BRITISH COLUMBIA PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY 12 (MPGEO12) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

The Geosphere and Plate Tectonics — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **The crust is best described as the outermost layer of Earth, which is thin and solid and is**



A thicker under continents than under oceans in general

B liquid through its whole depth

C the largest layer by volume

D made only of iron

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The mantle is the layer of Earth below the crust that makes up most of Earths volume and moves slowly by**

A evaporation

B convection

C photosynthesis

D erosion

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The outer core is best described as a layer of liquid iron and nickel whose movement helps generate Earths**

A atmosphere directly

B ocean tides

C magnetic field

D soil layers

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **The inner core is solid rather than liquid mainly because pressure at Earths centre is so great that it keeps iron and nickel**

A frozen by ocean water

B mixed with air

C cooled by the mantle

D solid despite very high temperature

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The lithosphere is best described as the rigid outer shell of Earth made of the crust and the**



A uppermost mantle

B outer core

C inner core

D whole mantle

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The asthenosphere is the layer below the lithosphere that is hot enough to flow very slowly, allowing plates above it to**

- A stay fixed forever
- B move
- C evaporate
- D turn to gas

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7 **Plate tectonics is the theory that Earths lithosphere is divided into plates that move over the**

- A exosphere
- B troposphere
- C asthenosphere
- D hydrosphere

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8 **At a divergent plate boundary, plates move apart and new crust forms, often at a feature called a**



A deep ocean trench

B fold mountain only

C transform fault only

D mid ocean ridge

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **At a convergent plate boundary, plates move together and one plate may sink beneath another in a process called**

- A subduction
- B seafloor spreading
- C weathering
- D deposition

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **At a transform plate boundary, plates slide past each other sideways, which commonly produces**

- A new ocean floor only
- B earthquakes with little new crust created or destroyed
- C large volcanoes only
- D fold mountains only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **In subduction, a dense plate sinks beneath a less dense plate. When the two plates are of the same kind, the plate that sinks is an**

- A atmospheric layer
- B ice sheet only
- C oceanic plate
- D river delta

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12 **The Ring of Fire is the zone around the Pacific Ocean known for frequent earthquakes and**

- A volcanoes along plate boundaries
- B tornadoes only
- C deserts only
- D glaciers only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Igneous rock forms when molten rock cools and solidifies, either underground as magma or at the surface as**

A sand

B lava

C clay

D peat

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Sedimentary rock forms when sediments are deposited in layers and then compacted and cemented together, often preserving**



A molten lava flows

B metamorphic crystals only

C fossils in the layers

D volcanic ash only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Metamorphic rock forms when an existing rock is changed by heat and pressure without melting completely, producing new**

- A liquid magma
- B loose sediment
- C fossil fuels only
- D minerals and textures

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Weathering is the process that breaks down or alters rock in place, while the transport of the resulting material by water, wind or ice is called**

- A erosion
- B deposition
- C subduction
- D condensation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Erosion differs from weathering because erosion involves the**

A breaking of rock with no movement

B transport of weathered material to a new location

C melting of rock underground

D formation of soil horizons only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Deposition occurs when transported sediment settles out of water, wind or ice, often forming layers in a riverbed, lake or**

A volcano crater

B mid ocean ridge

C delta

D fault line

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Fold mountains can form at a convergent boundary when layers of rock are squeezed and bent upward by**



A evaporation

B freezing rain only

C ocean currents

D compression

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **A river valley with a V shaped cross section is usually formed mainly by**



A river erosion cutting downward into rock

B wind deposition only

C volcanic eruption only

D ocean tides only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Topsoil is the upper soil horizon that is usually darkest and most fertile because it contains the most**

- A bedrock
- B organic matter
- C gravel only
- D salt only

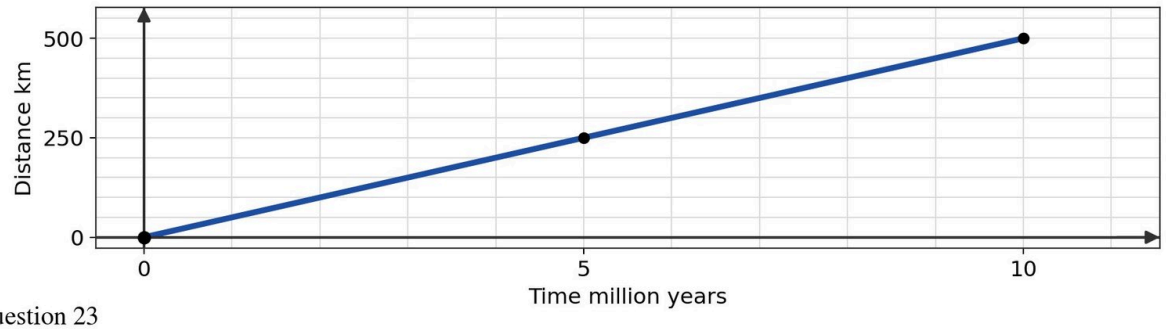
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Soil formation is influenced by parent material, climate, organisms, relief and time, and in a wet warm climate soil usually develops**

- A slower in all cases
- B only on steep slopes
- C faster than in a cold dry climate
- D without organisms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The graph shows distance moved by a plate against time. The distance moved after 10 million years, in kilometres, is**



Question 23

The graph shows distance moved by a plate against time. The distance moved after 10 million years, in kilometres, is

A) 0

B) 250

C) 100

D) 500

A 0

B 250

C 100

D 500

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

24 **The schematic map of Canada shows mountain relief levels by region in the data shown. The region at level 3 , the highest level, is**

- A British Columbia
- B Prairies
- C Ontario
- D Quebec

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **The triangle shows a cross section of a mountain with a base of 4 kilometres and a height of 3 kilometres. The label at the peak of the mountain is**

- A A
- B C
- C B
- D D

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. A
13. B
14. C
15. D
16. A
17. B
18. C
19. D
20. A
21. B
22. C
23. D
24. A
25. B

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