**Earthquakes** (p. 738 – 743)

**I. What Are Earthquakes?**

**1. Define the term earthquake.**

Earthquake –

**2. Earthquakes typically occur around plate boundaries.**

Circle One : True False

**3. Match the following terms with the correct definitions.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Seismic Waves A. Point on the surface directly above the focus.

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Focus B. Wave that moves at a right angle to wave direction.

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Epicenter C. Fastest type of seismic wave.

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Longitudinal Wave D. Slowest type of seismic wave.

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Transverse Wave E. Wave that moves back & forth with wave direction.

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Primary Wave F. Energy released by earthquakes.

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Secondary Wave G. Wave that is transverse; only passes through solids

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Surface Wave H. Point inside Earth where earthquakes originate.

**4. The most destructive type of seismic wave is a primary wave.**

Circle One : True False

**II. Measuring Earthquakes**

**1. Define the term seismology.**

Seismology –

**2. How does a seismograph record seismic wave activity?**

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**3. The closer an earthquake, the less the time between the arrival of the P-Wave and the**

**arrival of the S-Wave.**

Circle One : True False

**4. Geologists use circles to find the epicenters. What do the following represent?**

Center of Circle : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Radius of Circle : \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**5. Identify the scale used to assess the magnitude strength of earthquakes.**

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