

Chapter 8 Vocabulary

Seismology – “seism”= _____ “ology” = _____

Fault – (review old notes)

Deformation – the change in the shape of rock in response to _____

Elastic Rebound – the sudden return to an elastic rock’s _____

Seismic Waves – _____ that travel through the Earth

S Wave – secondary wave/shear wave

P Wave – primary wave/pressure wave

Surface wave – waves that travel _____ the earth

Body wave – waves that travel _____ the earth

Seismograph – instruments that record _____

Seismogram – _____

Epicenter – the point on the Earth’s _____ directly above an earthquake’s _____

Focus – the point _____ the Earth where an earthquake begins

Moho – place within the Earth where the speed of seismic waves _____, showing the boundary between _____ & _____

Shadow Zone – an area on the Earth’s surface where no direct seismic waves can be detected from each earthquake – this is evidence of _____

Chapter 8 – Earthquakes

ICW (In Class Work)

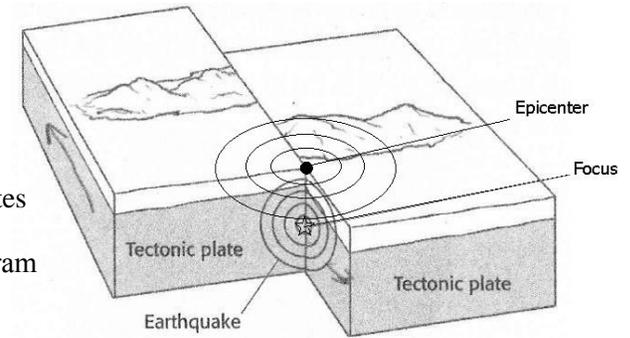
____ Chapter 8 QotDs

____ S wave & P wave notes

____ Earth’s interior Diagram

____ Ring of Fire Map

____ Finding the Epicenter: How-to Notes



OYOT (On Your Own Time)

Complete these on a separate piece of paper, in complete, rephrased sentences. Due on the day of the test, _____

8.1 What is the “gap hypothesis?”

8.2 What is the Richter scale, and how do we use it?

8.3 Describe how energy flows when elastic rebound occurs.

8.4 Where (what kind of plate boundary) do the strongest earthquakes usually occur? Why?

8.5 What are different ways we try to prevent damage to buildings from earthquakes? (see page 208 for help)

8.6 What does animal behavior have to do with earthquake predictions? (page 218)

8.7 Is Klamath Falls at high, medium, low, or no risk of earthquakes? Why?

8.8 Why do some earthquakes occur outside of the tectonic plate boundaries?