

Chapter 1 : EARTHQUAKE MC43 OPERATOR'S MANUAL Pdf Download.

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Explore an aquarium, planetarium, and natural history museum—all under one living roof. Preparedness starts with a plan. For cities and agencies, this means working with engineers to retrofit older structures and design new buildings, bridges, and highways to withstand an earthquake as best as possible. For individuals and families, this means putting together an earthquake preparedness plan and kit and knowing what to do before, during, and after an earthquake. Are You Ready for a Rumble? Earthquakes strike suddenly, violently, and without warning. Identifying potential hazards ahead of time and planning in advance can reduce the dangers of serious injury or loss of life from an earthquake. Repairing and reinforcing building foundations, anchoring overhead lighting fixtures to the ceiling, securing furniture and other objects to walls and floors, and following local seismic building standards will help reduce the impact of earthquakes. Many injuries suffered during earthquakes result from items falling or shifting due to the shaking of the earth. Identifying potential hazards prior to an earthquake can protect you and your family. Do an inventory of your house and where you work. Anything that can move or fall during a quake should be placed in a closed cabinet or a secondary container. Avoid hanging pictures or mirrors near beds or places where people sit. After an earthquake, you might not have access to water, food, electricity, or other necessities for up to a week. Creating a disaster supply kit will help you get through the aftermath of an earthquake. Store enough water, food, and other basic items to meet your needs for at least 72 hours. Keep the kit in a place where you spend most of your time so that it will be easily accessible if an earthquake strikes. It is also a good idea to develop an emergency communication plan. Do not rely on cell phones or other devices that require electricity. Develop a plan for reuniting after the disaster in case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake. Ask an out-of-state relative or friend to serve as the family contact. Make sure everyone in the family knows the name, address and phone number of the contact person. Six Ways to Plan Ahead 1. Check for Hazards in the Home Fasten shelves securely to walls. Place large or heavy objects on lower shelves. Store breakable items such as bottled foods, glass, and china in low, closed cabinets with latches. Hang heavy items such as pictures and mirrors away from beds, couches, and anywhere people sit. Brace overhead light fixtures. Repair defective electrical wiring and leaky gas connections. These are potential fire risks. Secure a water heater by strapping it to the wall studs and bolting it to the floor. Repair any deep cracks in ceilings or foundations. Get expert advice if there are signs of structural defects. Store weed killers, pesticides, and flammable products securely in closed cabinets with latches and on bottom shelves. Against an inside wall. Away from where glass could shatter around windows, mirrors, pictures, or where heavy bookcases or other heavy furniture could fall over. In the open, away from buildings, trees, telephone and electrical lines, overpasses, or elevated expressways. Educate Yourself and Family Members Contact your local emergency management office or American Red Cross chapter for more information on earthquakes. Also read the "How-To Series" for information on how to protect your property from earthquakes. Teach children how and when to call , police, or fire department and which radio station to tune to for emergency information. Teach all family members how and when to turn off gas, electricity, and wate 4. Have Disaster Supplies on Hand Flashlight and extra batteries Portable, battery-operated radio and extra batteries First aid kit and manual Emergency food and water.

