

Physical Science 111

Quiz - Earthquakes

Part One: Multiple Choice - Select the best answer to each question.

1. Waves that travel through rock are called:
a. seismic waves b. earth waves c. beta waves d. transfer waves
2. The starting point of an earthquake where rocks move and body waves radiate in concentric spheres is the:
a. epicenter b. focus c. fault d. elastic limit
3. Tsunamis are caused by:
a. large tides b. fires c. submarines d. none of these
4. Which of the following statements is true concerning primary waves?
a. they travel only through solids b. they travel faster than S waves
c. they cannot be recorded on a seismogram d. they travel slower than surface waves
5. The amount of destruction caused by earthquake vibrations is affected by:
a. the design of the structure b. the intensity and duration of the vibrations
c. the nature of the surface material d. all of the above
6. How many seismic stations are needed to pinpoint the epicenter of an earthquake?
a. one b. two c. three d. four
7. What is the deepest layer the deepest hole ever drilled into the Earth was able to reach?
a. the inner core b. the outer core c. the mantle d. the crust
8. The instrument used to record earthquake waves is a:
a. nanograph b. epigraph c. seismograph d. lithograph
9. Earthquakes are caused by:
a. the sudden release of elastic energy stored in deformed rocks
b. the rotation in the inner core
c. the tidal forces of the moon
d. none of these
10. Which of the different types of earthquake waves have the largest amplitude and arrive last?
a. S waves b. P waves c. surface waves d. they arrive at the same time

True/False:

1. The greatest amount of damage always occurs at the epicenter of an earthquake.
2. Earthquakes are distributed evenly over the surface of the planet.
3. We can predict when and where earthquakes will take place.
4. The study of seismic waves gives us information about our planet's interior.
5. Once an Earthquake has occurred in a certain place it will never occur there again.

Completion:

1. Earthquakes occur at _____.
2. A crack or break in the Earth's crust along which movement occurs is a(n) _____.
3. The event of lesser intensity that comes before an Earthquake is a(n) _____.
4. The position directly above the focus of an Earthquake on the Earth's surface is the _____.
5. The process whereby the surface turns liquid is called _____.

Answers

Completion

1. a 2. a 3. d 4. b 5. d 6. c 7. d 8. c 9. a 10. c

True/False

1. F 2. F 3. F 4. T 5. F

Completion

1. plate boundaries
2. fault
3. foreshock
4. epicenter
5. liquefaction