

1. Stress
2. Energy
3. Tension
4. Compression
5. Shearing
6. Fault
7. No
8. Energy
9. Earthquake
10. Several thousand
11. Focus/hypocenter
12. Hypocenter/Focus
13. Within 100 km = 62 miles of crust surface
14. Below
15. Epicenter
16. Surface/above
17. Seismic waves
18. At the surface when the p waves and s waves combine
19. P waves (primary waves)
20. S waves (secondary)
21. Surface waves
22. Mercalli scale
23. Moment Magnitude Scale
24. Richter Scale
25. 3=barely noticeable
26. 5=small and causes minor damage
27. 5-6 = moderate damage
28. Above 6 = extensive damage / 8 = rare but does happen
29. Seismometer or Tiltmeter (see page 199)
30. Seismograph
31. Seismogram
32. China, Indonesia, Japan
33. After shocks
34. Plate boundaries (transform boundaries, subduction zones at convergent boundaries)
35. California (about 800 miles long)
36. Yes, you can see the San Andres Fault from an airplane
37. Strike-slip fault= San Andres Fault
38. shearing
39. No- scientists cannot predict earthquakes
40. Scientists can't be sure how much stress the rock can take before it breaks; scientists don't know when rocks will unlock; scientists don't know where along the fault that the stress will be released (faults can be hundreds of miles long)
41. Collapsing buildings are the leading cause of death in earthquakes
42. If there was an earthquake with a magnitude 7 in Haiti and in California, the damage would be much greater in Haiti because Haiti does not have well built buildings; California buildings are engineered and constructed to withstand strong earthquakes; United States is wealthy with a lot of resources. We have clean water and a lot of medical facilities to help ailing people. Haiti is very poor with little clean water and medical facilities.