Chapter 2 : Earthquake Icons - free vector icons

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We are here in order to help students to fulfill the tasks they are provided with in their classrooms or any competition organized for essay writing during national or international events celebration in the schools or colleges. All the essays are written by the professional content writer by using simple and easy words with latest informations especially for the students of class 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12th standard. They can select any of the essays given below under various words limit according to their need and requirement: Essay on Earthquake Short Essay on Earthquake Following are the short essays on earthquake for students under words limit of , and words. Students can use any of these according to their need and requirement in the schools. Earthquake Essay 1 words Earthquake is the trembling or shaking movement of the surface of earth. It is a natural disturbance which can be characterized as convulsion or concussion of the ground. It originates at any point within the crust and pushes a mass of rock to slip suddenly. A huge energy gets released and travels through rocks as waves, which causes vibrations and shaking of the earth surface. The word earthquake reveals its meaning very clearly earth means ground or soil and quake means shake or tremble. Earthquake Essay 2 words Earthquake is one of the dangerous and life threatening natural disaster which can come anytime and anywhere on the earth. Most of the earthquakes come with minor tremors however larger earthquakes with strong tremors generally begins with slight tremors but soon gets changed into more violent shocks. Stronger earthquakes generally end up with huge and forced vibrations at long distance from the main point of arousal. It gradually diminishes with reduced aftershocks. The focus of earthquakes becomes the subterranean point where it originates. Magnitude and intensity of the earthquake can be measured with the help of variety of scales such as Richter scale, moment magnitude scale, modified Mercalli scale, etc. Earthquake is a life threatening event that responsible for the huge damage to the living and non-living beings. Earlier, it was quite hard to imagine the intensity of the earthquake before its occurrence. However, now-a-days, it has become easy to estimate the magnitude and intensity of earthquake because of the instrumental advancement in the world. People, in the ancient time, believed that earthquake occurs as mother earth was angry with them. It was Aristotle a great Greek philosopher who relate the occurrence of earthquake to some physical factors. According to him, the compression of air within the arch escapes cause shakes of some part of the earth surface and called as volcanic activity. Earthquake Essay 3 words Earthquake is a natural calamity can occur anytime and anywhere on the earth surface, cause lots of disturbance of to the living beings and useful natural resources. If we think about the earthquake, we also think that nothing is more destructive than this natural calamity. Earthquake has its long devastating history from the ancient time all over the world however its monotonous regularity makes us more fearful. Earth crust consists of several unfixed solid rock faces which move slowly below the surface under the range of millimeters to kilometers. The rate of movement increases with the thickness of plates. Such huge moving plates get separated from other plates and get out of their boundaries. Earthquake occurs when such moving plates clash with each other and separate. Sometimes volcanos located around edges of the Pacific Ocean, known as Ring of Fire bursts and releases lots of lava, gas, etc which causes pressure and imbalance within the earth surface and produces earthquake waves in the surrounding areas. Thus, volcanic activity within the earth surface is one of the reasons for earthquakes. Faults created by the volcanic activity are filled up by the strong earth surface movement which causes tremor. Everyone should take care of them when earthquake occurs by following some precautions like: People should stay calm and stay inside or outside the door but away from windows, buildings and power lines. They should stand against the wall near to the center of building, at doorway and crawl under some heavy furnitures like a desk or table. Never use flammable things like matches, candles, or any other flame as they caught fire with broken gas lines. Never use elevators as they may stuck. Long Essay on Earthquake Earthquake Essay 4 words Earthquake is a natural calamity which has power to destroy human lives in few seconds. It is lonely responsible for the huge damage to living and non-living beings. Earlier,

