EOSC 114

Volcano

Which of the following can be fount at a plate boundary where shear stress is taking place?  
  
A. convergence  
B. divergence  
C. normal faulting  
D. felt intensity  
E. volcanoes

Earthquake

Stresses change when an earthquake happens. This can increase the risk in some areas near the fault because \_\_\_\_\_\_.  
  
A. fault segments that did break are now more free to move vertically and horizontally   
B. stresses relieved by the fault can now cause shaking elsewhere   
C. earthquakes don’t relieve stress, they cause it   
D. stresses suddenly increase in locked segments near the ends of the zone that slipped   
E. liquefaction of ground only occurs as a result of changes in stress

Waves

Why do you think Tsunami can especially devastating in an enclosed space, like Hawaii's Hilo Bay?  
  
A. there is constructive interference between the tsunami and it's reflection in the Bay  
  
B. there is destructive interference between the tsunami and it's reflection in the Bay  
  
C. the tsunami interacts with tides in the Bay, making it a "tidal wave"  
  
D. because tsunami energy will be disperse in the Bay, and concentrated along headlands  
  
E. because the tsunami energy will be concentrated in a Bay, and disperse along headlands

“What aspect of as Tsunami is the most predictable?”  
A) Wavelength  
B) Height  
C) Period  
D) Speed

* it is the wave speed and exactly right because Tsunamis are shallow water waves and their speed is determined by the water depth.

What do you think happens when two different surface waves run into each other?  
  
A. This can't happen because ocean waves all move in the same direction  
  
B. The bigger wave absorbs the smaller wave's energy, and gets even bigger  
  
C. The smaller wave removes some of the bigger wave's energy  
  
D. The effect of the two waves is added together, making a more complex wave  
  
E. The waves crash together and break

If you're at the beach and you notice the ocean water receding to an unusually low level, you should \_\_\_\_.  
  
A. climb a tree at least 10m high  
B. jump in your car and drive at least 2 km inland  
C. jump in a boat and head offshore fast  
D. run for higher ground and take your friends with you  
E. go swimming

Extinction

Which of the following would be considered a mass extinction?

a. Extinction of all ladybug species over 10 years

b. Extinction of 20% of all species over 90 000 years

c. Extinction of 80% of species over 10 million years

d. Extinction of 90% of species in temperate rain-forests

e. Extinction of 45% of all species over 500 000 years

I would suggest to reconsider three conditions for "Mass Extinction": 1)At least 30%, 2) a broad range of ecologies, 3) a short/sudden duration(around 1 million years maximum).

When you place the continents in their Late Triassic locations, the Manicouagan crater in Quebec, Canada lines up with which of the following?  
  
A. the Rochechouart Crater in France   
B. the Meteor Crater in Arizona   
C. the Siberian Traps in Russia   
D. the Deccan Traps in India   
E. the Chicxulub impact crater in Mexico

The periodicity in extinctions proposed by Raup and Sepkoski is though to be related

to……

a. asteroids

b. glaciations

c. sea level change

d. meteoroids

e. comets