NORTHWEST TERRITORIES 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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12 **On a windy day, a wildfire spreads fastest in the direction of**

- A dry unburned fuel ahead of it
- B a river
- C bare rock
- D a recently burned area

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

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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

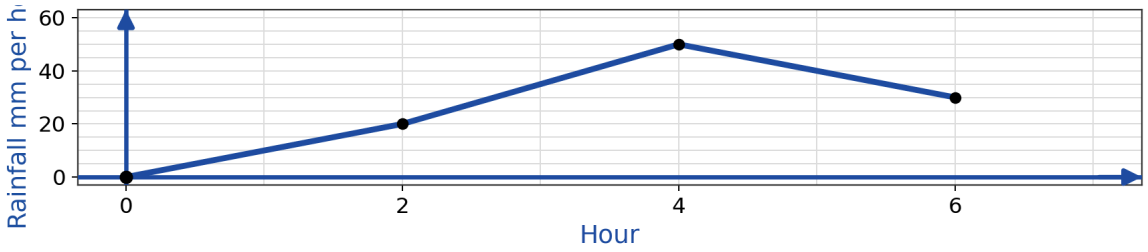
B cleanly in all cases

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**



A 50

B 0

C 20

D 30

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24

The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. British Columbia faces a relatively high earthquake hazard mainly because it lies near an active plate boundary on the

A Atlantic coast

B Pacific coast

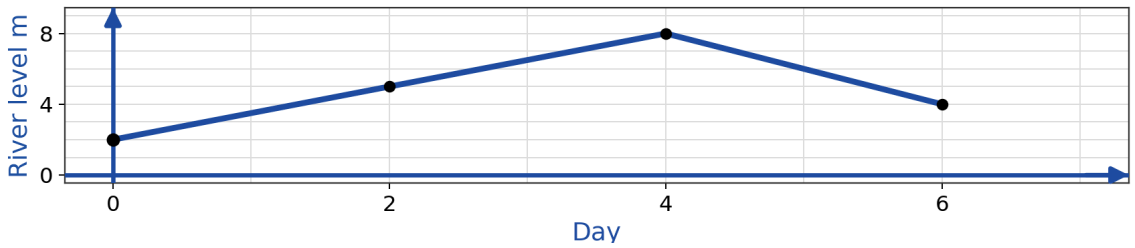
C Prairie interior

D Arctic islands only

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**



A 2

B 5

C 8

D 4

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ANSWER KEY

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

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