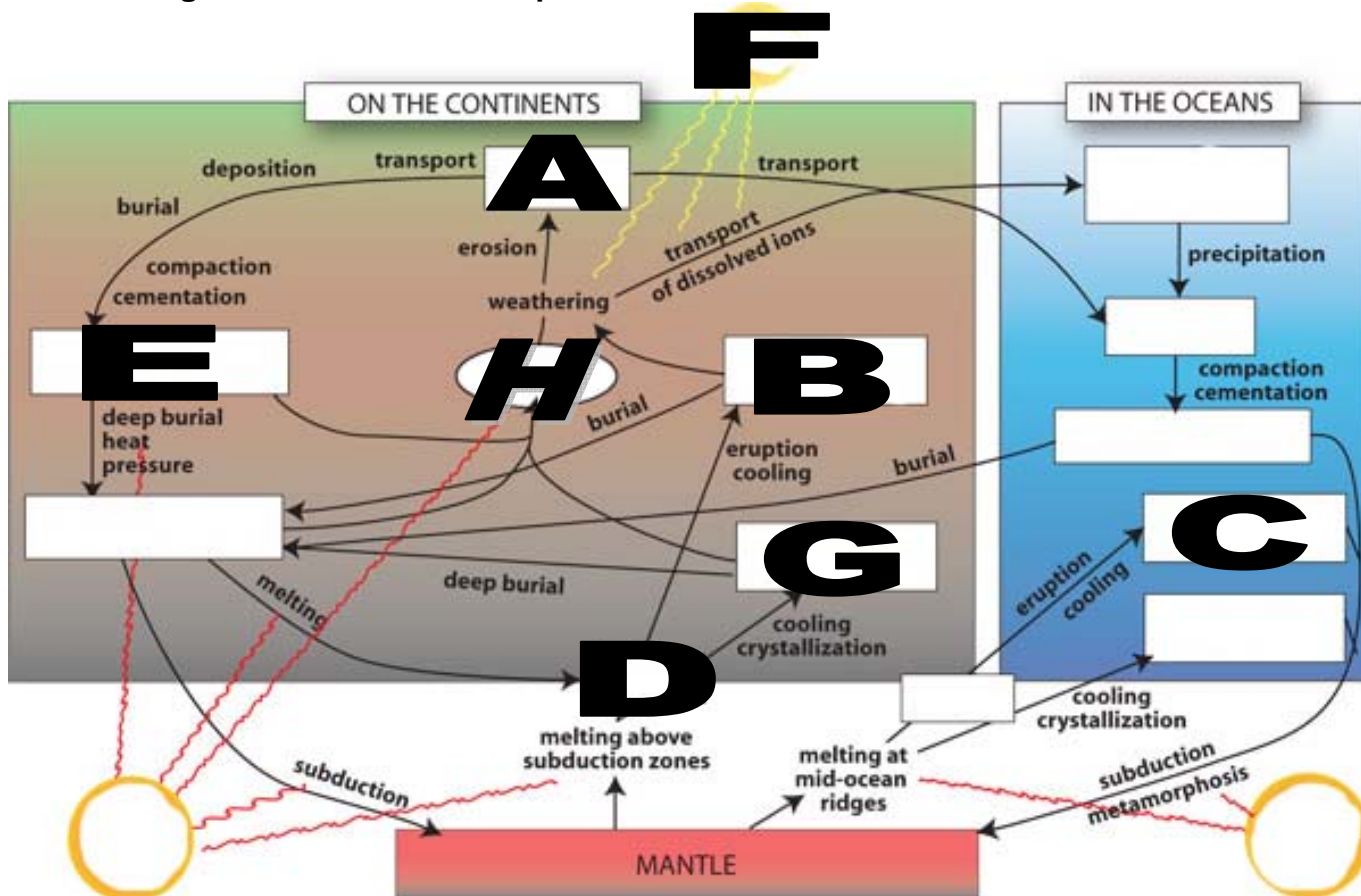


Unit Test 2

Multiple Choice (50 marks) Answer on Scantron sheet. Use only pencil! You may mark your answers on the test paper, BUT YOU MUST transfer them to the Scantron.

