

Sixth Grade Science Study Guide Earthquakes

- Stress:
- Epicenter:
- Focus:
- Tension:
- Shearing:
- Compression:
- Fault:
- Seismograph:
- Laser-ranging device:
- Creep meter:
- Normal fault:
- Reverse fault:
- Strike-slip fault:
- Liquefaction:
- Deformation:
- Plateau:
- Moment-magnitude scale:
- Tsunami:
- Bas-isolated building:

1. How do geologists locate the epicenter of an earthquake?
2. Which wave arrives first at seismographs?
3. What are anticlines and synclines types of?
4. What should you do if you are indoors during an earthquake?
5. Be able to calculate the difference between the arrival time in P and S waves at several locations and know how to calculate the distance from the epicenter. (Lab)
6. How would you use this information to calculate the epicenter?
7. What are the differences between the Mercalli, Richter and Moment magnitude scales?
8. Explain how each detection device for an earthquake works.
9. Why is it hard to predict earthquakes?
10. Fill in the chart below for each stress.

Stress	Affects rock	Type of fault