Multiple Choice: Select and circle the best answer for each question. (2 pt each)

1) Lava flows from rift eruptions
   a. smoothly  b. explosively  c. hardly ever  d. at low temperatures

2) Hot spots tend to form
   a. at plate boundaries  b. and stop quickly  c. in the middle of plates  d. in cold areas

3) The Hawaiian islands are examples of
   a. an earthquake zone  b. hot spot volcanoes  c. rift volcanoes  d. tephra volcanoes

4) This type of magma is rich in silica and traps gases, causing explosive eruptions
   a. felsic  b. mafic  c. batholith  d. pluton

5) This type of magma is poor in silica and easily releases gases, causing smooth eruptions
   a. felsic  b. mafic  c. batholith  d. pluton

6) The shaking of the Earth’s crust causing the release of energy is
   a. a volcano  b. an earthquake  c. a rare event  d. undetectable

7) Major earthquakes tend to occur at
   a. locations of major cities  b. locations of plate boundaries  c. locations of subduction  d. locations of thin crust

8) The deepest earthquakes tend to occur at
   a. locations of major cities  b. locations of plate boundaries  c. locations of subduction  d. locations of thin crust

9) The focus of an earthquake is the place __________ where the earthquake occurs.
   a. of largest population  b. on the surface of the Earth  c. inside the Earth  d. on the ocean floor

10) The epicenter of an earthquake is the place __________ where the earthquake occurs.
    a. of largest population  b. on the surface of the Earth  c. inside the Earth  d. on the ocean floor

11) The three main types of waves that earthquakes produce are

12) A(n) __________ is an instrument that geologists use to detect earthquakes.
    a. glass of water  b. Richterometer  c. earthquakeometer  d. seismograph

13) The difference in P and S wave __________ can be used to determine the distance to the earthquake epicenter.
    a. size  b. length  c. arrival times  d. energy level

14) In order to pinpoint the location of an earthquake’s epicenter, exactly how many stations (minimum) are needed?
    a. One  b. Two  c. Three  d. Four

15) Another way of saying “the strength of an earthquake” is to refer to its
    a. wavelength  b. focus  c. time-travel graph  d. magnitude

16) The main cause of death due to earthquakes is directly related to
    a. heat from the mantle  b. violent shaking  c. collapse of buildings  d. fear

17) Mountain-building occurs most often at
    a. locations with water  b. locations of plate boundaries  c. locations of rifts  d. locations of thin crust

18) When an ocean plate collides with a continental plate, the ocean plate usually
    a. subducts  b. rides over the continent  c. rebounds off from it  d. begs its pardon

19) When two continental plates collide usually mountains form, and subduction
    a. continues  b. stops  c. begins  d. what is “subduction”? 

20) Normal, strike-slip and reverse are all different types of
    a. margins  b. folds  c. joints  d. faults