Section 2: Earthquake Measurement (p. 202)

1. Seismologists want to find out which of the following things about an earthquake? (Circle all that apply.)
   - **a.** when it started
   - **b.** where it started
   - **c.** how far it traveled
   - **d.** how strong it was
   - **e.** how much the ground moved

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2. Seismographs create tracings of earthquake motion called _____.

3. How do seismologists determine when an earthquake started?

_____

_____

_____

_____

4. The _____ of an earthquake is the place deep within the Earth where an earthquake begins. (epicenter or focus)

5. The _____ of an earthquake is on the surface of the Earth above where an earthquake begins. (epicenter or focus)

6. What is the name of the method seismologists use most to find the epicenter of an earthquake?
   - **a.** the P-S method
   - **b.** the S-P method
   - **c.** the P-S time method
   - **d.** the S-P time method

7. How do seismologists align the seismogram with the time-distance graph?

_____

_____

_____

8. Refer to Figure 9 on page 203. Scientists figure out when an earthquake started by subtracting a wave's _____ from the time when the wave was _____.