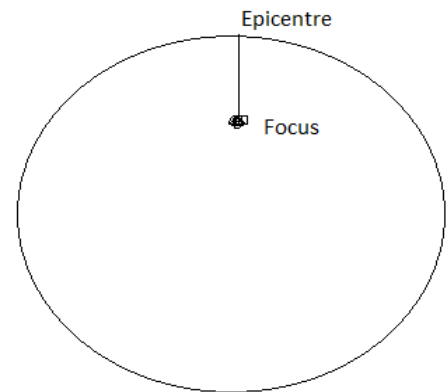


Earthquake

Q: What is earthquake? What are the causes of earthquake?

Ans:

- Earthquakes are the tremors passage through the earth surface.
- The point inside the earth where earthquake originate is called “**Focus**”
- The point on the earth’s surface vertically above the focus is called “**Epicentre**”
- Earthquake is measured on “**Rictor Scale**”.
- The branch of science which studies about earthquake is called “**Seismology**”.
- Earthquake is measured with the instrument “**Seismograph**”.
- **Earthquake wave is also known as “Seismic Waves”.**



Causes of earthquake:

1. Mythological causes:
In ancient time, people considered earthquake as the anger of the God.
2. Volcanic activity:
Volcanic eruption may create earthquake in surrounding areas.
3. Faulting:
The movement of rock layers on the fault line may produce earthquake.
Thrust fault is very sensitive.
4. Plate movement:
High intensity earthquake may occur due to convergent plate collision.
5. Elasticity:
Rocks have elasticity. When they lost it due to endogenetic forces, earthquake may occur.

@@@

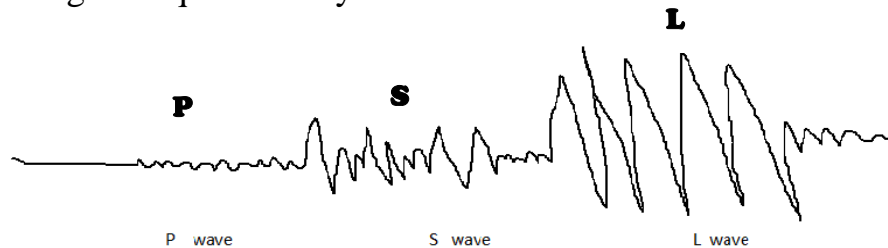
Q: What is “Isosesimal Line”?

Ans: The line which joins the area of equal earthquake intensity is called Isosesimal line.

Q: What are the waves produced during earthquake?

Ans: When earthquake occur, it produces waves and energy. Three types of waves are produced during earthquake. They are-

1. P – wave
2. S – wave
3. L – wave



P- wave:

- It is the primary wave produced during earthquake. It arrives the earthquake stations first.
- It is also called “Longitudinal Wave”.
- It moves in all directions.
- It can passes through any type of material like **solid and liquid**.
- Faster than other waves. Speed of this wave is 5.4 to 13 km per second.

S- wave:

- It is the secondary wave produced during earthquake. It arrives at the earthquake stations after P- wave.
- It is slower than P- wave. Speed is 3 km to 7 km per second
- S- wave is shear wave.
- It **can passes through only solid materials**. But can't pass through the liquid materials.
- It is also **called “transverse wave”**

L- wave:

- It is tertiary wave.
- Speed is 4 to 4.3 km per second.
- This wave is more stable than the other.
- Emit out of the epicentre and travel on the surface of the earth.

