**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
* Violent volcanic eruptions
* Nuclear explosions
* Gravititive pressure
* 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
* Avalances and landslides may occur covering build 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 Ritcher 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 hates 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.