Name:_____
Pd:___**Date:**_____

Quick Check #5

1. What is the difference between the focus of an earthquake and the epicentre of an earthquake?

_____

_____

_____

2. What are three kinds of earthquake waves and how do they differ?

(a)

_____

_____

(b)

_____

_____

(c)

_____

_____

Measuring Earthquakes

Richter Scale: Scientists measure earthquakes using the Richter scale. This scale, invented in 1934 by California scientist Charles Richter, measures the magnitude of an earthquake, and the result is a number from 0 to 10, as measured on a machine called a **seismograph.**

An increase of 1 in magnitude = 10X stronger
Example: A magnitude 6 earthquake is 100× more powerful than a magnitude 4 earthquake.

RICHTER SCALE

Magnitude	Description	What it feels like	Frequency
Less than 2.0	Micro	Normally only recorded by seismographs. Most people cannot feel them.	Millions per year.
2.0–2.9	Minor	A few people feel them. No building damage.	Over 1 million per year.
3.0–3.9	Minor	Some people feel them. Objects inside can be seen shaking.	Over 100,000 per year.
4.0–4.9	Light	Most people feel it. Indoor objects shake or fall to floor.	10,000 to 15,000 per year.
5.0–5.9	Moderate	Can damage or destroy buildings not designed to withstand earthquakes. Everyone feels it.	1,000 to 1,500 per year.
6.0–6.9	Strong	Wide spread shaking far from epicenter. Damages buildings.	100 to 150 per year.
7.0–7.9	Major	Wide spread damage in most areas.	10 to 20 per year.
8.0–8.9	Great	Wide spread damage in large areas.	About 1 per year.
9.0–9.9	Great	Severe damage to most buildings.	1 per 5-50 years.
10.0 or over	Massive	Never Recorded.	Never recorded.