

Part 1.

1. Describe what an earthquake is.
2. What type of earthquake is most common? How many of them occur each year?
3. Where did the worst earthquake (for loss of life) occur? When?
4. What are some of the side effects of earthquakes?

Part 2.

5. What is the major cause of earthquakes?
6. What are some of the minor causes of earthquakes?
7. Describe the *elastic-rebound* theory.

Part 3.

8. What determines the depth at which earthquakes occur?
9. How deep are the quakes along the San Andreas Fault in California?
10. How deep are the deepest earthquakes?
11. What is the actual place where the earthquake occurs called?
12. What is the epicentre?

Part 4.

13. Describe the three types of wave motion produced by earthquakes.

Part 5.

14. Describe how a seismograph works.

UNIT 11 (CH. 15) → EARTHQUAKES & PLATE TECTONICS

1. EARTHQUAKE
2. ELASTIC-REBOUND THEORY
3. FOCUS
4. EPICENTER
5. P-WAVES
6. S-WAVES
7. L-WAVES
8. SEISMOGRAPH
9. SEISMOGRAM
10. TIME-TRAVEL GRAPH
11. RICHTER SCALE
12. SEISMIC MOMENT

Earth Science 11 Unit 11 Test A Study Review

Where is the focus?

How deep are the earthquakes along the San Andreas Fault?

How many times stronger is a magnitude 6 earthquake than a magnitude 4 earthquake?

What are S waves and how do they travel?

What is the depth of an earthquake determined by?

Are small or large earthquakes the most common?

How deep do the deepest earthquakes occur?

What is the epicenter of the earthquake?

What do the P-waves act like?

Short answer:

Describe the process used to determine the epicenter of an earthquake. (5 marks)

Describe how a seismograph works. (5 marks)

