

YORK CASTLE HIGH SCHOOL
CHRISTMAS TERM EXAMINATIONS
GEOGRAPHY

GRADE 9 _____

DURATION: 1½ HRS.

NAME: _____

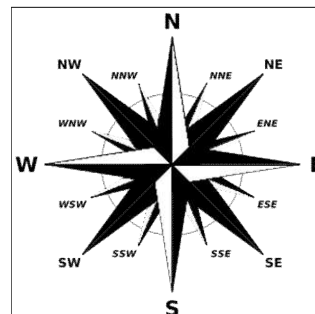
INSTRUCTION: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS ON THIS PAPER.



1. In what direction does each of the following countries lie **from** Haiti?

- (a) Havana _____
- (b) Colombia _____
- (c) Turks and Caicos _____

2. Which **island** is north of Jamaica? _____



3. Complete the position by filling in the line of longitude of the following places.

- (a) Kingston 16° N and _____°W
- (b) Havana 22° N and _____°W
- (c) Guadeloupe 18° N and _____°W

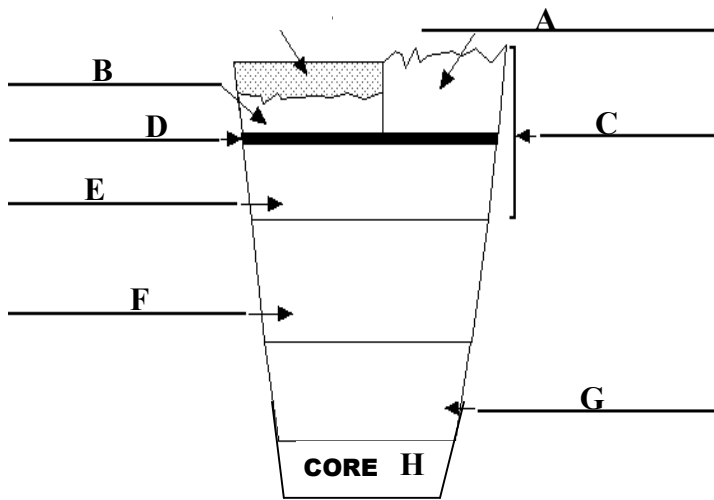
4. Name the place (choose from the list provided) which is located at each of the following.

- (a) 13° N and 68° W _____
- (b) 21° N and 72° W _____
- (c) 12° N and 60° W _____

5. Put the following places in order of which would see the sun first. (*sun appears from the east*)

- (i) St. Lucia (ii) Montserrat (iii) Barbados
- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____

6. CORRECTLY LABEL THE PARTS OF THE INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE EARTH



- A. _____
- B. _____
- C. _____
- D. _____
- E. _____
- F. _____
- G. _____
- H. _____

7. (a) The place on the earth's surface vertically above the origin of the earthquake is called the _____

(b) Where the earthquake began is called the _____

(c) What are earthquake scientists called ? _____

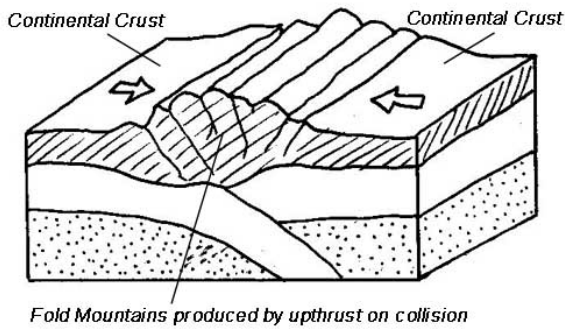
(d) What is an earthquake? _____

(e) List TWO causes of earthquake

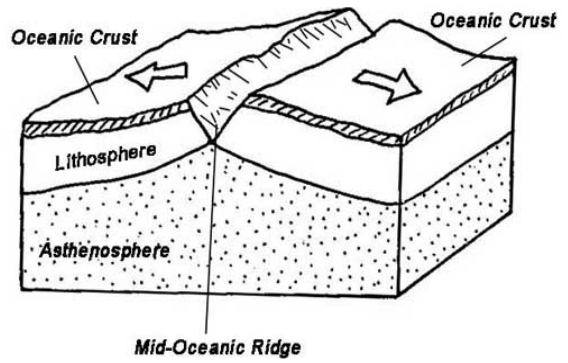
(i) _____

(ii) _____

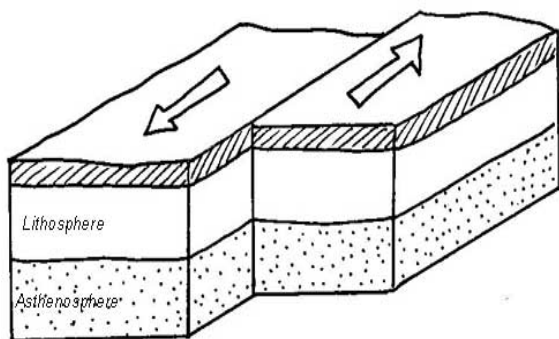
8. Identify the plate margins shown below.



