Name _____ *Class*_____ *Date*_____

Assessment

Chapter 12 Review Blizzard Bag Day #3

Chapter: Earthquakes

MATCHING

_____ *1. seismogram*

_____ *2. seismograph*

_____ *3. Richter scale*

_____ *4. elastic rebound*

_____ *5. body wave*

_____ *6. moment magnitude*

_____ *7. surface wave*

_____ *8. modified Mercalli scale*

_____ *9. P wave*

_____ *10. S wave*

a. a magnitude scale based on the size of the fault area that moves, how far fault blocks move, and the rigidity of rocks

b. a scale that measures earthquake intensity

c. a tracing of earthquake motion that is recorded by a seismograph

d. the sudden return of elastically deformed rock to its undeformed shape

e. the fastest seismic wave; can travel through solids, liquids, and gases

f. an instrument that records ground vibrations

g. a seismic wave that travels along the surface of a medium

h. the second-fastest seismic wave; can only travel through solids

i. a seismic wave that travels through the body of a medium

j. a magnitude scale that measures ground

MULTIPLE CHOICE

_____ *11. Which of the following is NOT a cause of tsunamis?*
- *a. volcanic eruption*
- *b. tornado*
- *c. undersea landslide*
- *d. undersea earthquake*

_____ *12. If you are indoors during an earthquake, you should*
- *a. stand near a window.*
- *b. stand on top of a desk.*
- *c. crouch under a desk.*
- *d. get outdoors fast.*

_____ *13. At what location does the first motion of an earthquake occur?*

a. the focus
c. the mantle
b. the seismic gap
d. the epicenter

_____ *14. A foreshock is*

a. a major earthquake.
c. another name for seismic gap.
b. a small earthquake.
d. a precursor to a tsunami.

_____ *15. How does the structure of Earth's interior affect seismic waves?*

a. It can increase the power of seismic waves exponentially.
b. It can send seismic waves into shadow zones and seismic gaps.
c. It can affect the speed and direction of seismic waves.
d. It can change seismic waves into dangerous earthquakes.

_____ *16. During an earthquake, a building*

a. will never move.
c. will never be damaged.
b. may sway or collapse.
d. will never collapse.

_____ *17. How do scientists find the epicenter of an earthquake?*

a. by comparing arrival times of P waves and S waves at several seismograph stations
b. by digging at several locations and comparing data
c. by comparing departure times of P waves and S waves at several seismograph stations
d. by reviewing satellite photos of tsunamis

_____ *18. Which of the following are studied to forecast earthquakes?*

a. bird migration, air temperature, movements of the planets
b. barometric pressure, ocean currents, glacial patterns
c. animal behavior, environmental changes, weather patterns
d. seismic gaps, foreshocks, rock changes

_____ *19. Why do earthquakes usually occur at plate boundaries?*

a. The rock on the edges of tectonic plates is soft and deforms easily.
b. Rock in environments near tectonic plate boundaries experiences great stress.
c. The boundaries between tectonic plates have been seismically active for millions of years.
d. Rock in environments near tectonic plate boundaries experiences little stress.

_____ *20. What is the epicenter of an earthquake?*

a. the location along a fault where the first motion of an earthquake occurs
b. a seismic wave that travels along the surface of Earth
c. the point on Earth's surface directly above the earthquake's focus
d. the last place that motion in an earthquake is detected