- 1 **A theory is an idea which is:**
 - a yet to be proven
 - b presented for peer review
 - c accepted and supported by data
 - d on the way to becoming a hypothesis
- 2 **The heat which causes the mantle to be molten is generated by:**
 - a pressure
 - b radioactive decay
 - c absorbed solar radiation
 - d Rotation
- 3 **The two most powerful agents of erosion are:**
 - a faults and volcanism
 - b wind and water
 - c wind and ice
 - d ice and rain
- 4 **Tsunamis are large waves caused by:**
 - a alignment of solar and lunar tides
 - b bad karma
 - c sub oceanic geological events
 - d unusually high winds
- 5 **Magma becomes:**
 - a ingenious rock
 - b metamorphic rock
 - c igneous rock
 - d sedimentary rock
- 6 **What is likely the most serious result of massive volcanic eruptions?**
 - a widespread fires
 - b heating of the atmosphere
 - c decrease in rainfall
 - d cooling of the atmosphere due to dust
- 7 **What geologic features can be considered permanent?**
 - a mountains such as the Himalayas
 - b deep ocean trenches
 - c continents
 - d none
- 8 **Why is Hawaii a volcanic anomaly?**
 - a it is in the middle of the ocean
 - b it is in the middle of a plate
 - c it floats
 - d it has two "I"s
- 9 **Which of the following travels most quickly?**
 - a P waves
 - b S waves
 - c Both travel at the same speed
 - d P waves are faster through gases
 - e E waves
- 10 **Another word that means almost the same as isostasy is:**
 - a Diastrophism
 - b Volcanism
 - c Orogenesis
 - d Faulting
 - e Equilibrium
- 11 **The two methods of mountain building are:**
 - a Folding and faulting
 - b Isostasy and Orogenesis
 - c Volcanism and diastrophism
 - d Faulting and volcanism
 - e Uplift and erosion
- 12 **You are walking along a flat rock surface. You discover that as you walk further, the age of the rocks decreases, until you reach the middle of the surface, then for some reason they get older again. What structure have you just passed over?**
 - a homocline
 - b anticline
 - c syncline
 - d monocline
 - e incline
- 13 **You are standing a point and discover the rocks get older in all directions. You are standing on top of a:**
 - a dome
 - b anticline
 - c syncline
 - d monocline
 - e incline
- 14 **The structure in the last question may be of great value due to the:**
 - a age of the rocks
 - b type of rock
 - c oil
 - d magma
 - e eccentric behaviour of old geologists
- 15 **Fold mountains along continental plate boundaries are normally formed from what type of rock:**
 - a Shiny
 - b Sedimentary
 - c Igneous
 - d Metamorphic
 - e Basaltic

Use the diagram below to answer questions 16 thru 23.



16 The correct label for **A** is:

- a Magma
- b Intrusive igneous rock
- c Extrusive igneous rock
- d Sediments
- e Metamorphic rock

20 The correct label for **E** is:

- a Sediment
- b Intrusive igneous rock
- c Sedimentary rock
- d Extrusive rock
- e Metamorphic rock

17 The correct label for **B** is:

- a Magma
- b Intrusive igneous rock
- c Extrusive igneous rock
- d Intrusive sedimentary rock
- e Metamorphic rock

21 The correct label for **F** is:

- a Heat
- b Uplift
- c Solar energy
- d Internal energy
- e Transport

18 The correct label for **C** is:

- a Magma
- b Intrusive igneous rock
- c Extrusive igneous rock
- d Intrusive sedimentary rock
- e Metamorphic rock

22 The correct label for **G** is:

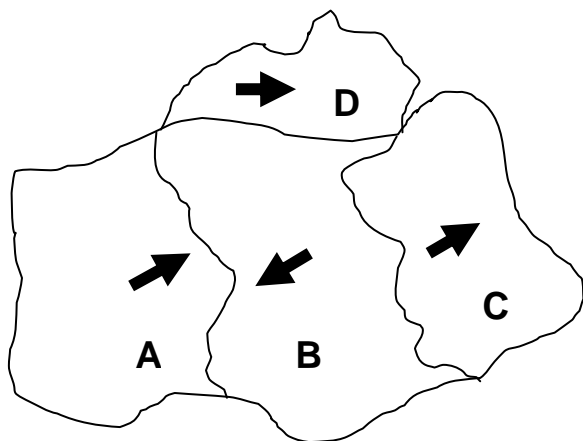
- a Magma
- b Intrusive igneous rock
- c Extrusive igneous rock
- d Intrusive sedimentary rock
- e Metamorphic rock

