

JEOPARDY

Chapter 9- Earthquakes

Mrs. Keller

McElhinney Middle School

THE RULES

- | Competing teams will be selected.
- | Everyone will actively participate.
- | No penalties for wrong answers, so try.
- | Responses must be in the form of a question such as “What is History?”
- | Each team will be rewarded with points.
- | Be positive, encourage your teammates.
- | Individual contestants will give their own answers.
- | ALEX is the Judge, all decisions are final.

Jeopardy

Earthquakes

More
Earthquakes

Seismic
Waves

Measuring

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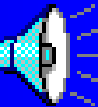
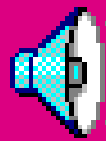
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End of Round

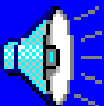
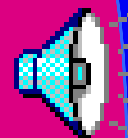
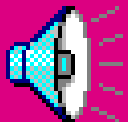
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- | An earthquake is a form of _____ motion.
- | What is stick-slip?



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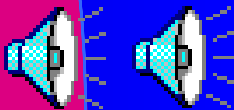
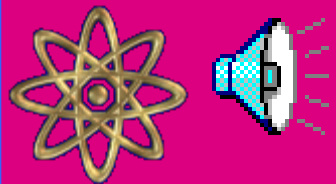
- | Most earthquakes occur at _____ plate boundaries.
- | What are transform?



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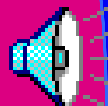
| The epicenter is the location on Earth's surface directly above the area where rock breaks in the crust in an earthquake.

| What is the epicenter?



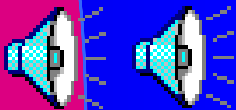
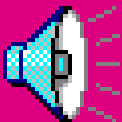
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- | Following an earthquake, small tremors known as _____ can occur, lasting for hours to days after the original quake.
- | What are aftershocks?



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- | This is one way for a fault to occur within a lithospheric plate instead of at its boundaries.
- | What is when older plates have been incorporated inside newer plates?



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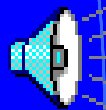
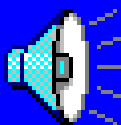
- | Although a plate may be moving as a single unit, its boundaries behave as though they were made of _____.
- | What are many sections?



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| Section A has an average of 4 earthquakes per year. Section B has an average of 1 earthquake every 12 years. Which section would have the stronger earthquakes?

| What is Section B?



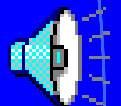
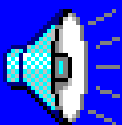
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- | Deep focus earthquakes generally occur at:
- | What are subduction zones?



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- | Where, when, and how large was the largest earthquake in the world?
- | What is Chile, 1960 – 9.5 magnitude?



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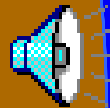
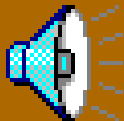
- | The three things needed for stick-slip motion are:
- | What are 2 bodies in contact, a force, and friction?



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- | _____ are typically the slowest type of seismic wave, but they cause the most damage in an earthquake.
- | What are surface waves?

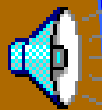


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| Seismic waves start underground at the earthquake:

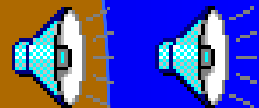
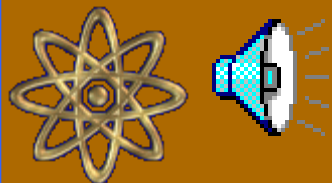
| What is focus?



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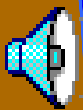
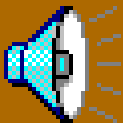
- | The fastest type of seismic waves is:
- | What are P-waves?



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- | Seismic waves are also referred to as:
- | What are body waves?

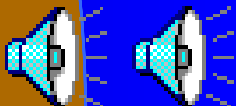
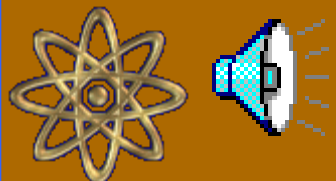


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| This information would be most useful in predicting the occurrence of an earthquake at a particular location.

| What is seismic history?

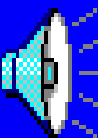
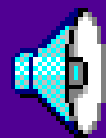




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| A _____ is an instrument that records and measures seismic waves.

| What is a seismograph?

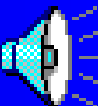
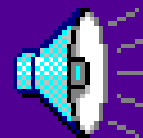


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| The _____ scale rates earthquakes according to the size of the seismic waves recorded on a seismograph.

| What is the Richter scale?

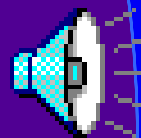


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| Each category in the _____ scale is a rating of the damage suffered by buildings, ground, and people during an earthquake.

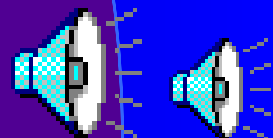
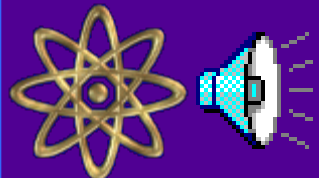
| What is the Mercalli Intensity scale?



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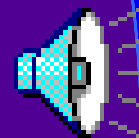
- | San Francisco has experienced several earthquakes because the _____ Fault passes right through the city.
- | What is the San Andreas?



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- | If you knew only the arrival times of P-waves and S-waves you could figure out _____.
- | What is the distance to the epicenter?



**Thank You for
Playing Jeopardy**