

Earthquake Terminology

Earthquake — Seismometer — Magnitude
Richter scale — Hypocenter — Epicenter — Fault
Fault plane — Seismic waves — Tectonic plates

Earthquake	a movement of the Earth caused by a shifting in the outer shell
Seismometer	instrument used by scientists to monitor earthquakes
Magnitude	strength of an earthquake
Richter scale	best-known measurement of the magnitude of an earthquake
Hypocenter	point deep inside the Earth where an earthquake begins
Epicenter	point on the surface of the Earth directly above where an earthquake begins
Fault	crack in the rocky outer layer of the Earth where rock can move past each other
Fault plane	surface where rocks slide and grind against each other during an earthquake
Seismic waves	waves of vibration in the Earth's crust that start at the hypocenter of an earthquake
Tectonic plates	interlocking pieces of the crust and upper mantle of the Earth

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Handwriting practice lines consisting of solid top and bottom lines with a dashed midline. There are 10 sets of these lines available for practice.

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