YUKON GEOLOGY 12 (MGEOL12) · UNIT B · 10 QUESTIONS

Earth's Interior, Plate Tectonics and Earthquakes — 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 **As distance from an epicentre increases, the time gap between P wave and S wave arrivals generally**

- A reverses
- B increases
- C decreases
- D stays at zero

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **At least how many seismic stations are needed to locate an epicentre by triangulation**

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 5

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3 **Surface waves usually cause the most damage to buildings because they**

A travel through the core

B arrive first

C are too small to detect

D shake the ground strongly at the surface

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4 **A large earthquake in a subduction zone off the BC coast is a tsunami risk mainly because it can**

- **A** displace a large volume of seawater
- **B** warm coastal air
- **C** melt coastal ice
- **D** lower the tide permanently

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5 **Buildings in earthquake prone areas are made safer by**

- **A** building on loose fill only
- **B** flexible design and strong foundations
- **C** rigid unbraced walls
- **D** heavy unsecured roofs

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6 **The schematic map of Canada shades regions by seismic level. The region shown at level 3, the highest level, is**

- A Ontario, the province in central Canada around the Great Lakes
- B Atlantic
- C British Columbia
- D Prairies

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7 **An earthquake early warning system works by detecting fast P waves and alerting people before the stronger**

- A weather changes
- B ocean tides
- C volcanic ash
- D shaking arrives

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8 **Aftershocks are smaller earthquakes that follow a larger earthquake as the crust**

- A adjusts around the fault
- B melts completely
- C stops moving forever
- D becomes part of the mantle

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9 **A fault is a break in Earth crust along which rocks have moved**

- A evaporated
- B relative to each other
- C melted into lava
- D turned into soil

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10 **Stress builds along a locked fault until the rocks suddenly slip, which releases energy as**

A wind

B rainfall

C seismic waves

D ocean currents

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ANSWER KEY

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. A
5. B
6. C
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. C

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