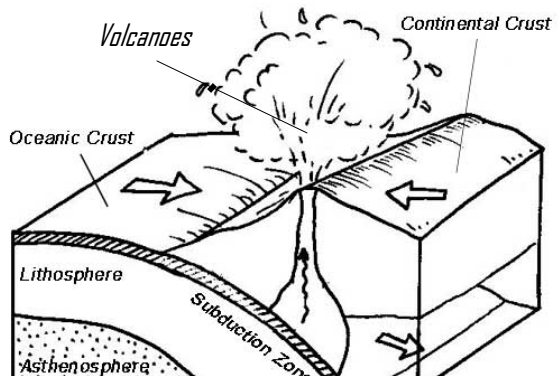
A _____



B _____



C _____



D _____

(iv) Name one feature that will form at the margin of:

Plate C _____ Plate B _____

(v) At which plate margin will new crust form? _____

(vi) What activity is likely to occur at the margin of plate A? _____

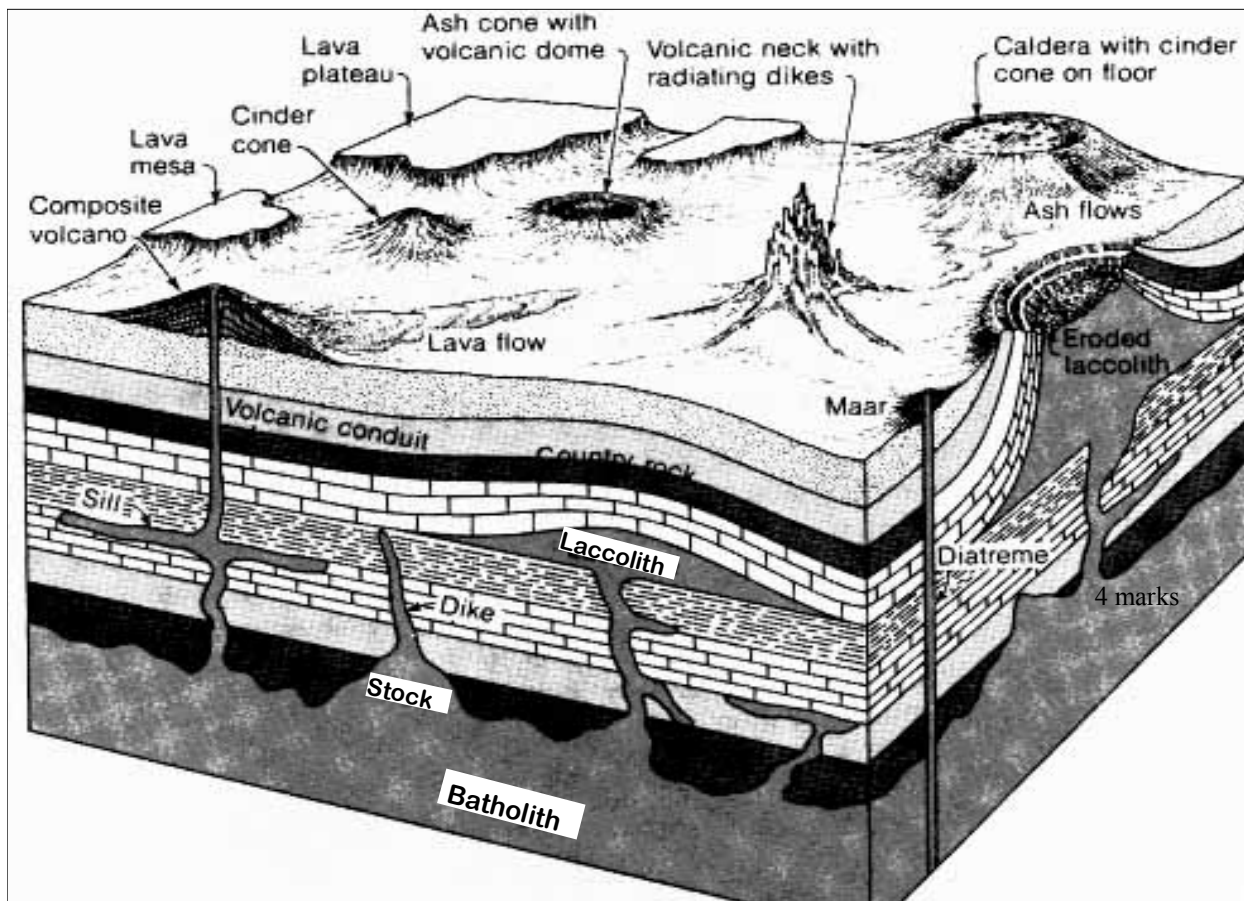
(vii) What process is occurring at margin D. _____

(viii) Name the two types of crust shown on the diagram.

