**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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