Analysis Question 1

- How did the amount of friction along the fault affect the amount of force needed to rupture the fault? Use data to support your answer.
- **The greater the friction, the more force is needed to rupture the fault. For example, with 0 Velcro strips, I only needed an average of 3.33 N to move the block. With 2 Velcro strips, I needed an average of 24.33 N to move the block.**

Analysis Question 2

- Under what conditions did the block rupture more abruptly?
- **The greater the force applied to the block, the more abrupt the rupture.**

Analysis Question 3

- Under what conditions did the block slip (move slowly) but not rupture?
- **When both of the loop Velcro sides were together (0 strips), the block easily slipped but did not rupture. When resistance along a real fault is low, blocks of rock can slip without rupturing.**

Analysis Question 4

- Under what conditions were the biggest earthquakes produce? Use data to support your answer.
- **When the forces needed to move the blocks became large, the strongest earthquakes occurred. In my investigation, this happened with 2 and 3 Velcro strips.**

Analysis Question 5

- Are there any signs on the earth's surface that the earth is moving slowly beneath the crust?
- **Yes. Wrinkles in the surface of the earth indicate that the crust (and mantle) are moving slowly beneath the ground.**

Analysis Question 6

- Write a definition for the term fault.
- **A fault is a fracture along which blocks of rock on opposite sides of the fracture move. (See page 94)**

Analysis Question 7

- What type of fault was the model?
- **This model was a transform fault. At a transform fault, two blocks of rocks (or two plates) grind past each other.**