people were unaware of the reasons of earthquake occurrence and the extent of damage. They believed that earthquake occur whenever mother earth become angry with them. It was Aristotle a great Greek philosopher who made people aware that earthquake occur because of some physical factors. He told that, some parts of land moves whenever air compressed within the arch escapes which is called as volcanic activity. Earthquake waves cause movement in the surrounding areas because of air pressure and imbalance. Another reason of earthquake occurrence is isostatic adjustment. Earth surface contains some raised and depressed blocks which make balance of earth surface however the balance disturb when blocks moves revolving on units of axis. Raised blocks get down and cause imbalance on the earth surface which inturn cause earthquake. Generally, it occurs in the volcano prime areas, under the feet of mountains and hills. However, it is not sure that earthquakes do not occur in other places. Earthquake may occur anytime in any part of the world. Some of the earthquakes become weak however some of them become very strong with huge force which may shake the earth surface far away from the centre point. Earthquakes with huge intensity become really dangerous and cause severe damage. According to the scientific study with the help of Seismograph, there are some secondary waves and tertiary waves in the earthquake. Himalaya zone, the Ganga, Deccan Plateau, the Brahmaputra valleys, etc are the earthquake prone areas in India. Kutch Gujarat, India earthquake of the year was so massive calculated 8 on Richeter Scale and affected a huge area around square kilometers depressed by 15 feet and square kilometers raised by 50 feet. More than people were killed in the earthquake event of Latur and Osmanabad districts of Maharashtra on 30th of September in Earthquake is the result of release of elastic energy after forceful tectonic plate movements. Elastic energy released in the form of seismic or shock waves which travels for a long distance outwards in all directions from the centre point a place of maximum destruction. High-rise buildings and ancient structures of the cities like Delhi can be badly affected by the seismic force of earthquake. Some of the earthquakes of low intensity become less dangerous however earthquakes having high intensity become very dangerous and can be extremely violent especially in the areas it occurs. There is no any fix duration for the occurrence of earthquake, it may occur anytime and anywhere for any duration. It may be brief but repeat many times a day. Earthquake is the result of sudden energy release within the surface of earth. This released energy under earth crust creates powerful seismic waves which travel through the earth surface. The frequency of waves and type and size of earthquake is measured by the help of seismology which involves the use of seismometer. Large earthquakes may destroy things to a great extent as they take down huge buildings, cause injury and thus death of people. There are various scales used to measure the intensity of shaking and the magnitude of an earthquake. The scale showing magnitude 3 or less indicates that the earthquake is less harmful however the scale showing magnitude 7 or more causes huge level damage over a wide range of area. Earthquake which occur under the ocean take the form of a tsunami. It is a giant form which can cause death and destruction to the living and non-living things. High intensity earthquakes give rise to the landslides in the surrounding areas. In the ancient time, people in China were used a device in order to guess the occurrence of earthquake. The device was similar to the jar having dragons on top and surrounded by frogs with open mouths. The direction of earthquake was decided by the position of frog receiving a ball. This device was an effective tool in the ancient time to figure out the origin of an earthquake. Causes of Earthquake One of the main reasons of the earthquake is plate tectonics which causes tectonic movements in the earth surface. Tectonic plates under the earth surface collide to each other and ride over the other which becomes the reason of mountain formation, earthquakes and volcanoes. This process releases a huge level of energy which creates a force and thus surface movement. Geological faults are also the reason of earthquakes. There are various forms of faults however three main types are normal fault, reverse fault also called thrust fault and strike-slip fault. Normal faults generally occur in the areas with extended crust, reverse faults occur in the areas with shortened crust and strike-slip faults occur in the areas where two fault sides slip horizontally. Most earthquakes become the part of a sequence of earthquake clusters which can recur in a regular pattern and related to each other in terms of location and time. Such earthquakes cause less damage however larger earthquakes mainshock create a foreshock an earthquake of smaller magnitude and cause much damage. A series of earthquake can occur in the variety of earthquake storm whenever earthquake hit a fault in the clusters. Tsunami is a dangerous form of earthquake which occur as a

result of a chain of fast moving waves in ocean because of powerful earthquakes. It is sad to say that it cannot be prevented however people can be warned through various warning systems to run away and save lives.

Chapter 3 : Indonesia to start mass burials of over killed in earthquake and tsunami | The Japan Times

5. Develop an Emergency Communication Plan. Make a plan for reuniting after the disaster in case family members are separated from one another during an earthquake (a real possibility during the day when adults are at work and children are at school).

Why Do Earthquakes Happen? Earthquakes are usually caused when rock underground suddenly breaks along a fault. This sudden release of energy causes the seismic waves that make the ground shake. When two blocks of rock or two plates are rubbing against each other, they stick a little. The rocks are still pushing against each other, but not moving. When the rocks break, the earthquake occurs. During the earthquake and afterward, the plates or blocks of rock start moving, and they continue to move until they get stuck again. The spot underground where the rock breaks is called the focus of the earthquake. The place right above the focus on top of the ground is called the epicenter of the earthquake. Try this little experiment: Break a block of foam rubber in half. Put the pieces on a smooth table. Put the rough edges of the foam rubber pieces together. While pushing the two pieces together lightly, push one piece away from you along the table top while pulling the other piece toward you. See how they stick? Keep pushing and pulling smoothly. Soon a little bit of foam rubber along the crack the fault will break and the two pieces will suddenly slip past each other. That sudden breaking of the foam rubber is the earthquake. Earthquake-like seismic waves can also be caused by explosions underground. These explosions may be set off to break rock while making tunnels for roads, railroads, subways, or mines. You may not even feel them. Sometimes seismic waves occur when the roof or walls of a mine collapse. These can sometimes be felt by people near the mine. The largest underground explosions, from tests of nuclear warheads bombs , can create seismic waves very much like large earthquakes. This fact has been exploited as a means to enforce the global nuclear test ban, because no nuclear warhead can be detonated on earth without producing such seismic waves.

