

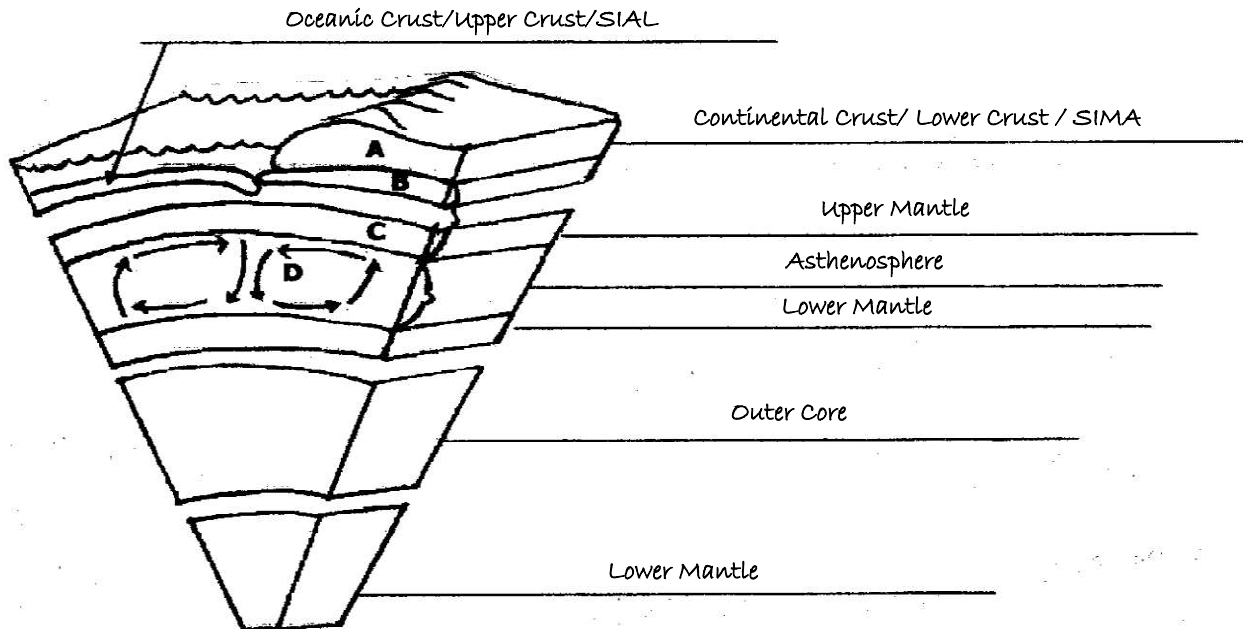
YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL  
CHRISTMAS TERM EXAMINATIONS  
GEOGRAPHY

GRADE 9 \_\_\_\_\_

Duration 1 1/2 HRS.

