Sc 8 4.3: Earthquakes and Volcanoes Name\_\_\_

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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| earthquake |  |
| fault |  |
| fault line |  |
| fold |  |
| seismic waves |  |
| epicenter |  |
| focus |  |
| seismograph |  |
| magnitude |  |

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| Explain how an earthquake happens. Be sure to include how energy is involved. |  |
| Draw, label, and describe a reverse fault. |  |
| Draw, label, and describe a normal fault. Which plate boundary is this most like? |  |
| Draw, label, and describe a strike-slip fault. Which plate boundary is this most like? |  |
| What is a strike-slip? |  |
| What is the difference between an epicenter and a focus?  |  |
| What are the three types of earthquake waves? |  |
| Which of the three types of seismic waves:a) are the fastest?b) are the slowest?c) cause rock particles to move up and down?d) cause the greatest damage?e) are the first to be detected?f) move the rock back and forth?g) move the rock side to side as well as up and down? |  |
| Why are seismographs buried and placed far away from human population? |  |
| How do you determine the location of an epicenter? |  |
| What scale is used to find the magnitude of an earthquake? |  |
| What is the difference 1. between an earthquake that registers 4.0 and one that is 5.0?
2. between an earthquake that registers 4.0 and one that is 7.0?
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| What is a Tsunami? |  |