19 The correct label for **D** is:

- a Magma
- b Intrusive igneous rock
- c Extrusive igneous rock
- d Intrusive sedimentary rock
- e Metamorphic rock

23 The correct label for **H** is:

- a Heat
- b Uplift
- c Solar energy
- d Internal energy
- e Transport



24 What is happening where plate A and B meet, if both are continental?

- a collision fault
- b transform fault
- c subduction fault
- d nobody's fault
- e graben

25 What will form as a result?

- a rift valley
- b spreading fault
- c fold mountains
- d volcanic mountains
- e a lateral tear in the surface

26 An example of the feature in question 25 would be:

- a The Great Rift Valley
- b The Himalayas
- c Niagara escarpment
- d Mt St Helens
- e Mid Atlantic Rigde

27 What is happening where plate C and B meet?

- a collision fault
- b transform fault
- c subduction fault
- d graben
- e horst

28 An example of the feature in question 27 would be:

- a The Great Rift Valley
- b Mid Atlantic ridge
- c Niagara escarpment
- d Mt St Helens
- e The Appalachian Mountains

29 What is happening where plate D and B meet?

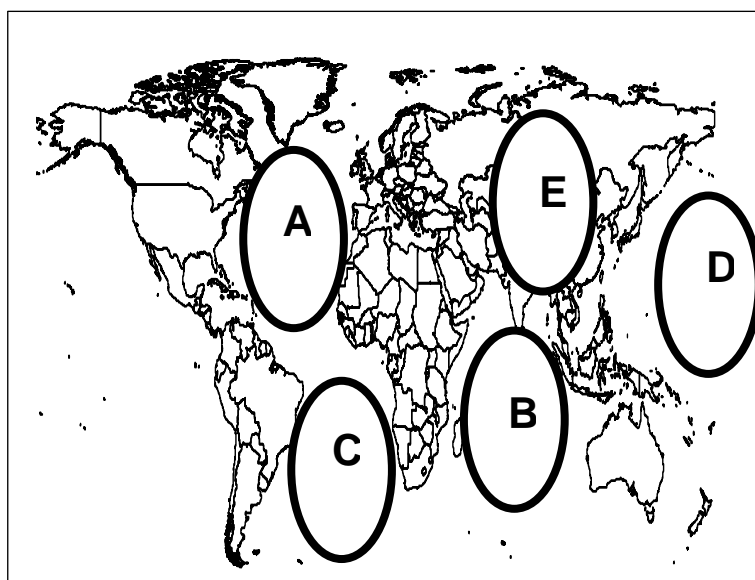
- a collision fault
- b transform (slip/strike) fault
- c subduction fault
- d all your fault
- e horst

30 What is happening where plate A and B meet, if one is continental and the other oceanic?

- a collision fault
- b transform fault
- c subduction fault
- d no body's fault
- e graben

31 A feature associated with the feature in question 30 would be:

- a The Great Rift Valley
- b Mid Atlantic ridge
- c Ocean trench
- d Mt St Helens
- e The Appalachian Mountains



32 On the map, which circle best represents the "Ring of Fire"?

- a A
- b B
- c C
- d D
- e E

33 Areas around the "Ring of Fire" have a greater probability of:

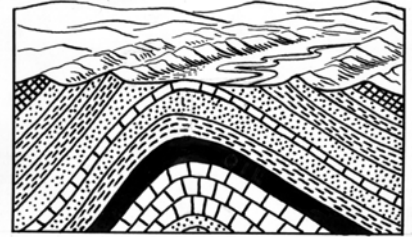
- a Earthquake
- b Tsunami
- c Volcano
- d Infrastructure destruction
- e All of the above

34 The Himalaya's are and example of this type of mountain:

- a Up thrust
- b Fold
- c Subduction fault
- d Volcanic
- e Geologically Old

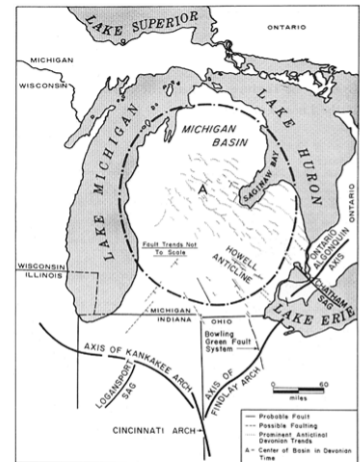
35 The feature shown in the diagram to the right is:

- a Really cool, I'd like to colour it!
- b A graben
- c A horst
- d A syncline
- e An anticline



36 What famous landform follows the outline of the structure at the centre of this diagram?

- a The Himalayas
- b the great rift valley
- c the Niagara encampment
- d the Niagara escarpment
- e nothing...there be no landforms here! Arrrrr!

