

Earthquake

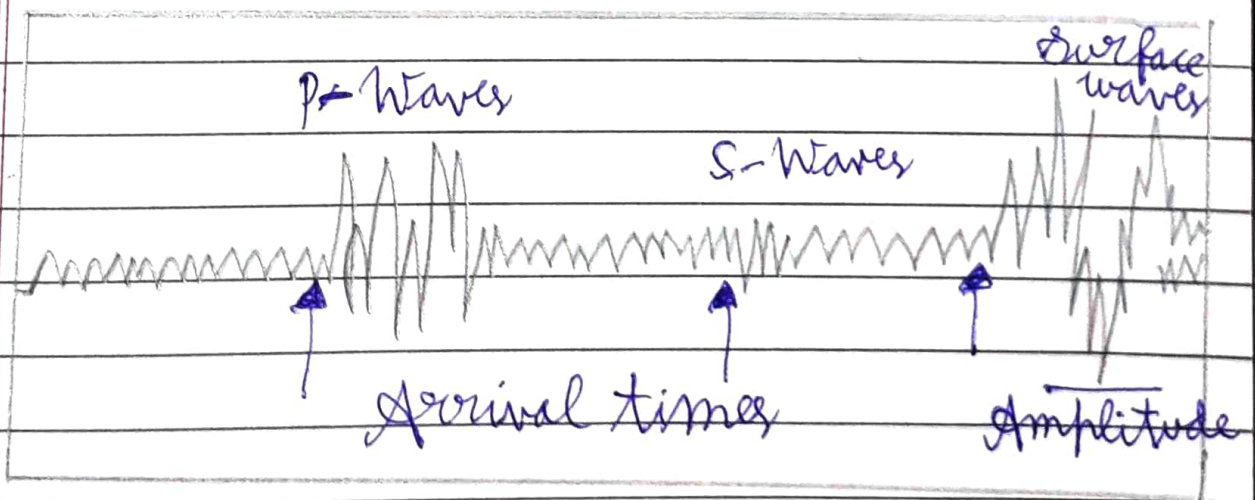
- All natural earthquakes occur in the lithosphere.
- Seismic waves studies offer a full picture of the layered interior.
- An earthquake is, simply put, shaking of the earth's crust.
- It is caused due to the energy release, which triggers waves that travel in all directions.
- The emanation of energy 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.

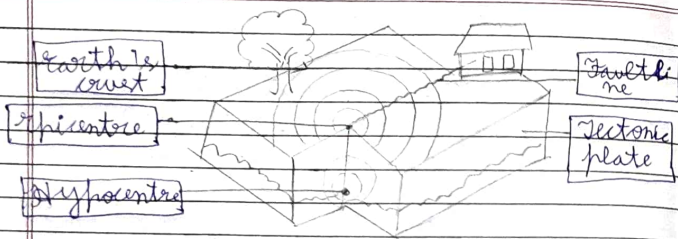
- S-waves arrive after some time after the happening of earthquake and they are called secondary waves.
- All earthquakes are different in their intensity and magnitude. The instrument for the measurement of the vibrations is known as Seismograph.
- Richter scale is used to measure the magnitude of the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



HW
22/07/21

Homework

Earthquake cross-section Date _____
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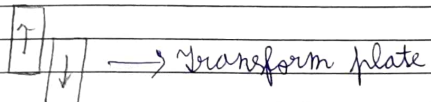
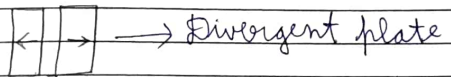
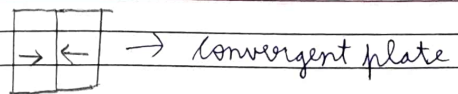
Tectonic plates

There are seven major tectonic plates. They are the Pacific plate, the North American plate, the South American plate, the Eurasian Plate, the African Plate, the Indo Australion plate and the Antarctic plate.

How do earthquake happen?

Ans: Earthquakes are vibrations that move through the earth and over its surface. Sudden movements deep beneath the surface, like the rupture of rocks or collision of tectonic plates release an enormous amount of energy in the form of seismic or shock waves. These seismic waves travel to the surface and cause earthquakes.

Tectonic plate movement Date _____
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Column A	Column B
1. Tsunami	(x) Harbour waves generated by oceanic earthquakes
2. Seismograph	(e) An instrument for recording the movement of earth quake 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