

Assessment

**Chapter 12 Review Blizzard Bag Day
#3****Chapter: Earthquakes****MATCHING**

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| _____ 1. seismogram | a. a magnitude scale based on the size of the fault area that moves, how far fault blocks move, and the rigidity of rocks |
| _____ 2. seismograph | b. a scale that measures earthquake intensity |
| _____ 3. Richter scale | c. a tracing of earthquake motion that is recorded by a seismograph |
| _____ 4. elastic rebound | d. the sudden return of elastically deformed rock to its undeformed shape |
| _____ 5. body wave | e. the fastest seismic wave; can travel through solids, liquids, and gases |
| _____ 6. moment magnitude | f. an instrument that records ground vibrations |
| _____ 7. surface wave | g. a seismic wave that travels along the surface of a medium |
| _____ 8. modified Mercalli scale | h. the second-fastest seismic wave; can only travel through solids |
| _____ 9. P wave | i. a seismic wave that travels through the body of a medium |
| _____ 10. S wave | 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
 - b. the seismic gap
 - c. the mantle
 - d. the epicenter
- _____ 14. A foreshock is
- a. a major earthquake.
 - b. a small earthquake.
 - c. another name for seismic gap.
 - 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.
 - b. may sway or collapse.
 - c. will never be damaged.
 - 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