

## 28 Multiple choice questions

---

1. to bend a layer of rock e.g. anticline, syncline and monocline
  - a. fold
  - b. fault
  - c. magma
  - d. lava
  
2. the continental landmass comprising the present-day continents of North America, Europe and Asia
  - a. basin
  - b. lahars
  - c. Laurasia
  - d. lava
  
3. an elongated region that has undergone folding or other deformation (e.g. Lachlan fold belt); also known as mobile belt
  - a. hot spot
  - b. fold belt
  - c. fault
  - d. fold
  
4. a large, bowl-shaped depression with steep sides; may be formed during meteorite impact, or at the summit of a volcano
  - a. crater
  - b. lava
  - c. craton
  - d. lahars
  
5. an area in which the rock strata dip downward from all sides toward the centre; deep area of the sea surrounded by shallower regions
  - a. basin
  - b. lava
  - c. fault
  - d. magma

6. a crack in the crust of the Earth where one side of the fracture moves with respect to the other side; the site of earthquakes
  - a. lava
  - b. basin
  - c. fault
  - d. fold
  
7. a time in Earth-history when the position of the continents, ocean currents, concentration of water vapour, carbon dioxide or other gases resulted in below average global temperatures
  - a. icehouse world
  - b. fold belt
  - c. epicentre
  - d. greenhouse world
  
8. a fault where relative movement between strata has occurred in the horizontal plane
  - a. hot spot
  - b. Laurasia
  - c. fault
  - d. lateral fault
  
9. a light coloured igneous rock, with relatively large amounts of feldspar and quartz
  - a. felsic rocks
  - b. mafic rocks
  - c. fold belt
  - d. L waves
  
10. molten rock flowing from a volcano; molten magma becomes lava when it reaches the surface
  - a. lava
  - b. magma
  - c. lahars
  - d. fault
  
11. molten rock when it is under the ground
  - a. basin
  - b. magma
  - c. fault
  - d. lava

12. a volcano that is currently erupting or likely to erupt
  - a. felsic rocks
  - b. active volcano
  - c. mafic rocks
  - d. anticline
  
13. an earthquake wave that travels over the surface of the Earth
  - a. crater
  - b. lava
  - c. L waves
  - d. lahars
  
14. the effect of forces acting in opposite direction, causing rocks to shorten by bending or fracturing
  - a. craton
  - b. hot spot
  - c. compression
  - d. basin
  
15. the ancient continent, believed to have existed during Paleozoic and Mesozoic times, that eventually split up to form Australia, India, Antarctica, Africa and South America
  - a. L waves
  - b. fold
  - c. Gondwana
  - d. lava
  
16. no longer in existence or the disappearance of a fossil from the geological record
  - a. extinct
  - b. basin
  - c. hot spot
  - d. fault
  
17. a satellite based positioning or navigation system, each satellite carrying atomic clocks to provide a receiver anywhere on Earth with extremely accurate measurements of its position, velocity and time
  - a. global positioning system (GPS)
  - b. anticline
  - c. intraplate earthquakes
  - d. conservation boundaries

18. rock strata in which the layers curve downwards to form a crest or ridge
  - a. anticline
  - b. basin
  - c. epicentre
  - d. extinct
  
19. a time in Earth-history when the position of the continents, ocean currents, concentration of water vapour, carbon dioxide or other gases resulted in above average global temperatures
  - a. icehouse world
  - b. greenhouse world
  - c. epicentre
  - d. Gondwana
  
20. when two crustal plates move towards each other and collide
  - a. divergent boundary
  - b. conservation boundaries
  - c. convergent boundaries
  - d. compression
  
21. rocks that underwent intense deformation in Precambrian times and that are composed of granite and various metamorphic rocks
  - a. crater
  - b. craton
  - c. basin
  - d. magma
  
22. a mantle plume where rising magma can reach the surface, especially away from the edge of crustal plates
  - a. fold belt
  - b. hot spot
  - c. extinct
  - d. fault
  
23. a mudflow or landslide of pyroclastic material occurring on the side of a volcano
  - a. lava
  - b. L waves
  - c. Laurasia
  - d. lahars

24. where two plates diverge or separate from each other
- divergent boundary
  - conservation boundaries
  - convergent boundaries
  - icehouse world
25. dark coloured igneous rocks due to high concentrations of ferromagnesian minerals
- mafic rocks
  - fold
  - felsic rocks
  - lahars
26. an earthquake that occurs away from the edges of a crustal plate
- L waves
  - lahars
  - lateral fault
  - intraplate earthquakes
27. transform boundaries between crustal plates where no new crust forms and no old crust is destroyed
- conservation boundaries
  - divergent boundary
  - craton
  - convergent boundaries
28. a point on the surface of the Earth which is directly above the focus of an earthquake and where the earthquake waves reached first
- craton
  - anticline
  - extinct
  - epicentre