

[http://www.sci.muni.cz/~herber/quake/movies/earthquakes\\_soubory/earthquakes.swf](http://www.sci.muni.cz/~herber/quake/movies/earthquakes_soubory/earthquakes.swf)

What prevents two plates from slipping when moving against each other?

Why does an earthquake occur?

What is a fault?

Define:

Focus:

Epicentre:

Seismic waves:

What are the differences between P and S waves. Fill in the table.

	P-Wave	S-Wave
Speed		
Direction		
Particle movement		
Materials it can pass through		

How do we measure seismic waves?

Describe how it works?

How can we determine the distance we are from the epicentre?

How do we measure the strength of an earthquake?

How strong is 6 on the scale?

How many times stronger would a 7 on the scale be?

An underwater earthquake may cause what?



<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/facts.php>

Fun Facts:

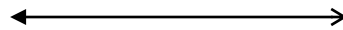
The largest known earthquake happened in \_\_\_\_\_. It was magnitude \_\_\_\_\_.

How fast is the San Andreas fault moving?

How deep are most earthquakes?

How many Earthquakes happen each year?

When and where was the earliest recorded earthquake



<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/learn/animations/>

describe the following:

- Aftershock
- Attenuation
- Liquefaction
- Normal fault
- Strick slip fault
- Blind Thrust fault
- Thrust fault