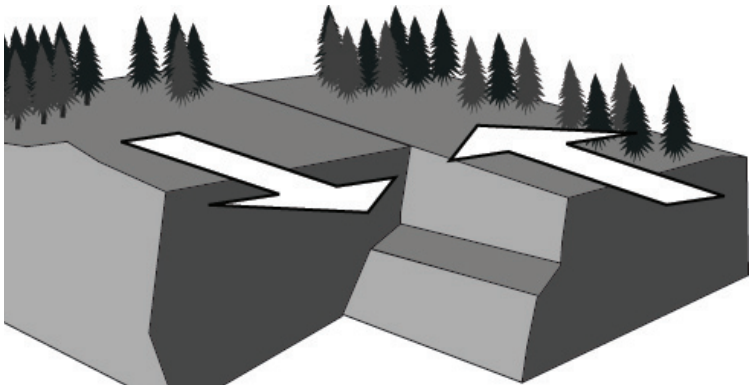
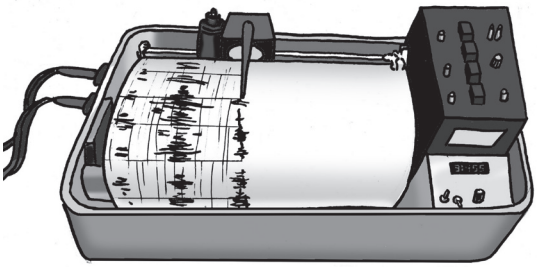
Lesson #34

Earthquakes



An **earthquake** is a tremor or shaking of the earth's surface, usually caused by movement of rock in the crust. Earthquakes happen when parts of Earth's crust shift. Small earthquakes happen with movements of just millimeters. Big earthquakes occur with movement of about a meter or more. Most earthquakes occur along **faults**. A fault is a break in the crust, where rock moves.

This ground movement (picture above) is measured with a **seismograph**. A seismograph (picture below) shows the movement of the Earth's surface during an earthquake. In 1935, Charles Richter, a **seismologist** (a person who studies earthquakes), developed a scale that measures the size of these waves. The Richter scale rates earth tremors on a scale from 1 to 9, with 9 being the most powerful. A quake that is higher than 4.5 can cause damage to stone buildings. A very severe earthquake would rate a 7 or above.



1. A person who studies earthquakes is called a _____.

2. Who developed a scale to measure the magnitude of Earth's tremors?

   _____

3. _____ is the by-product of photosynthesis.

4. A break in the crust where rock moves is called a _____.

volcano shield fault fossil

5. Choose the correct formula for photosynthesis.

A) carbon dioxide + nutrients + water → sugar
B) oxygen + water → sugar + carbon dioxide
C) carbon dioxide + water → sugar + oxygen

6. What do you call a large body of air?

wind storm air mass stationary front

7. Which are the two main groups of plants?

A) vertebrates and invertebrates
B) vascular and non-vascular
C) ferns and fungus

8. Write T if the statement is true or F if it is false.

_____ Living things need food, water, and shelter to live.

9. What do you call the part of the plant that grows underground and takes water and nutrients from the soil?

stem root leaf flower

10. The _____ is always the first link in any food chain.