Chapter 4 : Earthquake Essay, Custom Written Essays, Research Paper Topics

During the earthquake and afterward, the plates or blocks of rock start moving, and they continue to move until they get stuck again. The spot underground where the rock breaks is called the focus of the earthquake.

Naturally occurring earthquakes Fault types Tectonic earthquakes occur anywhere in the earth where there is sufficient stored elastic strain energy to drive fracture propagation along a fault plane. The sides of a fault move past each other smoothly and aseismically only if there are no irregularities or asperities along the fault surface that increase the frictional resistance. Most fault surfaces do have such asperities and this leads to a form of stick-slip behavior. Once the fault has locked, continued relative motion between the plates leads to increasing stress and therefore, stored strain energy in the volume around the fault surface. This continues until the stress has risen sufficiently to break through the asperity, suddenly allowing sliding over the locked portion of the fault, releasing the stored energy. This process of gradual build-up of strain and stress punctuated by occasional sudden earthquake failure is referred to as the elastic-rebound theory. Fault geology There are three main types of fault, all of which may cause an interplate earthquake: Normal and reverse faulting are examples of dip-slip, where the displacement along the fault is in the direction of dip and movement on them involves a vertical component. Normal faults occur mainly in areas where the crust is being extended such as a divergent boundary. Reverse faults occur in areas where the crust is being shortened such as at a convergent boundary. Strike-slip faults are steep structures where the two sides of the fault slip horizontally past each other; transform boundaries are a particular type of strike-slip fault. Many earthquakes are caused by movement on faults that have components of both dip-slip and strike-slip; this is known as oblique slip. Reverse faults, particularly those along convergent plate boundaries are associated with the most powerful earthquakes, megathrust earthquakes , including almost all of those of magnitude 8 or more. Strike-slip faults, particularly continental transforms , can produce major earthquakes up to about magnitude 8. Earthquakes associated with normal faults are generally less than magnitude 7. For every unit increase in magnitude, there is a roughly thirtyfold increase in the energy released. For instance, an earthquake of magnitude 6. Therefore, the longer the length and the wider the width of the faulted area, the larger the resulting magnitude. Rocks hotter than about degrees Celsius flow in response to stress; they do not rupture in earthquakes. Examples are the earthquakes in Chile, ; Alaska, ; Sumatra, , all in subduction zones. The longest earthquake ruptures on strike-slip faults, like the San Andreas Fault , , the North Anatolian Fault in Turkey and the Denali Fault in Alaska , are about half to one third as long as the lengths along subducting plate margins, and those along normal faults are even shorter. Aerial photo of the San Andreas Fault in the Carrizo Plain , northwest of Los Angeles The most important parameter controlling the maximum earthquake magnitude on a fault is however not the maximum available length, but the available width because the latter varies by a factor of Along converging plate margins, the dip angle of the rupture plane is very shallow, typically about 10 degrees. Thrust faults are generated by the highest, strike slip by intermediate, and normal faults by the lowest stress levels. In the case of normal faults, the rock mass is pushed down in a vertical direction, thus the pushing force greatest principal stress equals the weight of the rock mass itself. Strike-slip faulting is intermediate between the other two types described above. This difference in stress regime in the three faulting environments can contribute to differences in stress drop during faulting, which contributes to differences in the radiated energy, regardless of fault dimensions. Earthquakes away from plate boundaries Main article: In the case of the San Andreas fault continental transform, many earthquakes occur away from the plate boundary and are related to strains developed within the broader zone of deformation caused by major irregularities in the fault trace e. The Northridge earthquake was associated with movement on a blind thrust within such a zone. Another example is the strongly oblique convergent plate boundary between the Arabian and Eurasian plates where it runs through the northwestern part of the Zagros Mountains. The deformation associated with this plate boundary is partitioned into nearly pure thrust sense movements perpendicular to the boundary over a wide zone to the southwest and nearly pure strike-slip motion along the Main Recent Fault close to the actual plate boundary itself. This is demonstrated by earthquake focal