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

1. Label the internal structure of the earth provided below. WRITE on the space provide.



2. The sections labelled A, B and C together, is known as the Lithosphere

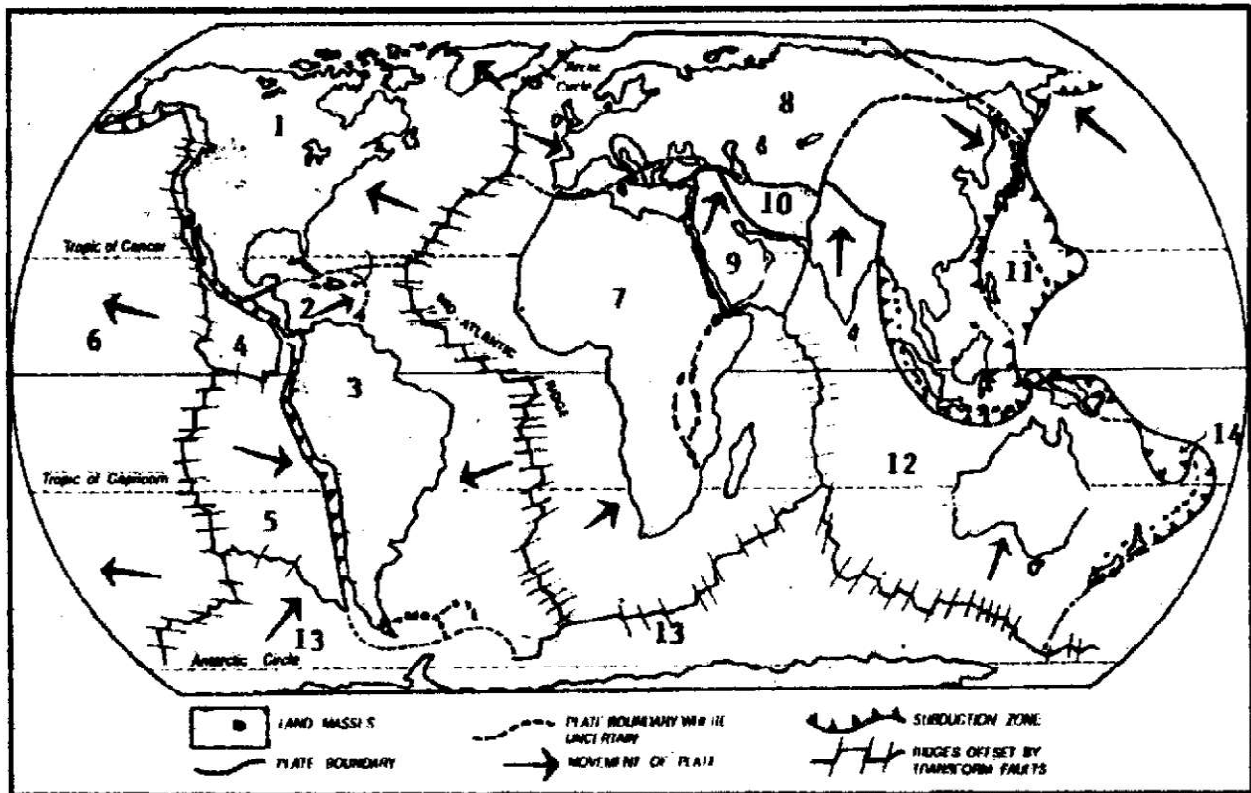
3. What name is given to the section of the internal structure of the earth between A and B.

Crust

4. What name is given to the transitional zone between the lower mantle and the outer core.

Gutenberg Discontinuity

The map below relates to questions 5 to 10.



5. The plate moving away from plate 5 is known as Pacific Plate.

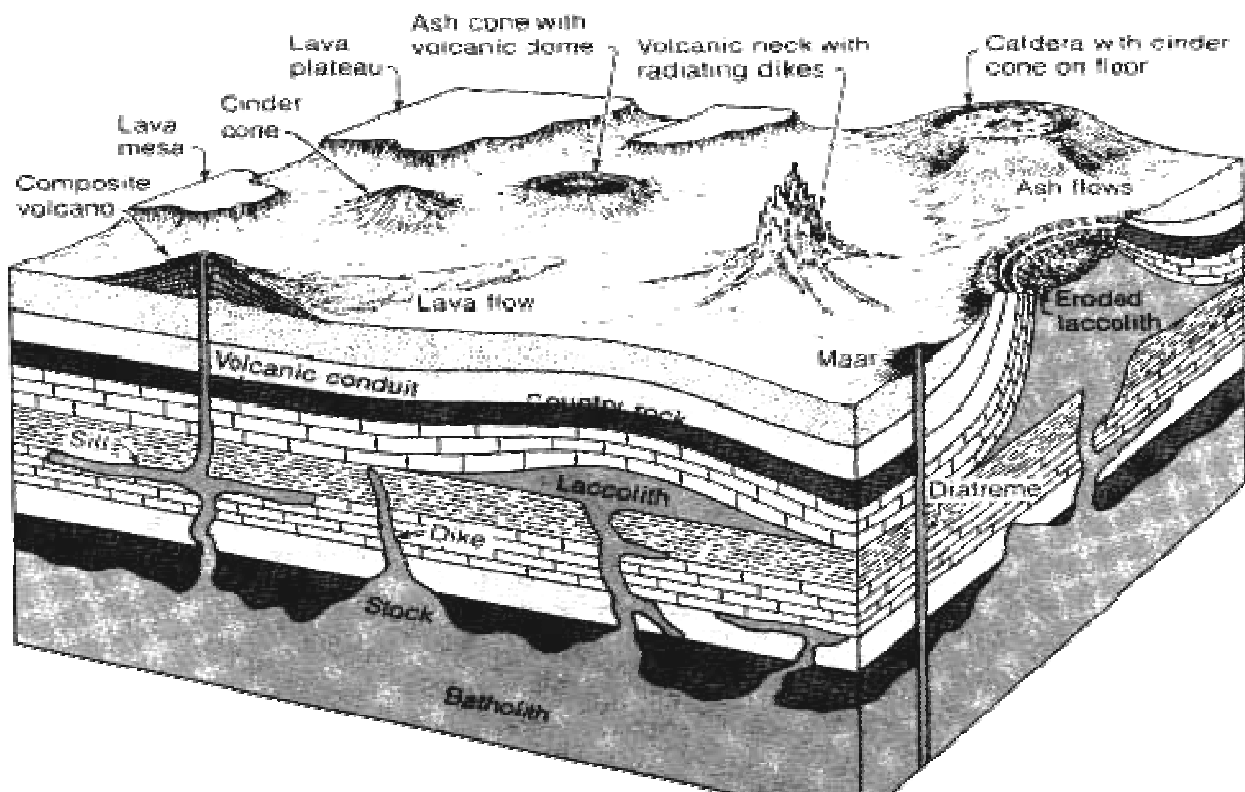
6. The two continents on Plate 8 are Europe and Asia.

