

Earthquake

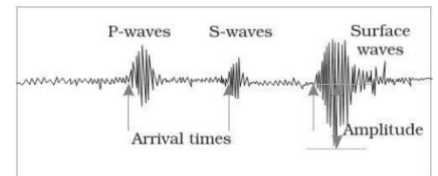
All-natural earthquakes occur in the lithosphere.

- Seismic waves studies offer a full picture of the layered interior.
- An earthquake is, simply put, shaking of the [earth's crust](#).
- It is caused due to the energy release, which triggers waves that travel in all directions.
- The emanation of energy occurs along a fault.
- A fault is a sharp break in the crustal rocks.

Earthquake waves are of two types

P-waves are also known as the Primary waves. They are the first waves to arrive at the surface.

- S- Waves arrive after some time after the happening of earthquake and they are called secondary waves.
- All earthquakes are different in their intensity and magnitude. The instrument for the measurement of the vibrations is known as Seismograph
- Richter scale is used to measure the magnitude of the earthquake.

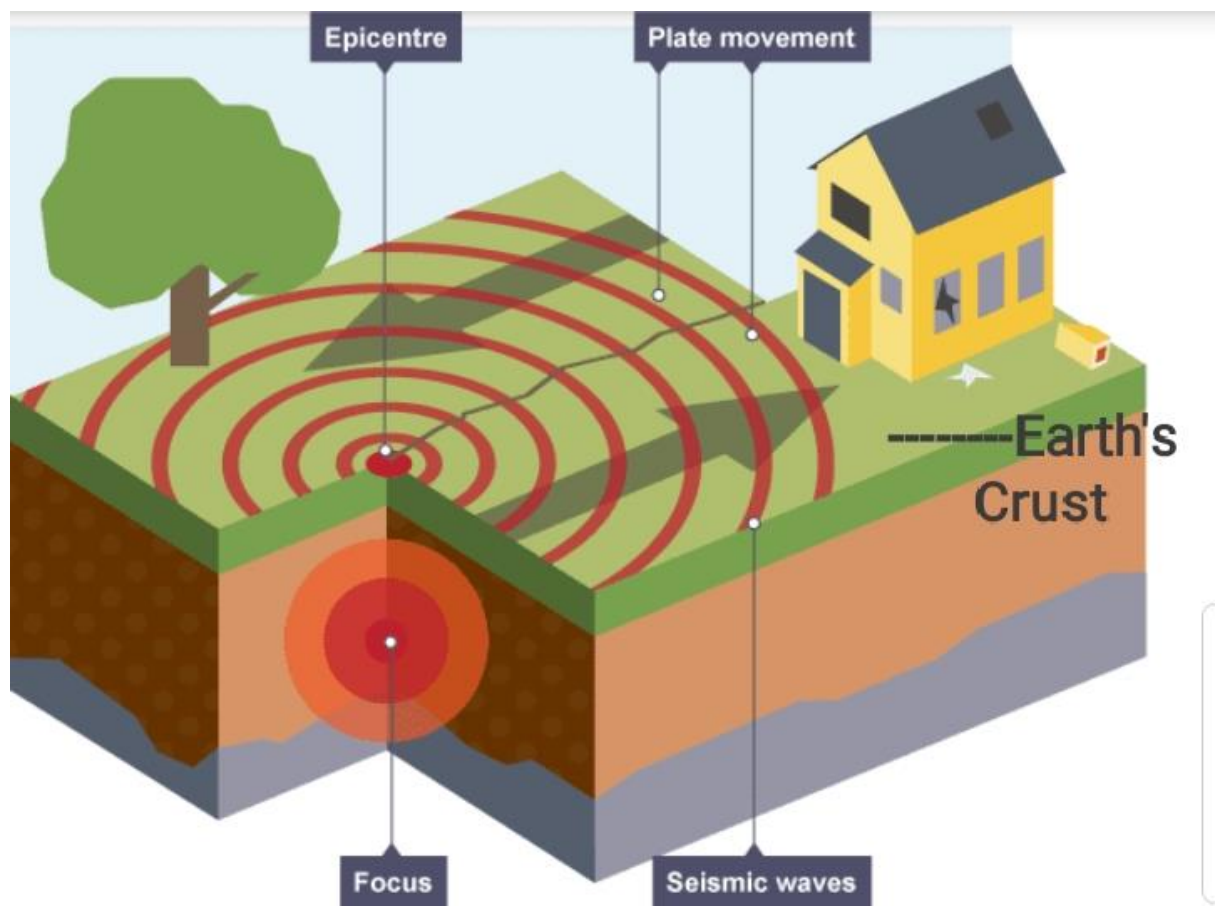


HOME WORK

Earthquake Cross-Section
Cut out the labels and glue them onto the correct parts of the earthquake.

earth's crust epicentre hypocentre fault line tectonic plate

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Tectonic plates



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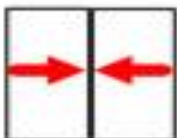
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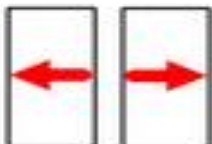
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Tectonic plate movement



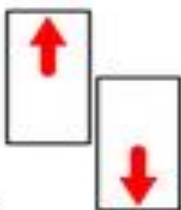
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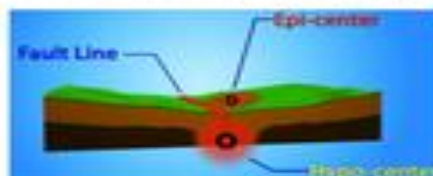
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How do earthquakes happen?



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1-Plates Broken into a number of pieces Is Called tectonic plates

2-Divergent, convergent, Transform

3-When Two tectonic plates collide with each other

Column A	Column B
1. Tsunami	(c) Harbour waves generated by oceanic earthquakes.
2. Seismograph	(e) An instrument for recording the movement of earthquake moves.
3. S-waves	(a) The waves that make the inhabitants feel the ground motion.
4. Richter scale	(b) The instrument for measuring the intensity of an earthquake.
5. Epicentre	(d) The point on the earth surface directly above the seismic focus.

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