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

Natural Hazards and Human-Environment Interaction — 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 **An earthquake is caused by the sudden release of energy when rocks along a fault slip after stress has built up beyond their**

A strength

B colour

C temperature only

D density only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **The epicentre of an earthquake is the point on Earths surface directly above the**

A mid ocean ridge

B focus

C volcano crater

D seismic station only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **The focus of an earthquake is the point underground where the fault slip begins and seismic energy is first**

A absorbed by air

B reflected from clouds

C released

D stored forever

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Earthquake magnitude measures the amount of energy released by an earthquake, while intensity describes the strength of shaking felt at a**

A particular place

B single station only

C volcano only

D fault line only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A tsunami is a series of large ocean waves most often generated when an undersea earthquake suddenly displaces a large volume of**



A air

B seawater

C sand only

D ice only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **A volcano is an opening in Earths crust through which magma, gases and ash can erupt onto the**



A mantle only

B core only

C surface

D atmosphere as rain

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A shield volcano has gentle slopes because its lava is runny and flows easily over a wide area before**

- A evaporating
- B freezing into ice
- C turning to sand
- D solidifying

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **A composite volcano has steep slopes and can erupt explosively because its magma is thick and sticky and it is built from alternating layers of lava and**

- A ash
- B ice
- C sand dunes
- D soil horizons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A river flood occurs when a river rises above its banks and water spreads over surrounding land, often after heavy rain or rapid**



A drought

B snowmelt

C earthquake shaking only

D volcanic ashfall only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **A tropical cyclone is a large rotating storm system that forms over warm ocean water and is driven by heat and moisture from the**



A desert sand

B polar ice only

C ocean surface

D mountain snow only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **A tornado is a narrow violently rotating column of air that extends from a severe thunderstorm cloud to the**

A ocean floor

B upper stratosphere

C mountaintop only

D ground

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **During a wildfire, wind is blowing from the west across unburned forest to the east. The fire is most likely to spread fastest toward the**

A east, where unburned forest stands

B west, back over burned ground

C north, across a river

D south, toward bare rock

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **A landslide occurs when gravity pulls rock, soil or debris downslope, often triggered by heavy rain, earthquakes or**

A calm weather

B undercutting of a slope

C plant growth only

D snowfall in summer only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Natural hazard risk is often described as depending on the hazard itself together with the exposure and vulnerability of people and property in the**

A deep ocean only

B upper atmosphere

C affected area

D inner core

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Building codes that require earthquake resistant design are an example of mitigation because they reduce future damage before a**

A disaster is reported

B insurance claim is filed

C volcano erupts only

D hazard occurs

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **An early warning system for a tsunami helps reduce harm mainly by giving people time to move to higher ground before waves**

A arrive

B form in the deep ocean

C reach another country

D are measured

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **Dikes and levees help reduce flood damage by holding back river or sea water and keeping it within a channel or away from**

A the ocean entirely

B protected land

C all rainfall

D underground aquifers only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **A large dam is an example of human environment interaction because it provides water storage and power while also changing river flow and**



A ocean salinity worldwide

B atmospheric pressure everywhere

C soil colour only

D ecosystems downstream

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Deforestation can increase flood risk because removing trees reduces interception and root stability, so more rain becomes rapid surface**

A runoff

B groundwater storage

C evaporation to space

D snowfall

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Urbanisation can increase flood risk because paved surfaces are impermeable, so rain cannot soak in and instead runs off quickly into**



A the atmosphere as vapour only

B drains and rivers

C deep groundwater only

D nearby forests

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Sustainability means meeting the needs of people today without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own**

A wants for luxury goods only

B ability to travel only

C needs

D access to fossil fuels only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A renewable resource is one that can be replenished naturally over a short time, while coal is classified as nonrenewable because it forms over geological time and is used much**

A slower than it forms

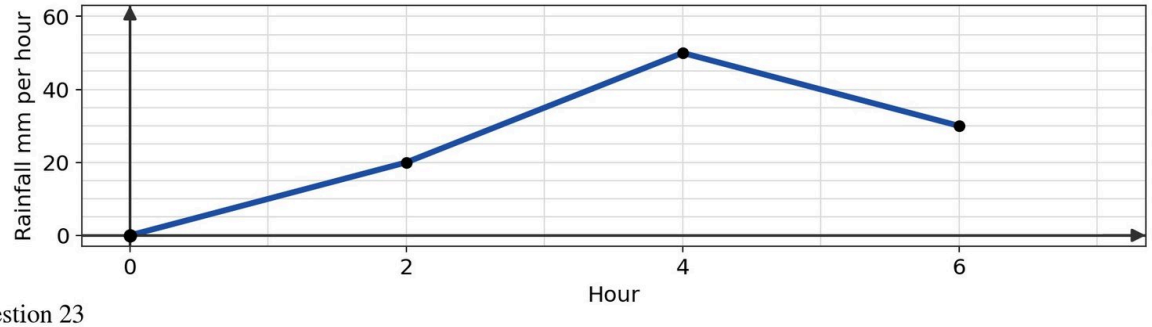
B cleanly in all cases

C only in winter

D faster than it forms

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **The graph shows rainfall rate during a storm. The rainfall rate at hour 4, in millimetres per hour, is**



Question 23

The graph shows rainfall rate during a storm. The rainfall rate at hour 4, in millimetres per hour, is

A) 50

B) 0

C) 20

D) 30

A 50

B 0

C 20

D 30

Understand It with Pulse **Flag a mistake**

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

A Prairies

B British Columbia

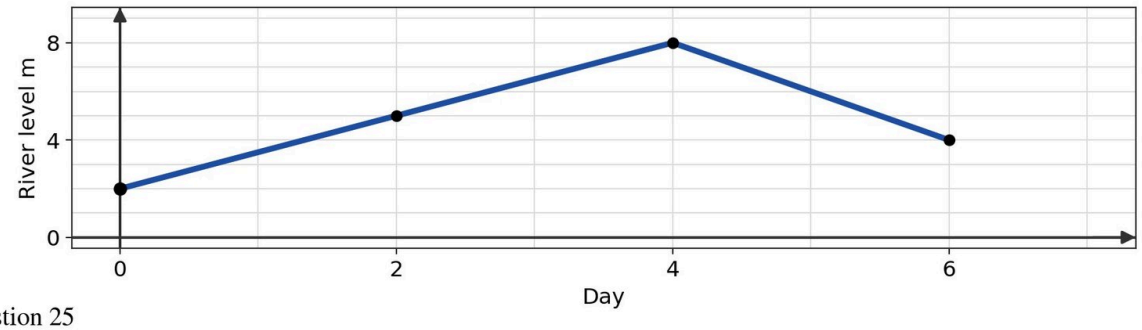
C Ontario

D Atlantic

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25

The graph shows river level during a flood. The river level on day 4, in metres, is



Question 25

The graph shows river level during a flood. The river level on day 4, in metres, is

A) 2

B) 5

C) 8

D) 4

A 2

B 5

C 8

D 4

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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