7. The SEA between Plate 1 and 3 is known as the Caribbean Sea.

8. Which plate is chiefly made up of oceanic crust Pacific Plate.
9. Which one of plates 3 and 5 will go under the other? 3
10. Name ten of the plates. Write the NUMBER and the NAME of the matching plate.

Plate #	Name of plate	Plate #	Name of plate	Plate #	Name of plate
1	<u>North America</u>	6	<u>Pacific</u>	11	<u>Phillipines</u>
2	<u>Caribbean</u>	7	<u>Africa</u>	12	<u>Indian-Australian</u>
3	<u>South America</u>	8	<u>Eurasian</u>	13	<u>Antarctic</u>
4	<u>Cocos</u>	9	<u>Arabian</u>	14	<u>Fiji-Micro</u>
5	<u>Nazca</u>	10	<u>Iraq</u>		

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct term from the diagram.



11. Identify and name four intrusive features shown on the diagram above.
  - (a) Stock
  - (b) Sill
  - (c) Batholith
  - (d) Laccolith
12. Name two extrusive volcanic landforms that **do not** have a conical shape.
 

Lava Mesa

Cinder Cone
13. The intrusive feature which forces up the overlying rocks into a dome shape is called laccolith
14. TWO cone-shaped volcanoes on the diagram are the:
 

