

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Earthquakes Quiz Study Guide

Quiz on Thursday, November 3<sup>rd</sup>

Vocabulary: Match the term with its definition.

1. Seismogram the record (printout) of an earthquake's seismic activity.
2. Seismograph the tool used by scientists to measure an earthquake.
3. Epicenter the center of an earthquake on the earth's surface
4. Focus (hypocenter) the center of an earthquake underground.
5. P-Waves Seismic waves that compress and expand like an accordian
6. S-Waves Seismic waves that move up and down and side to side.
7. Surface Waves slowest seismic waves - cause most severe movement
8. Mercalli Scale scale used to report damage caused by earthquakes
9. Richter Scale scale used to record strength of earthquake

### Application of Knowledge

1. Seismic waves that move the fastest P-wave
2. Push-pull waves that compress and expand the ground P-wave
3. Cause the ground to roll in a wave-like motion S-wave
4. Waves that produce the most severe ground movements surface wave
5. Seismic waves that move the slowest surface waves
6. Seismic waves that move about  $\frac{1}{2}$  the speed of P waves S-wave
7. Waves that vibrate the crust side to side and up and down are called S-wave

Richter

- 1-10 scale
- measure EQ strength
- uses seismograph and Seismo gram.
- analyzes Seismic wave data (math)
- objective! uses facts / data, not opinion
- more accurate / reliable

Mercalli

- I - XII (Roman numerals 1-12) scale
- scales that measure EQ
- can locate epicenter
- not used as much as Moment Magnitude Scale
- measures damage
- subjective! Based on scientist's opinion
- less consistent
- uses perspective