Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Earthquake Test Study Guide**

1. What are earthquakes? How do they form?
2. Along where do earthquakes typically tend to happen? Why?
3. What are the different type of tectonic plate boundaries and describe what happens at each plate boundary? *Draw a diagram to illustrate what is happening at each boundary.*
   1. Convergent:
   2. Divergent:
   3. Transform:
4. What is a fault? What happens to the rock in a fault?
5. What is a fold? What happens to the rock in a fold?
6. What are the two ways rocks can deform? Define/explain each way.
   1. Plastic:
   2. Elastic:
7. What is the study of Earthquakes called? What are scientists who study Earthquakes called?
8. How do different plate boundaries affect the strength of the earthquakes that usually occur there? (Note: refer to chart from Earthquakes pt. 1 notes)
9. What are the different types of seismic waves? Describe their differences including: which ones arrive first, which ones are the strongest, how they move, and through what they can move.
   1. P Waves (Primary waves):
   2. S Waves (Secondary waves):
   3. L Waves (Surface waves):

1. Define and explain the following terms. Find examples if you need to.
   1. Focus:
   2. Epicenter:
   3. Aftershock:
   4. Elastic rebound:
   5. Seismic waves:
2. What instrument is used to measure earthquakes? How do they work?
3. What are different scales used to measure earthquake magnitudes? What are the benefits and disadvantages to each?Which one is used now?
   1. Mercalli Scale:
   2. Richter Scale:
   3. Moment Magnitude Scale:
4. What are some techniques/strategies to make buildings more Earthquake-safe?