

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# MATCH IT

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|---|-------------------------|
| 1. The size of the earthquake   | A. HARBOR               |
| 2. the zone of earthquakes surrounding the Pacific Ocean — about 90% of the world's earthquakes occur there.            | B. TRIANGULATION METHOD |
| 3. The method of locating the epicenter   | C. SEISMOLOGY           |
| 4. fracture in the rocks along which strain is occasionally released as an earthquake                                   | D. FAULT                |
| 5. location of an earthquake directly above the hypocenter on the surface of the earth. TRUE FALSE                      | E. EPICENTER            |
| 6. Instrument for detecting and recording earthquake waves  | F. TREMORS              |
| 7. A scale of numbers used to tell the size of earthquakes.   | G. RICHTER SCALE        |
| 8. the study of earthquakes and the structure of the earth, by both naturally and artificially generated seismic waves. | H. PACIFIC RING OF FIRE |
| 9. English translation for the tsunami  | I. SEISMOGRAPH          |
| 10. Place where the largest recorded earthquake in the world and has magnitude 9.5 (Mw)                                 | J. 3                    |
| 11. Number of stations required to locate the epicenter   | K. MAGNITUDE            |
| 12. A measure of the damage caused by an earthquake   | L. INTENSITY            |
| 13. A shaking or vibrating movement, for example a small earthquake.  | M. EARTHQUAKE           |
| 14. A shaking or trembling of the earth that is volcanic or tectonic in origin  | N. CHILE                |
| 15. When the earth trembles, this device takes the readings produced by a S   | O. SEISMOMETER          |