Name: _____

Date: _____

Earthquakes

1. A _____ is an instrument that records earthquake waves.

a. mass

- b. seismometer
- c. seismogram
- d. frame
- 3. Long term earthquake predictions are best at predicting
 - a. where an earthquake is likely to occur.
 - b. how much damage the next earthquake will cause.
 - c. when the next earthquake will occur.
 - d. how long the next earthquake will last.
- The point on Earth's surface directly above the location at which an earthquake begins is known as the ______.
 - a. focus
 - b. epicenter
 - c. locus
 - d. ground zero
- Small earthquakes which occur before a major movement are called _____.
 - a. body waves
 - b. P shocks
 - c. foreshocks
 - d. primary shocks
- 9. What part of Earth doesn't transmit S-waves from a quake?
 - a. epicenter
 - b. focus
 - c. mantle
 - d. liquid part of core

- 2. The amount of energy released by an earthquake is measured by its _____.
 - a. speed
 - b. magnitude
 - c. focus
 - d. intensity
- 4. Which phrase below would best describe the plate movements that cause an earthquake?
 - a. friction between two sliding plates, releasing energy
 - b. smooth sliding between two plates, a gradual movement
 - c. smooth pulling apart of two plates, a gradual movement
 - d. friction being released as two plates move apart
- 6. The actual location within the ground where an earthquake begins is known as the _____.
 - a. focus
 - b. epicenter
 - c. locus
 - d. ground zero
- 8. As the distance from a quake's epicenter increases, the
 - a. intensity increases.
 - b. intensity decreases.
 - c. wave speed increases.
 - d. the focus decreases.
- 10. To find the location of an earthquakes epicenter, at least______ seismographs must be used.
 - a. 1
 - b. 3
 - c. 5
 - d. 7

- 11. A _____ is a large wave caused by an underwater earthquake.
 - a. seafloor spread
 - b. vent
 - c. volcano
 - d. tsunami
- 13. Smaller earthquakes or tremors called ______ often follow a major earthquake at frequent intervals for days or months, gradually decreasing in intensity.
 - a. primary tremors
 - b. secondary tremors
 - c. aftershocks
 - d. surface waves
- 15. The Richter scale
 - a. is not as accurate as the Mercalli scale.
 - b. is based on vibrations of the air.
 - c. measures of the strength of a seismic wave.
 - d. measures heat.

- 12. Which of the following describes primary waves created by an earthquake?
 - a. They cause damage on the surface of the ground.
 - b. They cause up-and-down movement in the rock.
 - c. They are the fastest-moving waves.
 - d. They are the slowest-moving waves.
- 14. What is the order in which seismic waves are recorded by a seismometer?
 - a. S-wave, P-wave, surface wave
 - b. surface wave, P-wave, S-wave
 - c. P-wave, S-wave, surface wave
 - d. S-wave, surface wave, P-wave
- 16. Scientists can ______ earthquakes by using seismographs, the Mercalli scale, and the Richter scale.
 - a. measure
 - b. predict
 - c. weaken
 - d. cause