PLATE TECTONICS · PART 9 OF 9 · AGES 11–16

Plate Tectonics Quiz

Ten questions on the whole series. Answer them all, then turn the page round to check.

1 **Which layer of Earth is liquid?**

- A Inner core
- B Mantle
- C Outer core
- D Crust

2 **At which type of plate boundary do plates move apart and make new crust?**

- A Convergent
- B Transform
- C Divergent
- D Collision

3 **How did the Himalayas form?**

- A An ocean plate sinking under a continent
- B Two continental plates colliding
- C Two plates sliding past each other
- D A hotspot under the plate

4 **What is the point on the surface directly above where an earthquake starts called?**

- A Hypocentre
- B Epicentre
- C Fault plane
- D Focus

5 **Which seismic waves reach a seismometer first?**

- A P waves
- B S waves
- C Surface waves
- D They all arrive together

6 **In a volcano, what carries magma up from the magma chamber to the vent?**

- A The crater
- B The conduit
- C The ash cloud
- D The lava flow

7 **Roughly what share of the world's earthquakes happen around the Pacific's Ring of Fire?**

- A About 10%
- B About 50%
- C About 90%
- D All of them

8 **Which of these statements is true?**

- A Animals can reliably predict earthquakes
- B Hot, still days are earthquake weather
- C Earthquakes can happen inside plates
- D California will fall into the sea

9 **Alfred Wegener had good evidence for continental drift. Why did most geologists reject his idea?**

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10 **You are on a beach. After strong shaking, the sea suddenly drains away. What should you do, and why?**

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Scoring

8–10: you have the whole topic. 5–7: reread the parts you missed. 0–4: start again from Part 1, Plate Tectonics Explained.

ANSWERS

1. C: Outer core (S waves cannot pass through it)
2. C: Divergent (also called constructive)
3. B: Two continental plates colliding (India and Asia)
4. B: Epicentre (hypocentre and focus are the underground start point)
5. A: P waves (they are the fastest)
6. B: The conduit
7. C: About 90% (USGS)
8. C: Earthquakes can happen inside plates (the rest are myths)
9. He could not explain what force could move whole continents. Mantle convection and seafloor spreading later supplied it.
10. Go to high ground or inland at once, without waiting for a warning: a draining sea is a natural sign of a tsunami.

SERIES COMPLETE

All 9 parts free at infographhub.com/series/plate-tectonics/

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