(1) _____

(2) _____

10. EXAMINE THE DIAGRAMS BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW



(i) Four intrusive features shown on the diagram are:

- (a) _____
- (b) _____
- (c) _____
- (d) _____

FILL IN THE BLANK SPACES WITH THE COREECT TERM FROM THE DIAGRAM

(ii) Two extrusive volcanic landforms that **do not** have the typical cone shape are the:

_____.

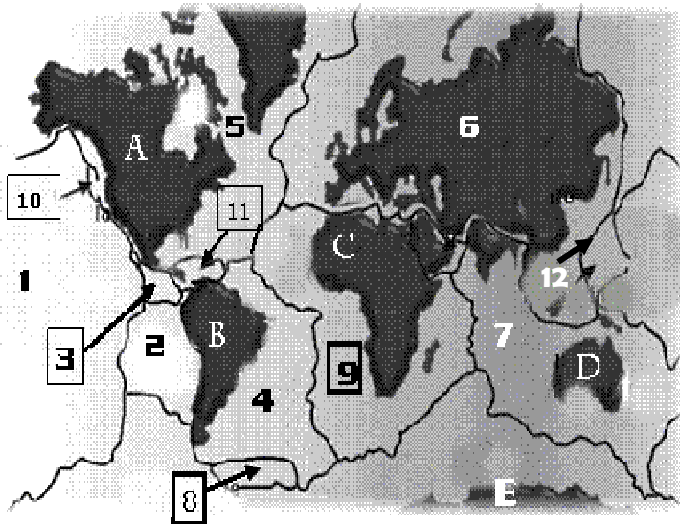
(iii) The intrusive feature which forces up the overlying rocks into a dome shape is the

_____.

(iv) TWO cone-shaped volcanoes on the diagram are the:

(v) One difference between the sill and the dyke is

11. QUESTION 11 IS BASED ON THE MAP OF THE PLATES, BELOW. NAME 10 OF THE PLATES SHOWN ON THE MAP. WRITE THE NUMBER AND THE NAME OF THE PLATE



12. Name any two of the countries labeled **A** to **E**. Put the letter first and then the name: _____

13. For each item below, write TRUE or FALSE to the following question

- (a) Plates move in fixed direction _____
- (b) The continents were once joined to each other _____
- (c) The mantle is made up of solid rock _____
- (d) The Pacific Plate is larger than the Caribbean Plate _____
- (e) Summer occurs in the southern Hemisphere from June to September _____
- (f) There are 180 degrees of Longitude _____
- (g) The earth rotates from east to west _____
- (h) The Mid-Atlantic is a boundary of divergence _____
- (i) Volcanoes are generally associated with plate margins _____
- (j) Fold Mountains are formed from tension in the earth's interior _____