mechanisms. The majority of tectonic earthquakes originate at the ring of fire in depths not exceeding tens of kilometers. Deep-focus earthquakes occur at a depth where the subducted lithosphere should no longer be brittle, due to the high temperature and pressure. A possible mechanism for the generation of deep-focus earthquakes is faulting caused by olivine undergoing a phase transition into a spinel structure. Volcano tectonic earthquakes often occur in volcanic regions and are caused there, both by tectonic faults and the movement of magma in volcanoes. Such earthquakes can serve as an early warning of volcanic eruptions, as during the eruption of Mount St. These swarms can be recorded by seismometers and tiltmeters a device that measures ground slope and used as sensors to predict imminent or upcoming eruptions. The scale of the nucleation zone is uncertain, with some evidence, such as the rupture dimensions of the smallest earthquakes, suggesting that it is smaller than m while other evidence, such as a slow component revealed by low-frequency spectra of some earthquakes, suggest that it is larger. Once the rupture has initiated, it begins to propagate along the fault surface. The mechanics of this process are poorly understood, partly because it is difficult to recreate the high sliding velocities in a laboratory. Also the effects of strong ground motion make it very difficult to record information close to a nucleation zone. The rupture velocity is a function of the fracture energy in the volume around the crack tip, increasing with decreasing fracture energy. The velocity of rupture propagation is orders of magnitude faster than the displacement velocity across the fault. A small subset of earthquake ruptures appear to have propagated at speeds greater than the S-wave velocity. These supershear earthquakes have all been observed during large strike-slip events. The unusually wide zone of coseismic damage caused by the Kunlun earthquake has been attributed to the effects of the sonic boom developed in such earthquakes. Some earthquake ruptures travel at unusually low velocities and are referred to as slow earthquakes. A particularly dangerous form of slow earthquake is the tsunami earthquake, observed where the relatively low felt intensities, caused by the slow propagation speed of some great earthquakes, fail to alert the population of the neighboring coast, as in the Sanriku earthquake. Earthquake clusters Most earthquakes form part of a sequence, related to each other in terms of location and time. An aftershock is an earthquake that occurs after a previous earthquake, the mainshock. An aftershock is in the same region of the main shock but always of a smaller magnitude. If an aftershock is larger than the main shock, the aftershock is redesignated as the main shock and the original main shock is redesignated as a foreshock. Aftershocks are formed as the crust around the displaced fault plane adjusts to the effects of the main shock. Earthquake swarm Earthquake swarms are sequences of earthquakes striking in a specific area within a short period of time. They are different from earthquakes followed by a series of aftershocks by the fact that no single earthquake in the sequence is obviously the main shock, therefore none have notable higher magnitudes than the other. An example of an earthquake swarm is the activity at Yellowstone National Park. Similar to aftershocks but on adjacent segments of fault, these storms occur over the course of years, and with some of the later earthquakes as damaging as the early ones. Such a pattern was observed in the sequence of about a dozen earthquakes that struck the North Anatolian Fault in Turkey in the 20th century and has been inferred for older anomalous clusters of large earthquakes in the Middle East. Prior to the development of strong-motion accelerometers that can measure peak ground speed and acceleration directly, the intensity of the earth-shaking was estimated on the basis of the observed effects, as categorized on various seismic intensity scales. Subsequent scales see seismic magnitude scales have retained a key feature, where each unit represents a ten-fold difference in the amplitude of the ground shaking, and a fold difference in energy. Subsequent scales are also adjusted to have approximately the same numeric value within the limits of the scale. About , of these can be felt. The Messina earthquake and tsunami took as many as , lives on December 28, in Sicily and Calabria. As a result, many more earthquakes are reported than in the past, but this is because of the vast improvement in instrumentation, rather than an increase in the number of earthquakes. The United States Geological Survey estimates that, since , there have been an average of 18 major earthquakes magnitude 7. However, accurate recordings of earthquakes only began in the early s, so it is too early to categorically state that this is the case. Four main activities contribute to this phenomenon: The city of Newcastle was built over a large sector of coal mining areas. The earthquake has been reported to be spawned from a fault that reactivated due to the millions of tonnes of rock removed in the mining process. Seismic magnitude scales and Seismology The instrumental

