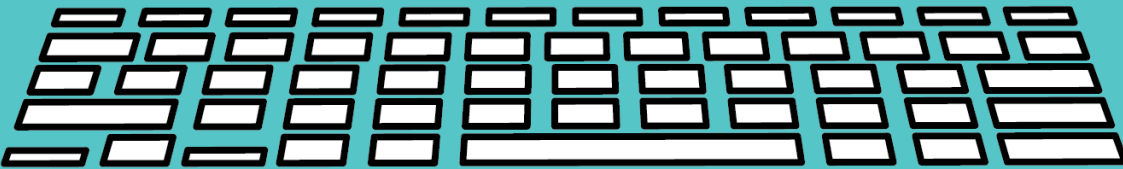
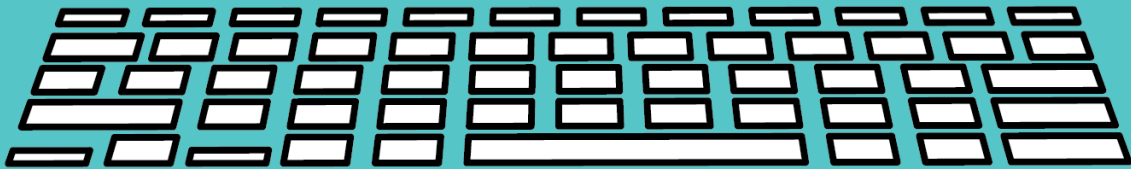


Short Answer	Type Answer Here
1. What is a crack in the Earth's surface called?	
2. What year was the Richter Scale invented?	
3. Where is the most active fault zone in the U.S.?	
4. There are how many types of earthquakes?	
5. What type of earthquake is the most common?	
6. Can scientists predict earthquakes?	
7. What instrument is used to measure seismic waves?	
8. How many major tectonic plates are there?	



Short Answer	Type Answer Here	Fill in the Blank	Type Answer Here
1. What is a crack in the Earth's surface called?		9. Earthquakes are the strong, sudden movement of ___ plates.	
2. What year was the Richter Scale invented?		10. Smaller earthquakes after the mainshock are called ___.	
3. Where is the most active fault zone in the U.S.?		11. The ___, or focus, is below the Earth's surface.	
4. There are how many types of earthquakes?		12. P waves are the 1st seismic wave to arrive, ___ waves arrive 2nd.	
5. What type of earthquake is the most common?		13. Waves of energy that travel through the crust are called ___ waves.	
6. Can scientists predict earthquakes?		14. The Moment ___ Scale compares different seismic wave	
7. What instrument is used to measure seismic waves?		15. Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's ___.	
8. How many major tectonic plates are there?		16. The Richter Scale was invented by ___ Richter.	



EARTHQUAKES

An earthquake is a strong, sudden movement of tectonic plates that results in shaking or crumbling. Tectonic plates are large sections of the Earth's crust.

The plates press together, but constantly moving on the Earth's surface. The movement causes stress in the Earth's crust. Increased stress or pressure can cause the plates to suddenly move, causing an earthquake.

Any force or sudden movement of the Earth's crust causes shockwaves to shake and vibrate the crust of the planet. The waves of energy that travel through the Earth's crust are called seismic waves. Seismic waves carry energy released by the earthquake. Scientists locate the epicenter of an earthquake by measuring the arrival of seismic waves.

The hypocenter, or focus, is below the Earth's surface where an earthquake originates. The location on the surface of the Earth directly above the hypocenter is called the epicenter. The most powerful seismic waves are found at the epicenter.

A fault is an area of stress in the Earth or a crack in the Earth's surface. The surface where they plates slip is called the fault or fault plane. The most active fault zone in the United States is the San Andreas Fault.

Earthquakes are often preceded by and/or followed by smaller earthquakes. The ones that precede, or happen before the mainshock, are called foreshocks. The ones that happen after the mainshock are called aftershocks. Scientists can measure how powerful an earthquake is based on seismic waves. A seismograph is used to measure the size of the waves.

Earthquakes used to be reported on the Richter scale. Scientists would measure the strength or intensity of an earthquake based on the size of the waves. The Richter scale was invented by seismologist Charles Richter in 1935. Today, the scale is called the MMS or Moment Magnitude Scale. This scale rates the total energy an earthquake

releases.

The Moment Magnitude Scale captures different seismic waves, providing scientists with a better idea of the shaking and possible damage. P waves are the first seismic waves to arrive, S waves arrive second.

There are four types of earthquakes: tectonic, volcanic, collapse and explosion. The type of earthquake depends on the region where it occurs and the geological make-up of that region. A tectonic earthquake occurs when rocks in the Earth's crust break due to geological forces created by movement of tectonic plates. Tectonic earthquakes are the most common.

A volcanic earthquake is any earthquake that results from tectonic forces which occur in conjunction with volcanic activity. Collapse earthquakes are small earthquakes underground in caverns and mines caused by seismic waves produced from the explosion of rock on the surface. An explosion earthquake is an earthquake that is the result of the detonation of a nuclear and/or chemical device.

Unfortunately, scientists still cannot predict earthquakes.

Earthquakes do not just last a long time, usually less than one minute. Even in a short amount of time, earthquakes can cause severe damage including flooding, landslides, tsunamis, and building damage.

The best thing you can do is prepare an emergency kit and safety plan. A good earthquake safety kit may include canned food, first aid kit, dust mask, flashlight and battery-operated radio.

Always prepare for an emergency to save lives. Choose a safe place to crouch in. It should be a spot where nothing is likely to fall on you. A doorway is a good option. Lie under sturdy furniture to protect yourself. Under a table, desk or other objects will protect you from falling objects.

Stay away from bookshelves or filing cabinets that can fall over and a place away from the windows. Drop, cover and hold on to your neck and head if you cannot find something to hide under. Stay on the floor until the shaking stops. If you're outdoors, find a clear area away from buildings, trees and power lines. Then, drop to the ground to protect your neck with your hands.

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THE VIDEO TO
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PRODUCT WORKS**