Composite

Cinder Cone

15. Give One difference between the sill and the laccolith.

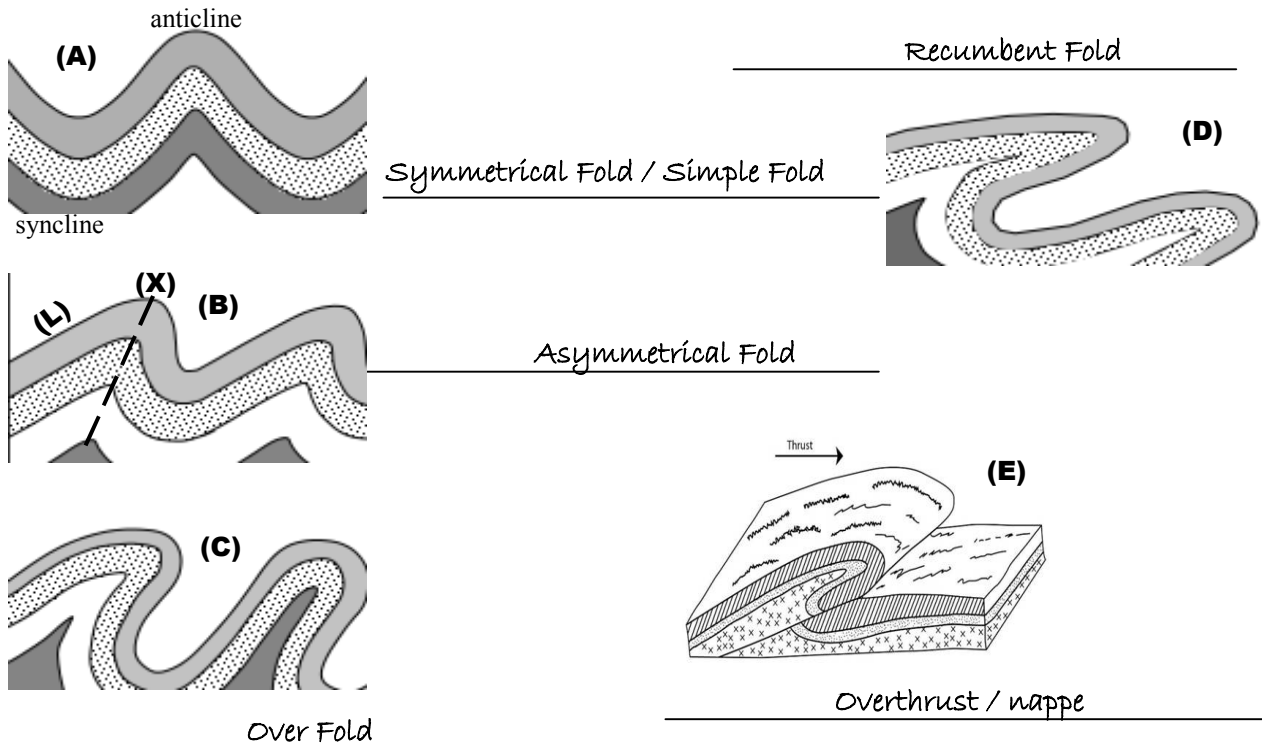
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Complete the section below by looking at the diagrams

16. Name the types of fold labelled A to E.



17. (a) Another name for an up-fold is: Anticline

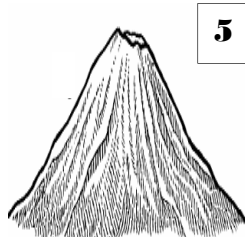
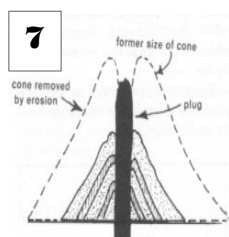
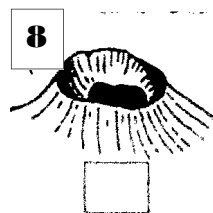
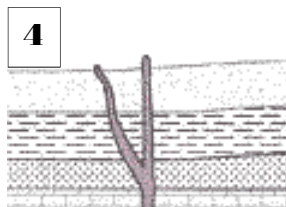
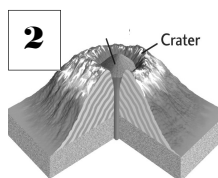
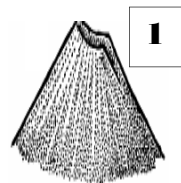
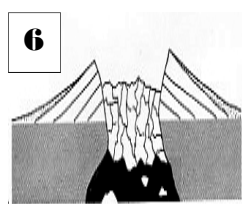
(b) Another name for a down-fold is: syncline

18. What term is represented by each of these letters?

L Limb

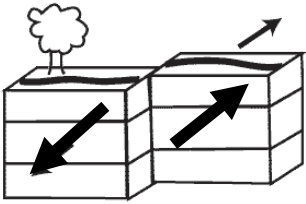
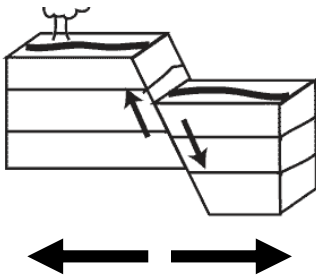
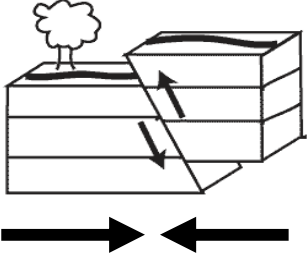
X Axis

