

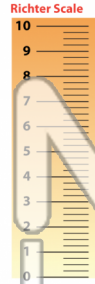


Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 An earthquake of 9.0 on the Richter scale is **only slightly stronger** than a magnitude 8.0 earthquake.

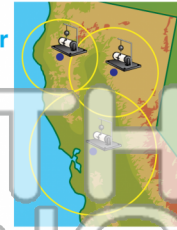
True or false?

- A True
- B False



2 How many different seismograph readings are needed to **determine the epicenter** of an earthquake?

- A one
- B two
- C three
- D four or more



3 The east and west coast of the United States have an **equal risk** of experiencing earthquakes.

4 Rock can withstand a tremendous amount of **stress** from **plate movement**. At times however, a **fault** occurs when _____.



5



PREVIEW

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7

reverse faults by observing _____.



- A the hanging wall moved up relative to the footwall
- B the footwall moved up relative to the hanging wall
- C both walls slid down in reverse directions
- D a wide gap where they walls have been pulled away from one another

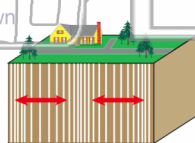
an earthquake. What type of fault is this?

- A normal fault
- B reverse fault
- C transform fault
- D tensional fault



9

The seismic waves known as **P-waves**

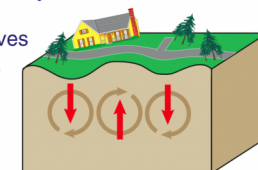


- A move rock side to side in a shearing motion
- B move rock up and down
- C move rock back and forth, first compressing then stretching the rock
- D crush large pieces of rock into much smaller pieces

10

The **slowest** and **most destructive** seismic waves are called _____.

- A P-waves or primary waves
- B S-waves or secondary waves
- C surface waves
- D pulse waves



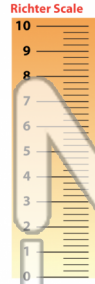


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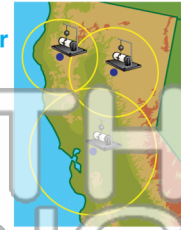
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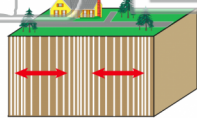
an **earthquake**. **What type of fault is this?**

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