

| Key Terms | Definition |
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| Model | A tool scientists and engineers use to represent ideas or provide an explanation. Models may include diagrams, drawings, physical replicas, mathematical representations, analogies, or computer simulations. |
| Modification | A change in the form or qualities of an object with the intention of impacting how the object functions. |
| Faults | Fractures in bedrock, along which blocks of rock on the opposite sides of the fracture move. |
| Magnitude | A measure of the total amount of energy released at the focus of an earthquake. |
| Intensity | A measure of the damage done by an earthquake that is determined on the basis of the earthquake's effect on people, structures, and the natural environment. |
| Seismograph | An instrument used to detect earthquake waves. |
| Seismologist | A person who studies earthquakes and seismic phenomena. |
| Richter Scale | Rating of an earthquake's magnitude based on the size of the earthquake's seismic waves (0-9) |
| Modified Mercalli Scale | System developed to rate earthquakes according to the level of damage (I-XII) |

Earth's Dynamic System: Lesson 2 Key Terms