Be familiar with these 25+ terms, multiple terms and/or concepts. You will see some of them in the definition and compare and contrast components of the upcoming Lecture test. They are not the only things that you are responsible for on the exam. Multiple answer, fill-in-the-blanks and essay questions will require comprehensive study of your lecture notes and web lecture notes. Use of a text book (hardcopy or electronic) during studying is not required, but may prove valuable for some students.

- fault (dip slip, strike slip)
- dip slip fault (normal, reverse)
- fracture, joint (columnar)
- fault plane, fault scarp, fault block
- regional, contact, cataclastic metamorphism
- metamorphic facies
- index minerals
- foliation, rock cleavage
- hornfels
- isotherm, isograd, isobar
- retrograde metamorphism
- Earthquake (aftershock, focus, epicenter)
- Seismograph, seismogram
- S-wave, P-wave, L-wave
- shadow zone
- isostasy
- Richter Scale, Modified Mercalli Intensity Scale
- plate tectonics
- Ramp, flat
- orogeny
- Taconic, Acadian, Alleghenian orogenies
- Appalachian Provinces

In addition to this word list, I present you with one of the 3 essay questions that will appear on the next lecture test.

What are the major ways that scientists record and measure earthquakes? How and why are they similar? How are they different? When are they used. Add sketches if you can for this answer.