

Chapter 19 Earthquakes YSBAT

1. Define surface waves
2. Define body waves
3. What happens to body waves as they go through different materials?
4. Why do we think the outer core is a liquid?
5. Why do we think the inner core is a solid?
6. Define p-wave shadow zone
7. Define s-wave shadow zone
8. Define focus
9. Know how to use a Travel-Time curve from page 13 of your notes. Example: P-waves reach a seismogram 12 minutes after an earthquake occurs and the S-waves arrive 7 minutes later. How far is the seismogram from the earthquake's epicenter?
10. On a seismometer, what doesn't move to record an earthquake.
11. What is a reverse fault?
12. What is a normal fault?
13. What is a strike-slip fault?
14. Each whole-number increase on the Richter scale corresponds to a 32-fold increase in what?
15. What type of earthquake is the most destructive?
16. The modified-Mercalli scale measures what?

17. Define epicenter
18. Earthquake probabilities are based on what two factors? Page 549 of book
19. What does the moment magnitude scale take into account to determine the size of an earthquake?
20. What type of fault is the San Andreas Fault?
21. Which type of material would be best to use for construction in an area prone to earthquakes?
22. The amount of energy released by an earthquake is measured by what?
23. What is inertia?
24. Define strain
25. Define shear
26. Define tension
27. Earthquakes are felt most intensely where?
28. Over the past 300 years a city has experienced 30 earthquakes at rather regular intervals. Approximately how often have these earthquakes occurred?
29. Define Richter scale
30. The modified-Mercalli scale ranges from what to what?
31. Be sure you can identify the parts of a continental margin.
32. Be sure you can label the top diagram on page 11 of your notes.