1 depicts a 12.

II. Figure 2 depicts a 13.

III. Figures 1 and 2 are both a type of 11.

IV. Fig. 3 ‘D’ represents the two-part 14 of the Earth.

V. Figure 3 ‘C’ represents the Earth’s 15.

VI. Figure 3 ‘B’ represents the plastic-like layer, the 1, on which the plates ride.

VII. Figure 3 ‘A’, the outermost layer of the Earth, the 16.
VIII. Fig. 4, as a whole, shows a 9.

IX. The unit of rock ‘A’ is known as the 8.

X. The unit of rock ‘B’ is known as the 7.

XI. The surface where ‘A’ and ‘B’ meet is called the 6.

XII. Fig. 5, as a whole, depicts a 10.

XIII. The unit of rock ‘A’ is known as the 7.

XIV. The unit of rock ‘B’ is known as the 8.

XV. The surface where ‘A’ and ‘B’ meet is called the 6.

XVI. A material’s ability to bend and its tendency to return to its original shape is the property of 2.

XVII. The ability to do work as a result of configuration is 3.

XVIII. The critical force required to overwhelm resistance to motion is known as the 4.

XIX. Figures 1, 2, 4 and 5 all represent 5.