Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 5 Review

Match these terms to their definitions

Ring of fire Tsunami Megathrust Earthquake Focus

Richter Scale Seismic wave

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | the boundary of the Pacific plate where most earthquakes occur |
|  | A very large wave that can travel across the ocean and is usually triggered by an earthquake |
|  | the spot where an earthquake occurs (usually underground) |
|  | A large earthquake caused by subduction |
|  | the waves of energy that travel through earth during an earthquake – includes S-waves, p-waves and surface waves. |
|  | Magnitude measurement of energy released during an earthquake |

Name that seismic wave:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | This wave moves in a push pull motion. It is the first wave to arrive after an earthquake |
|  | This snaky wave is the second wave to arrive |
|  | The worst of the waves, this one travels through the crust of the earth and moves with a push and a side to side snaky motion |

1. What is the exact reason that earthquakes occur?
2. Explain the focus and the epicenter of an earthquake

1. How do scientists figure out where the focus of an earthquake is?

1. Which type of plate boundary causes the biggest earthquakes?
2. Where do most earthquakes occur?
3. What two things did the 1960 earthquake in Chile trigger?

1. What is the difference between a seismograph and a seismogram?

Read Earthquakes and buildings on pages 142 and 143 then answer these questions:

1. What is retrofitting?

1. Explain these Earthquake Resistant technologies:
   1. Mass dampers
   2. Active tendon system
   3. Base isolators
   4. Cross braces
   5. Flexible pipes

Read pages 144 and 145 then answer these questions:

1. Name three things that you need to do in your home if you live in an earthquake prone area:



1. What should you do if you are in a classroom when an earthquake begins?

1. What should you do if you are in a car when an earthquake begins?

1. Name two things you should do after an earthquake?

Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Chapter 5 Review

Match these terms to their definitions

Ring of fire Tsunami Megathrust Earthquake Focus

Richter Scale Seismic wave

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ring of fire | the boundary of the Pacific plate where most earthquakes occur |
| Tsunami | A very large wave that can travel across the ocean and is usually triggered by an earthquake |
| Focus | the spot where an earthquake occurs (usually underground) |
| Megathrust earthquake | A large earthquake caused by subduction |
| Seismic waves | the waves of energy that travel through earth during an earthquake – includes S-waves, p-waves and surface waves. |
| Richter scale | Magnitude measurement of energy released during an earthquake |

Name that seismic wave:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| P wave | This wave moves in a push pull motion. It is the first wave to arrive after an earthquake |
| S wave | This snaky wave is the second wave to arrive |
| Surface wave | The worst of the waves, this one travels through the crust of the earth and moves with a push and a side to side snaky motion |

1. What is the exact reason that earthquakes occur? ELASTIC REBOUND
2. Explain the focus and the epicenter of an earthquake THE FOCUS IS DEEP UNDERGROUND – IT IS EXACTLY WHERE THE QUAKE OCCURS – THE EPICENTER IS THE SPOT ON LAND DIRECLTY ABOVE THE FOCUS
3. How do scientists figure out where the focus of an earthquake is? TRIANGULATION THEY TAKE READINGS OF DISTANCE FROM THREE SEISMOGRAPHS AND DRAW THE CIRCLES
4. Which type of plate boundary causes the biggest earthquakes?
5. Where do most earthquakes occur? PLATE BOUNDARIES / RING OF FIRE
6. What two things did the 1960 earthquake in Chile trigger? A TSUNAMI THAT HIT HAWAII AND JAPAN AND A VOLCANIC ERUPTION

1. What is the difference between a seismograph and a seismogram? THE GRAPH IS THE MACHINE THE GRAM IS THE PAPER IT PRODUCES

Read Earthquakes and buildings on pages 142 and 143 then answer these questions:

1. What is retrofitting? MAKING A HOUSE THAT IS ALREADY BUILT STRONGER

1. Explain these Earthquake Resistant technologies:
   1. Mass dampers
   2. Active tendon system
   3. Base isolators
   4. Cross braces
   5. Flexible pipes

Read pages 144 and 145 then answer these questions:

1. Name three things that you need to do in your home if you live in an earthquake prone area:
   1. KEEP HEAVY THINGS ON THE BOTTOM OF A BOOKCASE
   2. SECURE LARGE FURNITURE TO THE WALL

* 1. KNOW WHERE TO GO IN EVERY ROOM IN THE HOUSE

1. What should you do if you are in a classroom when an earthquake begins? GET UNDER A DESK OR TABLE AND COVER YOUR HEAD

1. What should you do if you are in a car when an earthquake begins? PULL OVER TIL THE SHAKING STOPS

1. Name two things you should do after an earthquake? GET TO A SAFE PLACE AWAY FROM TREES AND POWER LINES – THEN WAIT TIL AN AUTHORITY TELLS YOU IT IS SAFE TO GO BACK IN