14. What happens when two continental plates collide?
- The two plates will both subduct under each other.*
 - One of the plates will be forced under the other slightly, but no seductions takes place.*
15. What type of faulting would be most likely to occur along transform faults?
- normal faulting*
 - reverse faulting*
 - strike-slip faulting*
 - all of these*
16. Are mountains still forming on Earth?
- Yes, as long as there are plate movements, fold mountains will form from the compressional forces.*
 - No, the current plate movements are too insignificant to form fold mountains.*
 - No, the plates are moving in the wrong way.*
17. The surface of the earth will:
- keep changing as plates keep moving*
 - remain the same until the end of the world*
 - slowly sink beneath the water surface*
18. Where is the mantle found?
- Between the crust and the core.*
 - The innermost part of the Earth.*
 - The outermost part of the Earth.*
19. Which is the hottest part of the Earth?
- The mantle*
 - The core*
 - The crust*
20. A reverse fault is the result of _____ stress.
- tensional*
 - shear*
 - compressional*
 - shear*
21. How are plates moved?
- By convection currents in the Mantle*
 - By compressional forces*
 - By the eruptions of lava from volcanoes.*
22. What can be formed at a convergent boundary?
- volcanoes*
 - rift valley*
 - Mid ocean ridge*
23. What happens at divergent boundaries?
- Sea floor spreads and magma rises up to fill the gap, forming oceanic ridges and submarine volcanoes.*
 - Magma rises up and heat up the surrounding water to form tsunamis.*
 - A gap is formed and surrounding water rushes in to cool the magma into a lower layer of crust.*
24. What is the structure of the earth most like?
- a watermelon*
 - an orange*
 - an avocado pear*
25. At convergent plate boundaries where oceanic and continental crust meet
- no volcanic activity occurs*
 - oceanic crust is subducted*
 - continental crust is subducted*
 - oceanic crust is created*
26. Volcanic island arcs are associated with
- transform plate boundaries*
 - divergent plate boundaries*
 - ocean-ocean convergent plate boundaries*
 - ocean-continent convergent plate boundaries*
27. Which best defines the lithosphere?
- the rigid, rocky, outermost layer of earth*
 - a rocky layer within the mantle*
 - a rocky layer in the mantle capable of flowing*
 - the outer, liquid portion of the earth's core*
28. Which of the following is at a convergent boundary where 2 plates carrying continental crust are colliding?
- The Appalachain mountains*
 - The Himalayas mountains*
 - The Andes mountains*
 - The Rocky mountains*
29. The bending of rock without breaking is called
- collision*
 - folding*
 - faulting*
 - fracturing*
30. The San Andreas fault is an example of a:
- Continent-continent convergent plate boundary*
 - Transform fault boundary*
 - Ocean-continent convergent plate boundary*
 - Divergent plate boundary*

31. Which of the following types of tectonic forces tends to stretch rocks and pull them apart?

- a) *tensional forces*
- b) *shearing forces*
- c) *compressive forces*
- d) *torsional forces*

32. What type of fold occurs where one limb of the fold has been tilted beyond vertical?

- a) *an overturned fold*
- b) *a reverse fold*
- c) *an axial fold*
- d) *An asymmetric fold*

33. An upward fold in a layer of rock is called a(n)

- a) *anticline*
- b) *fracture*
- c) *syncline*
- d) *dip-strike*

34. Many earthquakes happen along the borders of...

- a) *Countries*
- b) *Tectonic Plates*
- c) *Climate Zones*
- d) *None of the Above*

35. The point in Earth's interior where the energy release of an earthquake occurs is the _____.

- a) *focus*
- b) *epicenter*
- c) *fault*
- d) *dinner core*

36. A volcano is

- a) *A mountain or hill formed around a crack in the earth's crust.*
- b) *A mountain with a jagged peak.*
- c) *A mountain or hill with a flat top.*

37. The hot rock under the earth's surface is called

- a) *Lava*
- b) *Magma*
- c) *Dormant*

38. The opening in the top of a volcano is a

- a) *Dormant*
- b) *Magma*
- c) *Crater*

Volcanoes can cause...

Global Cooling
Earthquakes
Release of Poisonous Gases
All of the Above

Dust and ash from a volcanic eruption can be carried...

Dozens of Miles
Hundreds of Miles
Thousands of Miles
All of the Above

Which of these choices is NOT a type of volcano?

Shield

domed volcano
shield volcano

What is the plural form of "volcano"?

volcanos
volcanoes
volcanose
volcano

A _____ is an instrument that records earthquake waves.

mass
seismometer
seismogram
frame

Plate _____ are where most earthquake occurs

mantle
interiors
centers
boundaries

The amount of energy released by an earthquake is measured by its

speed
magnitude
focus
intensity

An earthquake is...

when heavy rains come, a river overflows,
ocean waves come on shore, or snow melts too fast.
a movement, or shaking of the ground because
of the shifting of the plates.
an uncontrolled fire.
heavy rains and strong winds.

Which phrase below would best describe the plate movements that cause an earthquake?

friction between two sliding plates, releasing energy
smooth sliding between two plates, a gradual movement
smooth pulling apart of two plates, a gradual movement
friction being released as two plates move apart

The epicentre of an earthquake is:

the location that emergency support workers meet during an earthquake
the size of an earthquake.
the point on the Earth's surface above where an earthquake occurs
the centre of an earthquake.

The actual location within the earth where an earthquake begins is known as the _____.

focus
epicenter
locus
ground zero

Earthquakes may result from

Answer the following questions in the spaces provided

1. What is the difference between intrusive and extrusive volcanic features? (2 marks)

2. Name two extrusive volcanic features. (2 marks)

3. Give TWO difference between acidic lava and basic lava. (2marks)

4. Define the following terms (4 marks)

Faulting

Volcanoes

5. State two ways of minimizing the damage or potential disaster of volcanic activity (4 marks)

5. Explain the theory of plate tectonics. (2 marks)
