

Name \_\_\_\_\_

## Before and After: Aftershocks and Foreshocks of Earthquakes

### Short Answer Key

1. Foreshocks are smaller earthquakes that occur in the same area before a larger earthquake (mainshock). They can serve as an early warning sign of an impending mainshock.
2. The primary difference between foreshocks and aftershocks is their timing in relation to the mainshock. Foreshocks happen before the mainshock, while aftershocks occur after.
3. Aftershocks are important to monitor because they can cause additional damage and affect recovery efforts. Scientists use seismometers to monitor aftershocks.
4. The presence of foreshocks contributes to the challenge of predicting earthquakes because scientists cannot always predict when or where foreshocks will occur. Not all earthquakes have foreshocks, making them less predictable.
5. Answers will vary but may include taking cover, moving away from windows, securing heavy objects, and following emergency response guidelines.