scales used to describe the size of an earthquake began with the Richter magnitude scale in the s. The surface wave magnitude was developed in the s as a means to measure remote earthquakes and to improve the accuracy for larger events. The moment magnitude scale measures the amplitude of the shock, but also takes into account the seismic moment total rupture area, average slip of the fault, and rigidity of the rock. The Japan Meteorological Agency seismic intensity scale , the Medvedevâ€™Sponheuerâ€™Karnik scale , and the Mercalli intensity scale are based on the observed effects and are related to the intensity of shaking. Every tremor produces different types of seismic waves, which travel through rock with different velocities: Longitudinal P-waves shock- or pressure waves Transverse S-waves both body waves Surface waves â€™ Rayleigh and Love waves Propagation velocity of the seismic waves ranges from approx. The differences in travel time from the epicenter to the observatory are a measure of the distance and can be used to image both sources of quakes and structures within the Earth. Also, the depth of the hypocenter can be computed roughly. On average, the kilometer distance to the earthquake is the number of seconds between the P and S wave times 8. S waves and later arriving surface waves do main damage compared to P waves. P wave squeezes and expands material in the same direction it is traveling. S wave shakes the ground up and down and back and forth. The world is divided into Flinnâ€™Engdahl regions F-E regions , which are based on political and geographical boundaries as well as seismic activity. More active zones are divided into smaller F-E regions whereas less active zones belong to larger F-E regions. Standard reporting of earthquakes includes its magnitude , date and time of occurrence, geographic coordinates of its epicenter , depth of the epicenter, geographical region, distances to population centers, location uncertainty, a number of parameters that are included in USGS earthquake reports number of stations reporting, number of observations, etc. A tsunami overwhelms the ships in the harbor. The effects of earthquakes include, but are not limited to, the following: Shaking and ground rupture are the main effects created by earthquakes, principally resulting in more or less severe damage to buildings and other rigid structures. The severity of the local effects depends on the complex combination of the earthquake magnitude , the distance from the epicenter , and the local geological and geomorphological conditions, which may amplify or reduce wave propagation. Specific local geological, geomorphological, and geostructural features can induce high levels of shaking on the ground surface even from low-intensity earthquakes. This effect is called site or local amplification. It is principally due to the transfer of the seismic motion from hard deep soils to soft superficial soils and to effects of seismic energy focalization owing to typical geometrical setting of the deposits. Ground rupture is a major risk for large engineering structures such as dams , bridges and nuclear power stations and requires careful mapping of existing faults to identify any which are likely to break the ground surface within the life of the structure. Landslide Earthquakes, along with severe storms, volcanic activity, coastal wave attack, and wildfires, can produce slope instability leading to landslides, a major geological hazard. Landslide danger may persist while emergency personnel are attempting rescue. In the event of water mains rupturing and a loss of pressure, it may also become difficult to stop the spread of a fire once it has started. For example, more deaths in the San Francisco earthquake were caused by fire than by the earthquake itself. Soil liquefaction Soil liquefaction occurs when, because of the shaking, water-saturated granular material such as sand temporarily loses its strength and transforms from a solid to a liquid.

Chapter 5 : #@ How Many Earthquakes Inifornia Today - (Step By Step) - Online Magazine Seller

Long Essay on Earthquake Earthquake Essay 4 (words) Earthquake is a natural calamity which has power to destroy human lives in few seconds. It is lonely responsible for the huge damage to living and non-living beings.

Faustmann Delve into an area that interests you about earthquakes and then focus on a subject within it. Earthquakes cover as much ground in essay writing as they do in the real world. You can relate a personal earthquake experience, describe the steps to become a seismologist, narrate the earthquake history of a certain location or compare earthquakes to other natural disasters. Then you can choose to describe your topic, narrate a specific incident, analyze earthquake effects or argue for a better earthquake coping mechanism. These rich options challenge you to narrow your focus and define your purpose upfront. Then use sound research and a simple essay format to convey your informed message about earthquakes clearly and concisely. Step 1 Narrow your focus. Choose an area about earthquakes that fascinates or intrigues you and then restrict your focus further within it. For example, go from earthquakes in general to the Haiti earthquake of , and from its effect on the Haitian people to orphans specifically. Step 2 Decide on your angle. Perform cursory research on your selected topic and then decide whether you want to narrate, explain, analyze, argue or persuade your readers to take action. Step 3 Establish your thesis and identify several sub-topics that exemplify or otherwise support your thesis. Develop a thesis statement that contains both elements. You work outdoors most of the time, study the causes and effects of earthquakes in depth, and help to discover ways to limit their damage. Focus your research on the data that you need to amplify your sub-topics. Step 5 Write your introductory paragraph to compel further reading. First, provide a lead-in that gives earthquakes an interesting or original slant. Then narrow your focus and end with a statement of your thesis. Many of our neighbors were not so lucky; they lost homes and lives. We need to better earthquake-proof our area with a building code that is stronger in three major areas: Begin each paragraph with a topic sentence followed by supporting facts or examples. Step 7 End your essay clearly and confidently. Engage your readers with one final, memorable or compelling statement or anecdote. Investigate how you can help to rebuild the lives of Haitian earthquake orphans today. Adjust your thesis statement accordingly. Keep your sentences short and coherent. As much as possible, use active verbs throughout. Review your essay for spelling and grammar errors and any weaknesses in its flow. If possible, recruit a friend to help you proofread your essay before you submit it.

