Take Test: HW 8: Earthquakes and Deformation

Test Information

Description This home work is based on chapters 8 and 9

Instructions

Multiple Attempts This test allows 2 attempts. This is attempt number 1.

Force Completion This test can be saved and resumed later.

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 1

1 points Saved

_____ refers to the changes in shape or position of a rock body in response to differential stress.

- Brittle failure
- Stress

Save All An

QUESTION 2

1 points Saved

How will tensional force change a rock body?

- ○ The rock will not change
- ◉ Stretch and thin the rock
- ○ Fracture the rock and grind the pieces along side each other
- ○ Shorten and thicken the rock

QUESTION 3

1 points Saved

Which factor would NOT likely result in a rock deforming ductilely instead of brittlely?

- ◉ Composition consisting entirely of crystalline halite

Question Completion Status:

- ○ High temperature
- ○ High rate of deformation

QUESTION 4

1 points Saved

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Domes from that period would have eroded away by now

He's a hippie

Domes have the oldest layers in the middle, not the youngest

QUESTION 5

1 points Saved

A _____ fault is created when the hanging wall moves down relative to the footwall.

Strike-Slip

Normal

Thrust

Reverse

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 6

1 points Saved

Faults that exhibit both dip-slip and strike slip movement are called _____ faults.

Thrust

Oblique-slip

Horst

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QUESTION 7

1 points Saved

_____ is the compass direction of the line produced by the intersection of an inclined rock layer with a horizontal plane.

- (●) Strike
- ( ) Angle
- ( ) Dip
- ( ) Plunge

QUESTION 8

1 points Saved

_____ is the angle of inclination of the surface of a rock unit measured from a horizontal plane.

- ( ) Angle
- ( ) Dip
- ( ) Plunge
- ( ) Strike

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 9

1 points Saved

Which of the following best describes the age relationship of the layers in an anticline?

Save All An

- (●) Oldest on the inside of the fold, youngest on the outside
- ( ) Oldest on the outside of the fold, youngest on the inside

QUESTION 10

1 points Saved

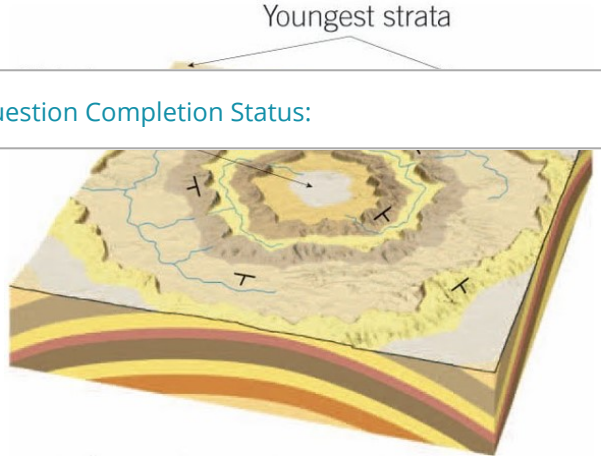
Deformation typically results faulting in the deep crust and folding in the upper crust.

- (●) True
- ( ) False

QUESTION 11

1 points Saved

What kind of structure is shown in the image bellow?



Question Completion Status:

- (●) Basin

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○ Dome

QUESTION 12

1 points Saved

What is the difference between a joint and a fault?

◉ A joint is a fracture without movement, while a fault is a fracture with movement

○ A joint is a fracture with movement, while a fault is a fracture without movement

○ A joint is a fracture, while a fault is a fold

○ A joint is a fold, while a fault is a fracture

QUESTION 13

1 points Saved

What is the term for stored-up energy released by earthquakes?

◉ Seismic

Question Completion Status:

○ Tectonic

○ Geophysical

QUESTION 14

1 points Saved

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- ○ The location on the Earth's surface directly above the point of slippage
- ◉ The exact location on the fault where slippage occurs
- ○ The contact point between two tectonic plates

QUESTION 15

1 points Saved

What information is needed when determining the distance from the focus of an earthquake to the seismic receiving station?

- ○ The velocity of the P and S waves
- ○ The magnitude of the earthquake
- ○ The amplitude of the seismic waves on a seismogram
- ◉ The time interval between the P and S waves

Question Completion Status:

QUESTION 16

1 points Saved

Generally speaking, which seismic waves will have the greatest amplitude on a seismogram?

- ◉ Surface waves
- ○ S-waves
- ○ Body Waves
- ○ P-waves

Save All An

QUESTION 17

1 points Saved

You are monitoring a seismograph in Seattle. One morning, your instrument records an earthquake approximately 2,000 km away. From that information, can you predict where the earthquake occurred?

- ○ No, because seismographs can't pick up earthquakes from that far away
- ◉ No, because you would need information from more than one seismograph to plot the epicenter
- ○ Yes, you could take the distance and match it up with known fault lines to find the epicenter
- ○ Yes, because seismographs can indicate direction as well as distance

QUESTION 18

1 points Saved

Which of the following types of faults does NOT generate earthquakes?

- ○ Strike-slip fault

Question Completion Status:

- ○ Normal fault
- ○ Thrust fault
- ○ Reverse fault

Save All An

Question Completion Status:

Save All An