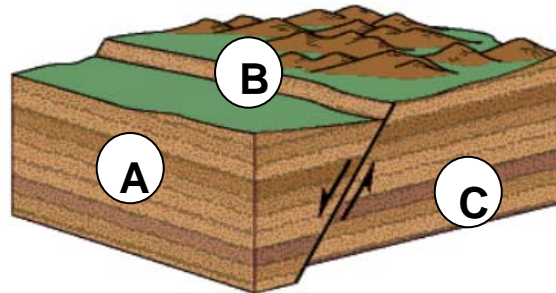


37 It (before you put your hand up look at the last question!!) was formed by :

- a Faulting
- b Folding
- c Volcanism
- d Differential weathering
- e Uplift

38 The diagram shows a:

- a Fold
- b Normal fault
- c Subduction fault
- d Strike slip fault
- e No ones fault



39 In the diagram, A is:

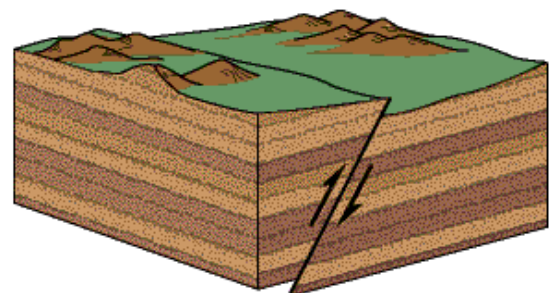
- a foot wall
- b hanging wall
- c fault scarp
- d nicely executed but off centre
- e relief face

40 In the diagram, B is:

- a foot wall
- b hanging wall
- c fault scarp
- d transform face
- e relief face

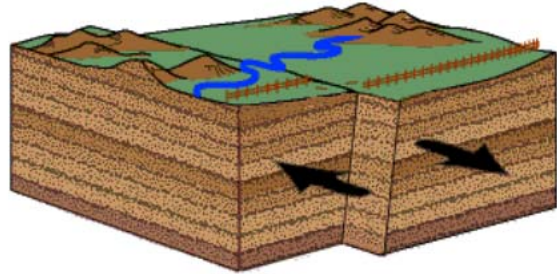
41 What type of fault is shown in the diagram at the right:

- a Normal
- b Transform
- c Strike slip
- d Reverse
- e Double fault



42 What type of fault is shown in the diagram at the right:

- a Normal
- b Abnormal
- c Society's
- d Strike slip
- e Reverse



43 A good example of a Graben is:

- a The Great African Rift Valley
- b The mid Atlantic ridge
- c The alps
- d A Horst
- e the Andes plateau

49 Solifluction occurs in:

- a The tropics
- b Areas of permafrost
- c Steep slopes
- d Rocky areas
- e Snow covered slopes

44 Repeated eruption of mainly thin, laterally extensive lava flows results in what type of volcano (like Mauna Loa):

- a Composite
- b Cinder cone
- c Shield
- d Lava dome
- e None of the above

50 How does the hydrosphere play a role in the rock cycle?

- a It doesn't
- b Water transports sediments
- c Water erodes rocks
- d Both b and c
- e None of the above

45 A tall, cone-shaped mountain in which layers of lava alternate with layers of ash and other volcanic materials (Mt St. Helens)

- a Composite
- b Cinder cone
- c Shield
- d Lava dome
- e None of the above

46 All of the following are intrusive features except:

- a dyke
- b sill
- c lahar
- d stombolian
- e lacolith

47 Which of the following is not an example of mass wasting:

- a Landslide
- b Rock fall
- c solifluction
- d compaction and cementation
- e Soil creep

48 Mass wasting does not depend on:

- a Over steepening
- b Removal of vegetation
- c saturation
- d what direction the slope faces
- e Gravity