Chapter 6 : Earthquake-resistant structures - Wikipedia

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May Tag cloud: Essays On Earthquake Learn how to write your earthquake essay fast! Earthquake is a natural disaster that causes lots of damage and loss of lives. Earthquakes are also called quakes, tremor, or seismic activity and result in the creation of seismic waves. It is measured by Richter scale; the earthquake with magnitude of 3 is harmless whereas a quake with magnitude 7 or more is harmful and causes serious damage over a large place. Earthquakes can not be predicted but the damages caused by it can be prevented by adopting some preventive measures. The point where earthquake start is called focus and the point just above the focus on earth surface is called epicenter. The earth is made of many tectonic plates which are continuously moving inside the earth surface when these plates brush against each other they cause earthquake. Most earthquakes occur at the edges of these plates therefore the area which is located at these edges is likely to face more earthquake. Japan is one such country that is located on earthquake belt and thus there are numerous earthquakes that take place over there. The earth inner layers are full of molten lava which can also trigger earthquake. The movement of molten rocks or magma results in waves that causes trembling of earth surface. An earthquake which occurs due to movement of molten lava can work as warning against volcanic eruption. The earth crust move to and fro to release its energy created due to intense pressure inside the earth crust. On earth surface the earthquake is felt as shaking and trembling. The main effects of earthquake are listed below: Shaking and ground rupture: But when the earthquake is of higher magnitude then the shaking is do intense that it results in the collapsing of buildings. The area near epicenter is likely to face more disaster than other areas near by it. Also the destruction depends on geological, geomorphological and geostructural feature. Area with soft soil is more prone to excessive destruction than with hard soil. Ground rupture is the visible faults on the surface of earth sometimes these faults can be so large that it can become serious problem for constructions like dams. They can be several meter large. Earthquake when occur at high altitudes can shake slopes can result in instability and thus result in land slides. It becomes a serious problem as roads are blocked due to this and it gets difficult to provide relief to the earthquake victims. Also it results in greater destruction. It also occur at high altitudes and at the mountains that are covered with snow the instability of the earth surface and trembling makes the snow roll down the slope with great speed. It makes impossible to provide relief to the victims. The earthquakes result in the rupture of gas or petrol pipes thus fire spread and becomes a serious problem as it gets impossible to control such fire. For example in San Francisco earthquake more lives were lost due to fire than due to earthquake. This results due to sand losing its strength and converting to liquid. This causes buildings and man made structures to sink in and ultimately collapsing upon themselves. Tsunami is a Japanese word meaning long sea waves. Tsunami occurs with earthquake more than 7. Tsunami waves can be as high as meter and can travel to km in 1 hour. All the coastal area gets logged with water and then results in birth of various diseases. If dams are damages due to earthquake it can result in floods that is flowing of water from water source to land it results in diseases and shortage of potable water. Due to earthquake and its effects lot of destruction occurs it results in loss of lives, collapsing of buildings and loss of crops. Earthquakes can be stop but its effects can be reduced by taking some preventive measures. Scientists are working to predict earthquake, engineers have designed buildings that can stand a high magnitude earthquake. People are made aware of what to do can they feel shaking of earth. The foremost thing for us is to turn of any source of fire and reach out for open place. Earth quake is a very natural disaster and you might be asked by your instructor to write an earthquake essay or earthquake term paper. If you have any difficulty in writing any earthquake paper then you can ask writers of ProfEssays. We can also write research paper for you on earthquake. You can buy research papers from ProfEssays. You might also be interested in: Looking for an exceptional company to do some custom writing for you? Look no further than ProfEssays. You simply place an order with the writing instructions you have been given, and before you know it, your

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Chapter 7 : Why Do Earthquakes Happen?

