

## INTERNAL LAND FORMING PROCESSES - EARTHQUAKES

1. a)

- The Mercalli scale
- Rossi foren scale

b)

- Collision of tectonic plates
- Energy release in the mantle
- Violent volcanic eruptions
- Nuclear explosions
- Gravititive pressure
- Magma movement within the crust

2. c)

(i)

- Earthquake is sudden movements or tremors of the earth crust.

(ii)

- Primary waves
- Seconday waves
- Rayleigh waves
- Love waves

(iii)

- Rocks of the earth crust are displaced laterally.
- Earthquake causes uplift or subsidence of land.
- Earthquakes can rigger off landslides on the surface of the earth crust

- Earthquakes can lead to faulting of the crustal rocks.
- Earthquakes can lead to volcanic eruptions

3. a)

- Collision of tectonic plates
- Energy release in the mantle
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- Nuclear explosions
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- Magma movement within the crust

b)

- Effects of earthquakes in built up areas
- Loss of life (human, animal and plant)
- Disruption of transport and communication lines.
- Outbreak of fires
- Avalanches and landslides may occur covering built up areas
- Tsunamis may drown coastal settlements

4.

- Magma movement within earth crust
- Isostatic adjustment resulting in breakage of rocks
- Sudden explosions e.g Nuclear testing.

5.

- The strength of an earthquake is measured by its intensity and magnitude. Intensity measures how hard the earthquake hits the ground.

- Intensity is measured using Mercalli scale. Magnitude measures amount of energy given off. It is measured using Richter scale.

6.

- Damage to property
- Loss of human life
- Can cause landslide
- Disruption of infrastructure.

7.

- Seismograph is an instrument which detects and records seismic waves of earthquakes while seismogram is a graph-like record on which earthquake impulses are recorded.

8.

- Intensity measures how hard earthquake shakes the ground. It looks at the effects while magnitude measure amount of energy released during an earthquake.

9. i)

- Written materials/books/magazines/newspapers.
- Maps
- Photographs/films/videos/slides (Visual aids)
- Resource persons
- Electronic media-radio, TV (Audio aids)

ii)

- Inaccessibility of the area due to massive destruction/restriction.
- Lack of informers because people may have been evacuated

- The rubble may obscure the evidence of the amount of damage.