19. Number the volcanic features below according to the key given. Insert the matching number in the squares provided.



- 1 - Cinder cone.
- 2 - Dome, volcano
- 3 - Shield volcano
- 4 - Dykes cutting across rock strata
- 5 - Composite volcano,
- 6 - Caldera
- 7 - Volcanic plug exposed by erosion,
- 8 - crater lake

20. In the space provided name each type fault shown below and also name the type of force that created each.

		
<u>Strike-slip or transform fault</u>	<u>Normal fault</u>	<u>Reversed fault</u>
<u>Shear force</u>	<u>Tensional force</u>	<u>Compressional Force</u>

21. Match the correct term with the correct definition.

Active volcano	Extinct volcano	lithosphere:	plate tectonics	Subduction
Anticline	Fault	mantle	plate	
Batholith	folding	mid-ocean ridge	pyroclast	
Composite volcano	lava	Oceanic crust:	Rift valley:	
crust	Limb:	outer core	Ring of Fire	

- (a) A crack or fracture in the earth's surface \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) A large mass of igneous intrusive rock that forms from cooled magma deep in the Earth's crust. \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Solid materials ejected from a volcano.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) A steep volcanic cone built by both lava flows and pyroclastic eruptions.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) An undersea mountain chain where tectonic plates are diverging  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (f) A vent or fissure in the Earth's surface through which molten lava, ash, and gases are ejected. \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) A volcano that is erupting. \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) A volcano that is not presently erupting and is not likely to do  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (i) An elongate down-dropped between two fault systems. -  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (j) Molten rock that erupts onto the Earth's surface through a volcanic vent or fissure.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (k) One of several large, mobile pieces of the Earth's lithosphere  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (l) Rock layers folded upward, like an arch. \_\_\_\_\_
- (m) The bending of layers of rock, usually due to compression. \_\_\_\_\_

- (n) The earth's crust which lies under the oceans. \_\_\_\_\_
- (o) The layer within the interior of the Earth that lies between the crust and the core.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (p) The name of the extensive area roughly coincides with the borders of the Pacific Ocean.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (q) The outermost and thinnest of the solid Earth's layers \_\_\_\_\_
- (r) The process of one tectonic plate moving beneath another tectonic plate  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (s) The solid part of the earth consisting of the crust and outer mantle  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (t) The theory and study of plate formation, movement, interaction and destruction.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (u) The upper or outermost part of the Earth's core \_\_\_\_\_

**22. Write TRUE if the statement is true or write FALSE if the statement is false.**

- (a) The crust is the Earth's only solid layer. \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) The asthenosphere is the thinnest layer of the earth. \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) There is no relationship between plate tectonics and volcanoes. \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) The transfer of heat by the movement of heated fluid is called convection. \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Oceanic crust near the mid-ocean ridge is younger than oceanic crust farther away from the ridge. \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Fluid lava flows as a thin sheet. \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) The Lesser Antilles is an example of volcanic island arc. \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) Convergent plate margins are responsible for the world's great mountain ranges.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (i) The Himalayan mountains were formed by the collision of the Indian-Australian Plate and the Eurasian plate. \_\_\_\_\_
- (j) A Rift valley can be created by either tension or compression. \_\_\_\_\_

**Read each statement carefully then CIRCLE the correct choice.**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>23. Which of the following best describes the material that makes up the Earth's asthenosphere?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. a rigid solid</li> <li>B. a solid that is able to flow</li> <li>C. a liquid at high temperature</li> <li>D. a gas under great pressure</li> </ul> | <p>25. The part of the earth that is solid but has the ability to flow is the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. lithosphere</li> <li>B. oceanic crust</li> <li>C. asthenosphere</li> <li>D. inner core</li> </ul> |
| <p>24. The lithosphere is made up of the upper mantle and the</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. crust</li> <li>B. asthenosphere</li> <li>C. hydrosphere</li> <li>D. core</li> </ul>  | <p>26. Which zone of the earth is made up of liquid</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the asthenosphere</li> <li>B. the outer core</li> <li>C. the upper mantle</li> <li>D. the inner core</li> </ul>             |

