**What is the Moho? Questions for instructor**

1. Who found the Moho? (and you can use his shortened last name) : > )   
*Mr Moho*: > )  Andrija Mohorovičić, a Croatian meteorologist.

2. How did most scientists see the inside of the earth in 1900?   
*It had two layers: Silicate shell and heavy iron core*

3.Why did Professor Mohorovicic abandon meteorology?   
*It would have taken 1,000 years in his estimation to gather the data he needed.*

4. What kind of record did the original seismographs record?   
*The initial jolt of an earthquake.*

5.When an earthquake occurred near him in 1909, what did he do?  
*He became obsessed with his data and requested data from seismologist all over Europe.*

6.If the outer layer of the Earth was uniform, why was he puzzled?  
*The seisimic waves reached distant stations earlier than he would have expected..*

7.What did he expect to see?  
*The seisimic waves should have reached distant stations at a predictable time.*

8. What is Snells Law?   
*Refraction is the change in speed experienced by a wave when it crossing from one medium into another.*

9. Can you name examples that we can see the show Snell's law in action?  
*Light bending from air to water. Light through a prism.*

10. What did the professor actually see?  
*Seismic stations ~200 km away received a signal before closer stations.*

11. What did he conclude from what he saw?  
*Seismic waves at ~200 km reached seismic stations before closer wave.*

12. Is the Moho a specific depth all over the world?  
*No, it varies beneath continental and oceanic crust.*

13. How does the Moho differ beneath ocean floors and continents?  
*It is much thicker beneath continents (avg. 40 km) than oceans (avg. 8 km)*

14. What is the most common explanation for the boundary?  
*A change in chemical composition from the more silicic crust to denser iron-rich oceanic crust..*

15.  What supporting data was discovered1960 following the biggest earthquake ever recorded (M9.5, Chile, 1960),   
*Worldwide seismic records confirmed the universal presence of the Moho beneath the crust.*