

## Glossary

1. **Ground Rupture**-Earthquake-induced ground failure has been observed in the form of ground rupture along the fault zone, landslides, settlement and soil liquefaction. Ground rupture along a fault zone may be very limited or may extend over hundreds of kilometers.
2. **Tsunamis**- Tsunamis or seismic sea waves are generally produced by a sudden movement of the ocean floor. As the water waves approach land, their velocity decreases and their height increases from 5 to 8 m, or even more.
3. **Focus or Hypocenter**-The seismic waves radiate out from a central point, called the focus or hypocenter, like ripples moving outward from a pebble tossed into a lake.
4. **Soil Liquefaction**-Soil liquefaction occurs when, because of the shaking, water –saturated granular material (such as sand)temporarily loses its strength and transforms from solid to liquid.
5. **Landslides**-Landslides are defined as "the downward and outward movement of slope-forming materials including rock, soil, artificial fill, or a combination of these" This action may be set into motion by many factors such as flooding, earthquakes, volcanic activity, and human manipulation of the Earth's surface.