YUKON GEOLOGY 12 (MGEOL12) · UNIT C · 25 QUESTIONS

Volcanoes, Erosion and Landscapes — 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 **A volcano forms where molten rock reaches the surface through an opening in Earth crust, usually near**

- **A** a plate boundary or a hot spot
- **B** a river delta
- **C** a desert dune field
- **D** a deep ocean trench only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Magma is molten rock below the surface, while lava is molten rock that has**

- A reached the surface
- B turned into ash only
- C cooled into granite
- D mixed with seawater

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **A shield volcano has gentle slopes because its lava is**

- A frozen solid
- B made of ash only
- C runny and flows far
- D very thick and sticky

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **A composite volcano is built from alternating layers of**

- A sand and gravel
- B ice and snow
- C limestone and shale
- D lava and ash

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **A cinder cone is a small steep volcano built mainly from**

- A loose volcanic fragments
- B flowing lava sheets
- C glacial till
- D river sediment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **An eruption is more likely to be explosive when the magma is**

A mixed with river water

B thick, sticky and rich in trapped gas

C runny and low in gas

D completely cooled

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A pyroclastic flow is a fast moving cloud of**

A glacial ice

B wind blown sand

C hot gas and volcanic fragments

D cold river water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Volcanic ash can affect people far from a volcano mainly by**

- **A** melting roads instantly, turning asphalt and concrete to liquid the moment ash touches them
- **B** causing earthquakes only
- **C** raising sea level at once
- **D** falling from the air and harming breathing and travel

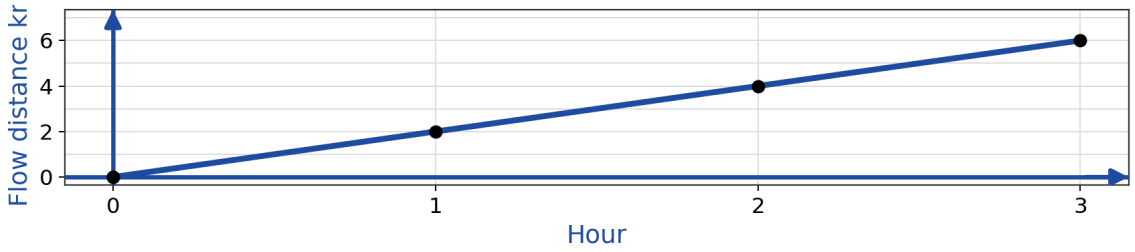
Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **A lahar is a destructive flow of**

- **A** volcanic debris mixed with water
- **B** pure lava, molten rock flowing out of the volcano with no water mixed in at all
- **C** glacial ice
- **D** desert sand

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The graph shows lava flow distance over time during an eruption. The flow distance at hour 2, in kilometres, is**



- **A** 2
- **B** 4
- **C** 6
- **D** 8

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **The schematic map of Canada highlights British Columbia. Volcanoes in southwestern British Columbia are linked to**

- **A** rifting in the Atlantic
- **B** glaciers in the North only
- **C** subduction off the Pacific coast
- **D** a mid ocean ridge in the Prairies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **Weathering is the process that**

A moves rock to a new location

B melts rock underground

C cements sediment together

D breaks rock into smaller pieces in place

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Erosion differs from weathering because erosion involves**

A transport of weathered material

B breaking rock in place

C melting of rock

D formation of new minerals

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **Freeze thaw weathering breaks rock when water in cracks**

A dissolves the rock at once

B freezes and expands

C evaporates quickly

D turns into steam

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **Chemical weathering of limestone is increased by slightly acidic rainwater because the acid**

A cements grains together

B heats the rock

C dissolves calcite

D freezes the rock

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A river valley with a V shape is mainly carved by**

A glacial ice

B wind only

C volcanic lava

D flowing water

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A U shaped valley is strong evidence that the valley was carved by**

A a glacier

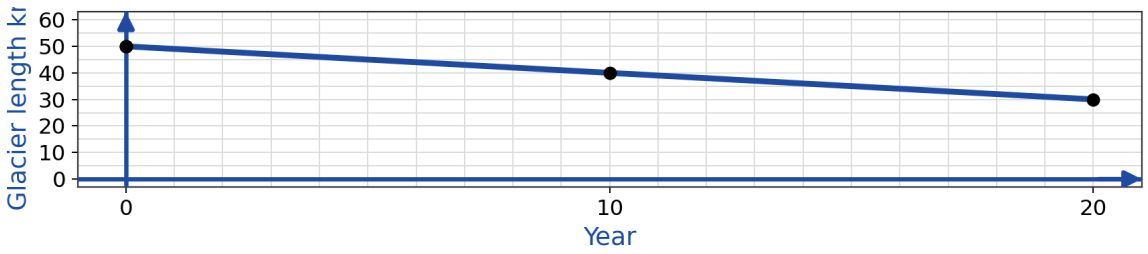
B a small stream

C wind

D a lava flow

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The graph shows glacier length over time. The glacier length in year 20, in kilometres, is**



- **A** 20
- **B** 30
- **C** 40
- **D** 50

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **A glacier moves mainly by**

- **A** being pushed by wind
- **B** floating on rivers
- **C** flowing and sliding under its own weight
- **D** melting completely each summer

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **Glacial till is sediment that is**

A sorted by a river

B blown into dunes

C cemented into sandstone

D deposited directly by ice without sorting

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A moraine is a ridge of sediment deposited at the edge or end of a**

A glacier

B volcano

C river delta

D beach

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Deposition occurs when a river or glacier loses energy and drops the sediment it was**

A heating

B carrying

C melting

D dissolving

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **A delta forms where a river enters a lake or sea and deposits sediment because the water**

A becomes salty at once

B evaporates completely

C slows down

D speeds up

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Mass wasting is the downhill movement of rock and soil under the force of**

A wind

B magnetism

C tides

D gravity

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Steep slopes, heavy rain and loose material all increase the risk of a**

A landslide

B volcanic eruption

C tsunami

D drought

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

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

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