

EARTHQUAKES!



The Earth's plates are always _____ and
_____ against one another. This creates
_____ along the plates' edges. When the tension
becomes too great, the plates can _____
abruptly! This shift releases a great wave of energy that
ripples through the _____ causing our
surface to vibrate. We call these vibrations, an
_____!

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The location **below the earth's surface**

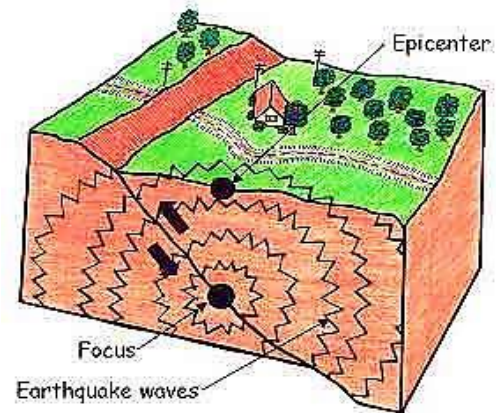
where the earthquake starts is called

the _____ or the

The location **directly above it**

on the surface of the earth

is called the _____.



The location **below the earth's surface**

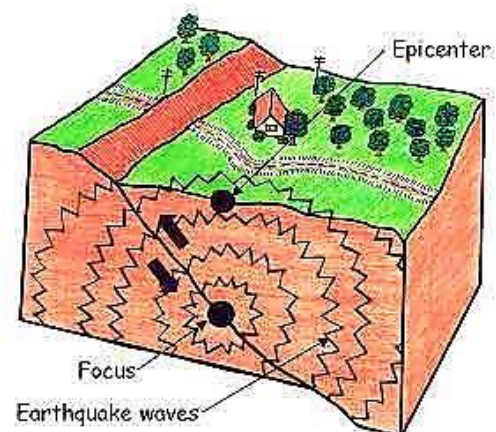
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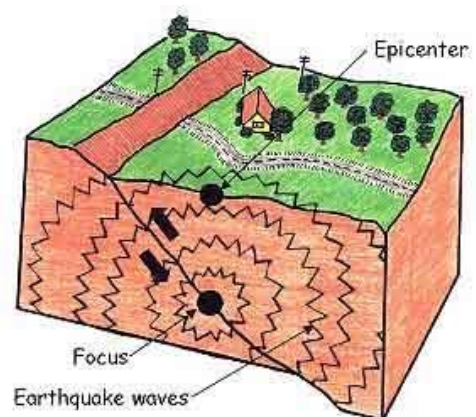
Answer Key:

EARTHQUAKES!

The Earth's plates are always **pushing** and **grinding** against one another. This creates **tension** along the plates' edges. When the tension becomes too great, the plates can **shift** abruptly! This shift releases a great wave of energy that ripples through the **Earth's crust** causing our surface to vibrate. We call these vibrations, an **Earthquake**!


The location **below the earth's surface** where the earthquake starts is called the **focus** or the **hypocenter**.

The location **directly above it** on the surface of the earth is called the **epicenter**.



Instructions:

EARTHQUAKES!

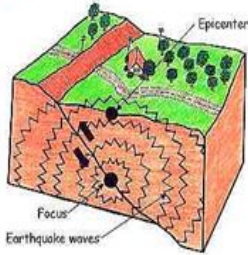


The Earth's plates are always _____ and _____ against one another. This creates _____ along the plates' edges. When the tension becomes too great, the plates can _____ abruptly! This shift releases a great wave of energy that ripples through the _____ causing our surface to vibrate. We call these vibrations, an _____!

1: After completing the "Earthquake" notes, have students cut along the blackened edges. Then, have students glue down the top half of their notes in their science notebook so that it flips open. (The dotted line is there to guide students to where they need to glue and fold.)

The location **below the earth's surface** where the earthquake starts is called the _____ or the _____.

The location **directly above it** on the surface of the earth is called the _____.



The diagram illustrates the mechanics of an earthquake. It shows a cross-section of the Earth's crust. A fault line is depicted as a jagged line. A point on this fault is labeled 'Focus'. A point on the surface directly above the focus is labeled 'Epicenter'. Arrows radiating from the focus are labeled 'Earthquake waves'.

2: After completing this portion of Earthquake notes, have students once again cut along the blackened edges. Once they have cut out their notes, have students glue it down completely, and underneath the Earthquake notes that flip open.