Reading Tip

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

Target Your Reading

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

1. **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.

2. **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.	