The point where earthquake start is called focus and the point just above the focus on earth surface is called epicenter. The earth is made of many tectonic plates which are continuously moving inside the earth surface when these plates brush against each other they cause earthquake.

The toll of more than dead is largely from the city of Palu and is expected to rise as areas cut off by the damage are reached. Local Army Commander Tiopan Aritonang said that bodies would be brought from one hospital alone. Indonesia is majority Muslim, and religious custom calls for burials soon after death, typically within one day. Local military spokesman Mohammad Thorir said the area adjacent to a public cemetery can hold 1, bodies. All of the victims, coming from local hospitals, have been photographed to help families locate where their relatives were buried. Video footage showed residents walking from body bag to body bag, opening the top to check to see if they could identify faces. Around midday, teams of workers, their mouths covered by masks, carried 18 bagged bodies and laid them in a trench. Mechanical earth-movers waited to push soil on top of the bodies. More burials are expected to follow. Military and commercial aircraft were delivering aid and supplies to the region. But there was a desperate need for heavy equipment to reach possible survivors buried in collapsed buildings, including an eight-story hotel in Palu where voices were heard in the rubble. A year-old woman was found alive Sunday evening in the ruins of the Roa-Roa Hotel, according to the National Search and Rescue Agency, which released photos of the her lying on a stretcher covered in a blanket. A number of other survivors were still being found and a few were being pulled from buildings in different locations. The regencies of Donggala, Sigi and Parigi Moutong “ with a combined population of 1. The cries from beneath the Roa-Roa Hotel, which appeared to have toppled over with its walls splintered like pickup sticks, went silent by Sunday afternoon. Officials had estimated about 50 people could be inside. Other rescuers worked to try to free a year-old girl trapped under concrete in her house in Palu after it collapsed on her family during the earthquake. Unable to move her legs under the rubble, Nurul Istikharah was trapped beside her dead mother and niece. Rescuers also tried to control water from a leaking pipe, fearing she would drown. Istikharah was unconscious during part of the effort to free her, but rescuers kept talking to her to try to keep her awake. Others offered her food and water. Meanwhile, some 1, Indonesian convicts are on the run from three different detention facilities in devastated Sulawesi after they were damaged by the powerful earthquake and tsunami, a justice ministry official said Monday. One prison in tsunami-struck Palu that was built to hold just people saw most of its inmates storm past guards and escape to freedom through walls collapsed by the massive 7. In December , a massive magnitude 9. More recently, a powerful quake on the island of Lombok killed people in August. Some buildings in the town were severely damaged, with plywood walls shredded and chunks of concrete scattered on the pavement. Much of the damage, however, appeared limited to the waterfront. Palu, which has more than , people, was strewn with debris from the earthquake and tsunami. A heavily damaged mosque was half submerged and a shopping mall was reduced to a crumpled hulk. A large bridge with yellow arches had collapsed. The city is built around a narrow bay that apparently magnified the force of the tsunami as the waves raced into the tight inlet. Nugroho, the disaster agency spokesman, said waves were reported as high as 6 meters 20 feet in some places. In one devastated area in Palu, residents said dozens of people could still be buried in their homes. Many people were trapped and buried under collapsed houses. But the lights were off later and the next day. Nugroho said 61 foreigners were in Palu at the time of the disaster. Most were accounted for, but one South Korean was believed to be trapped in the Roa-Roa Hotel, while three from France and one from Malaysia were missing. Indonesia is a vast archipelago of more than 17, islands home to million people. Roads and infrastructure are poor in many areas, making access difficult in the best of conditions.

Chapter 8 : Earthquake - Free nature icons

Narrow your focus. Choose an area about earthquakes that fascinates or intrigues you and then restrict your focus

further within it. For example, go from earthquakes in general to the Haiti earthquake of , and from its effect on the Haitian people to orphans specifically.

Chapter 9 : Earthquake - Wikipedia

A magnitude earthquake struck northern Italy, rattling the cities of Bologna, Ferrara, Verona and Mantua. Six people were killed, thousands were forced into temporary shelters and many.