Name _____ Date _____

It's in the Reading

After reading KIDS DISCOVER *Earthquakes*, choose the best answer for each question.
Fill in the circle.

Find your answers on the pages shown in the book icon next to each question.

1. An earthquake with a magnitude of 6.5 would probably ____.
  ○ A. not be felt
  ○ B. do little damage
  ○ C. do serious damage
  ○ D. destroy a town

[book icon 2 3]

2. The focus of an earthquake is ____.
  ○ A. the point on the ground where it is felt most strongly
  ○ B. the energy released when earth's plates break and snap back
  ○ C. a break in the earth's crust
  ○ D. the place underground where the quake's energy is released

[book icon 4 5]

3. Many earthquakes probably take place in Japan because it ____.
  ○ A. is in the center of one of earth's plates
  ○ B. is on the Pacific Ring of Fire
  ○ C. is an island nation
  ○ D. is known for tidal waves

[book icon 4 5]

4. The fact that 62 people died in the 1989 Bay Area quake shows that ____.
  ○ A. it was not a serious earthquake
  ○ B. the city was not prepared for an earthquake
  ○ C. a tidal wave must have occurred after the earthquake
  ○ D. it was very strong since the area is prepared for quakes

[book icon 6 7]

5. An earthquake with an intensity of IX would probably ____.
  ○ A. not injure people
  ○ B. damage roads and bridges
  ○ C. cause only mild shaking
  ○ D. result in little, if any, damage

[book icon 8 9]

6. The instruments used in Parkfield, California, ____.
  ○ A. are common in places with frequent earthquakes
  ○ B. use a variety of experimental techniques
  ○ C. cannot help predict earthquakes
  ○ D. are only useful if a major earthquake occurs
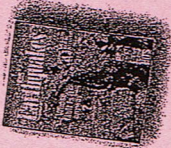
[book icon 8 9]

Name _____ Date _____

Get Set to Read

Earthquakes can really shake things up. What do you know about them? In Before Reading, write *true* if you think the statement is true. Write *false* if you think the statement is not true. Then read KIDS DISCOVER *Earthquakes*. Check back to find out if you were correct. Write the correct answer and the page number where you found it.

CHALLENGE: Rewrite each false sentence in a way that makes it true.

Before Reading		After Reading	Page Number
	1. An earthquake can cause other events that cause even more destruction.	_____	2
	2. The earth's surface is made of plates that usually stay still.	_____	4
	3. Most earthquakes occur along the edges of the Pacific Ocean.	_____	5
	4. At one time, the earth had only one large continent.	_____	5
	5. San Francisco has had many earthquakes, but no one has been killed in one there.	_____	6 - 7
	6. The first instrument to measure an earthquake's magnitude was made in 1913.	_____	8
	7. The Richter scale measures the damage done by an earthquake.	_____	8
	8. The San Andreas fault in California is a line where two of the earth's plates meet.	_____	11
	9. The most dangerous place to be during a tidal wave is the open ocean.	_____	12
	10. Bears can sense earthquakes before they occur.	_____	16

It's in the Reading (continued)

7. The San Andreas fault _____ .
- ○ A. is deadly but invisible
- ○ B. has not-been studied by scientists
- ○ C. is a mysterious land formation
- ○ D. has created obvious landscape changes

8. A process responsible for the eruption of Mount Saint Helens was _____ .
- ○ A. subduction
- ○ B. tsunamis
- ○ C. ocean volcanic eruptions
- ○ D. molten lava

9. The main method for estimating the magnitude of the A.D. 365 Cyprus quake was probably _____ .
- ○ A. finding and reading early seismographs there
- ○ B. using a seismograph there
- ○ C. comparing the damage it caused to other quakes
- ○ D. comparing coins from before and after the quake

10. Based on what has been learned about earthquakes so far, you could conclude that scientists _____ .
- ○ A. eventually will learn to prevent them
- ○ B. will someday be able to predict them with some accuracy
- ○ C. have very few clues about predicting them
- ○ D. find earthquakes a perplexing mystery

11. If you were out on a soccer field when an earthquake occurred, the safest thing to do would be to _____ .
- ○ A. go into the nearest building
- ○ B. go under the largest tree in the area
- ○ C. stay where you were
- ○ D. get into a car

12. Scientists who study earthquakes can choose from a number of topics. For example, they might study their causes, their effects, predicting them, protecting people from their effects, or other topics. Choose an aspect of earthquakes that you would most like to study. Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

Name _____

Date _____

Everything Visual

A diagram can use a combination of other graphic aids to display facts. For example, the diagram on page 9 combines features of a map and a bar graph to show the chances of a major earthquake along the San Andreas fault. Study the diagram. Then answer the questions.

1. What is the probability that the San Bernadino Mountains will experience an earthquake of a magnitude of around 7.5?

_____

2. Where is the Hayward fault located?

_____

3. What happens to the San Andreas fault on the north coast of California?

_____

4. Which place on the map has the highest probability of having a major earthquake? What feature of the diagram helps you find this quickly?

_____

_____

5. In which direction is the area west of the San Andreas fault moving? In which direction is the area east of the San Andreas fault moving?

_____

_____

6. In what ways does the diagram resemble a bar graph?

_____

7. How do you think the facts for the diagram were gathered?

_____

_____