

Earthquake Notes

8th grade Anchor Questions Week 35 (May 12-16)

Constructed Responses

1. What is precession?
2. What is eccentricity (in Earth's orbit)?
3. What is obliquity (in Earth's tilt)?
4. How do ice ages happen? (This is a long answer)
5. Explain Michigan's geologic history
6. Describe the extent of the last ice-age in North America and indicate that on a map
7. How did the ice sheet from the last ice age shape the surface and major landforms in Michigan?

Skills:

- o Identify major Michigan rivers on a map
- o Identify main watersheds in Michigan
- o Describe and indicate the flow of Great Lakes water out to sea

Earthquakes Intro

Facts

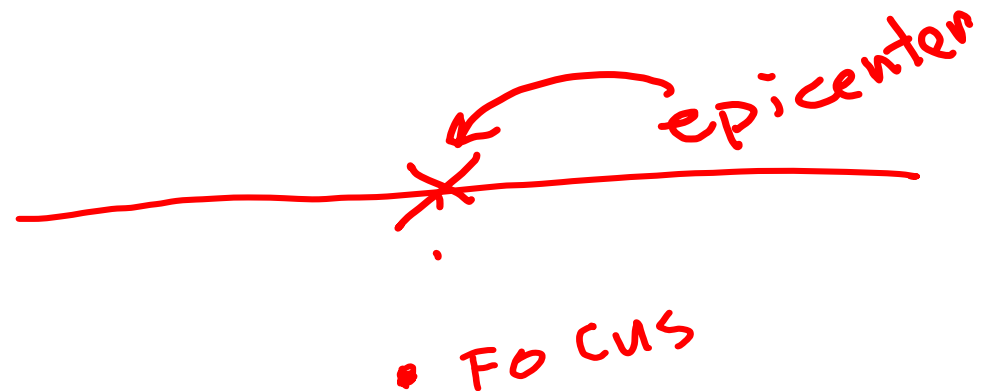
- **Occur when plates move**
- **Occur at all plate boundaries (convergent, divergent & transform)**
- **Occur at faults in the middle or within plates**
- **Have different intensities- RICHTER scale**

Earthquakes Terms

Fault- crack in the Earth's crust

Focus- where the earthquake actually happens. It is deep underground.

Epicenter- place **DIRECTLY** above focus



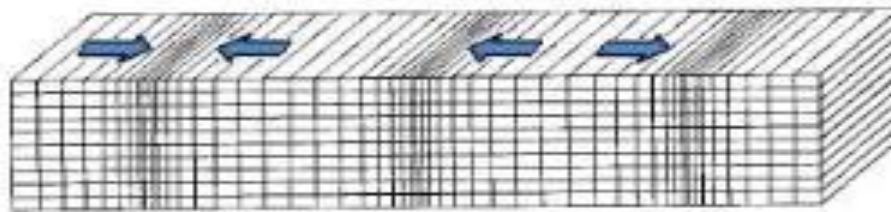
Types of Seismic Wave

A seismic wave is a “mechanical wave” that transfers the energy from the moving crust. The wave always starts at the focus of the earthquake

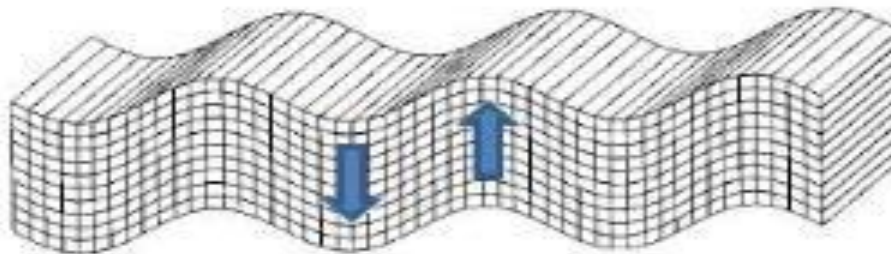
There are three types of seismic waves:

Types of Seismic Wave

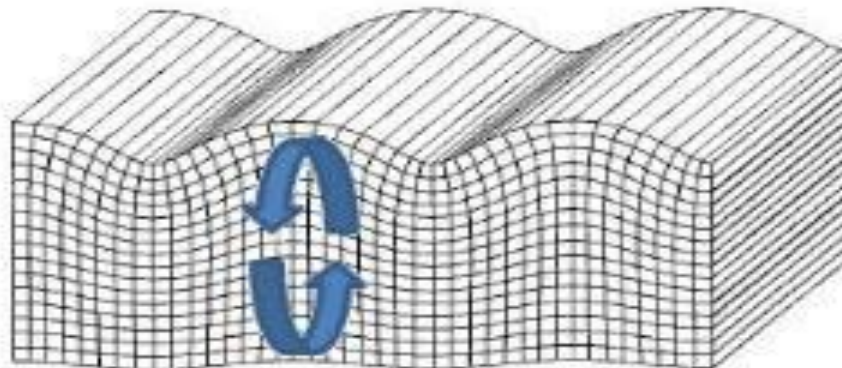
➡ : particle motion



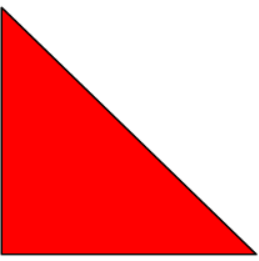
P-Wave



S-Wave



Surface (Rayleigh)
Wave



Types of Seismic Wave

P-wave: the **FIRST** (primary) wave that is felt. Its motion is from side to side

S-wave: the **SECOND** (secondary) wave that is felt. Its motion is up and down.

Surface Wave: is felt only when soil and ground have certain properties. Example: sandy soils, this causes a “rolling” motion