27. The boundary between the earth's crust is called the
- Moho*
  - shadow zone*
  - magnetosphere*
  - hydrosphere*
28. The crust of the earth is made mostly of
- oxygen & iron*
  - alumina & silica*
  - iron & nickel*
  - alumina & nickel*
29. The layer that makes up most of the earth's mass and volume is the
- mantle*
  - magma*
  - crust*
  - core*
30. What is the Earth made of?
- The crust, the mantle and the core*
  - The skin, the pulp and the core*
  - The plates, the magma and the core*
  - The land, the sea and the atmosphere*
31. The average thickness of the crust is:
- 5-10 km*
  - 30-70 km.*
  - 100-150 km.*
  - 1 km.*
32. The part of the earth on which the tectonic plates are able to move is the
- lithosphere.*
  - mesosphere,*
  - asthenosphere.*
  - subduction zone.*
33. The ancient continent that contained all the landmasses is called
- Pangaea.*
  - Laurasia.*
  - Gondwana.*
  - Panthalassa*
34. The type of tectonic plate boundary involving a collision between two tectonic plates is
- divergent.*
  - convergent.*
  - transform.*
  - normal.*
35. The San Andreas fault is an example of a
- divergent boundary.*
  - convergent boundary.*
  - transform boundary.*
  - normal boundary.*
36. When a fold is shaped like an arch, with the fold in an upward direction, it is called a(n)
- monocline.*
  - syncline*
  - anticline*
  - decline.*
37. The type of mountain involving huge sections of the Earth's crust being pushed up into anticlines and synclines is the
- folded mountain.*
  - volcanic mountain.*
  - fault-block mountain.*
  - strike-slip mountain.*
38. Mid-ocean ridges are associated with
- divergent boundaries.*
  - convergent boundaries.*
  - transform boundaries.*
  - normal boundaries.*
39. Magma that reaches the Earth's surface may form
- mountains.*
  - fault-block*
  - volcanic*
  - all*
40. The type of tectonic plate boundary that has a subduction zone is
- divergent.*
  - convergent.*
  - transform.*
  - normal.*
41. The type of fault that often results when rocks are pulled apart due to tension is called a
- strike-slip fault.*
  - normal fault.*
  - reverse fault.*
  - fault block.*
42. A \_\_\_\_ fault often results when opposing forces cause rock to break and move horizontally.
- strike-slip*
  - normal*
  - reverse*
  - block*
43. A reverse fault is the result of \_\_\_\_\_ stress.
- tensional*
  - shear*
  - compressional*
  - shear*

44. What is a volcano?
- The movement of the Earth's crust by the movement of plate boundaries*
  - A cone-shaped mountain or hill formed by eruptions of lava and ash*
  - A mountain created by the folding of the Earth's crust*
  - All of the above*
45. A volcano that is flat and wide is called:
- a cone volcano*
  - a shield volcano*
  - a composite volcano*
  - cinder cone*
46. Which of the statements listed below is NOT a positive aspect of a volcanic eruption?
- The dramatic scenery created by volcanic eruptions attracts tourists.*
  - The lava and ash deposited during a volcanic eruption breaks down to provide valuable nutrients for the soil.*
  - Lava flows and lahars (mud flows) clear areas of woodland, agriculture and destroy settlements.*
  - The high level of heat and activity inside the Earth, close to a volcano, can provide opportunities for generating geothermal energy.*
47. Volcanoes often are found in areas on Earth where
- mountains are found*
  - rivers are found*
  - plates fit together perfectly*
  - plates collide*
48. Intrusive igneous rocks are those which
- Cool on Earth's surface*
  - changed over time from one type of rock to another*
  - cool beneath Earth's surface*
  - are composed of sediments found in flood beds*
49. Which type of volcano often erupts with a mix of steam, ash, rock and dust, causing a pyroclastic flow?
- shield*
  - cone*
  - composite*
  - dome*
50. What is the difference between lava and magma?
- They originate from different places.*
  - After magma reaches the surface it's called lava.*
  - They are different colours.*
  - They are made of different types of*