FBQ1: Surface plates of earth are made of crust and solid part of upper ____.
Answer: *mantle*

FBQ2: Outermost layer of Earth is ___.
Answer: *crust*

FBQ3: Failure of cold origin theory is the explanation of angular momentum observation in the ____ system.
Answer: * solar *

FBQ4: Wind and water erosions transport the loose rock materials to another place to form _____.
Answer: *Sedimentary*

FBQ5: The heavier particles like iron settled beneath the earth forming the ____.
Answer: *Core*

FBQ6: The seasonal change is brought about as result of earth distance from the ____ at each location on its orbit.
Answer: *Sun*

FBQ7: The earth experiences much heat of the sun rays causes intense ___ leading to rain possibility.
Answer: *Evaporation*

FBQ8: The earth exhibits flip-flop motion about its ___ as it is revolving round the sun
Answer: *Equator*

FBQ9: Northern hemisphere is ____ to the sun than southern hemisphere.
Answer: *Far*

FBQ10: Rotation of the earth determines the length of the ____.
Answer: *Day and night*

FBQ11: What is the name of layer of the earth with heaviest mineral materials of highest density?
Answer: *Central core*

FBQ12: The earth rotates about its pole with angular velocity of ___.
Answer: *77.292x10-5*

FBQ13: The planet earth possesses some distinguishing features that differentiatedit from other ____.
Answer: *planets*

FBQ14: ____ is the layer closest to the surface of the solid earth.
Answer: *Crust*

FBQ15: Crust is the layer that shows high level of structural variations within the ___.
Answer: *Rock layer*

FBQ16: Density of the earth increases with ____.
Answer: *Depth*

FBQ17: The surface density of the solid earth has been found to be about___.
Answer: *2.67*

FBQ18: ____ is a measure of resistance of a rotating body to changing its angular velocity.
Answer: *Inertia*

FBQ19: Crust consists of continental and _____.
Answer: *Oceanic*

FBQ20: Layer below crust of Earth is ___.
Answer: *mantle *

FBQ21: When an adiabatic work is done on or by a system the change in internal energy is equal to the _____ work done.
Answer: *Adiabatic*

FBQ22: Low gravitation field did not differentiate ---- from other planet.
Answer: * Earth *

FBQ23: Balanced distance from the____ makes the earth so unique to other planets
Answer: * sun *

FBQ24: Earth’s crust is thin in the region of___.
Answer: *Oceans*

FBQ25: Earth’s magnetic field originates from _____.
Answer: *Lower mantle*

FBQ26: The rate of evaporation decreases with increasing _____
Answer: *Pressure*

FBQ27: Lava flows as a result of volcanism from the interior to the outer layer cooled and became ____.
Answer: *Continent*

FBQ28: ____a product of the process of heating up and differentiation, some water being elements released their water molecules which accumulate on the surface to from.
Answer: *Oceanic*

FBQ29: Elevation is the ____relative to sea surface on the continent.
Answer: *height*

FBQ30: Continental rocks are lighter than _____
Answer: *oceanic*

FBQ31: ____is the equipotential surface to which direction of gravity field is everywhere else perpendicular.
Answer: *Geoids*

FBQ32: S-wave is a ____
Answer: *Transverse*

FBQ33: Iron Catastrophe is defined as The heat from the sources such as radioactive sources raised the temperature of the earth to the _____ point of iron which melted the whole earth.
Answer: * melting *

FBQ34: Rocks are classified as ___, sedimentary or metamorphic based primary on their method of formation.
Answer: * igneous*

FBQ35: The three minerals most commonly found in the___ rock granite Plagioclase feldspar, potassium feldspar and quartz.
Answer: * igneous*

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) For PHY261:
MCQ1: The earth exists in the form of three states of matter_____.
Answer: Rock, ocean , air

MCQ2: Types of motion of the earth are categorised into three___
Answer: Rotation, revolution, flip flop

MCQ3: The Early Theories on the Origin of the Earth explain the followings except ___
Answer: The structure of the planet including the earth

MCQ4: The Early Theories on the Origin of the Earth were explained using which of the following origins?
Answer: Cold and Hot Origin

MCQ5: Which of the following scientists hypothesized that the less dense side portion of the rotating dust broke into pieces to form the planets in which the earth is one of them?
Answer: Newton

MCQ6: Which of the theories suggest that the gravitational attraction between the sun and the pre-existing passing stars caused violent collisions and materials were turn off from the colliding stars?
Answer: Hot Origin

MCQ7: Which of the following theories concluded that the turn off particles joined in parts and formed the planets in which the earth is one of them?
Answer: Gas Origin

MCQ8: Given that equatorial and polar radii to be 6378.388 km and 6356.912km determine the flattening of the earth ___.
Answer: 0.00325

MCQ9: Heat evolved during disintegrations of radioactive elemental components of the earth’s particles can be referred to as _____.
Answer: Radioactivity

MCQ10: Which part of the solid earth is densest?
Answer: Mantle

MCQ11: The followings are source of the heat that caused iron catastrophe in the earth except __.
Answer: Particle acceleration

MCQ12: Which part of the solid earth is less dense?
Answer: Mantle

MCQ13: Which part of the solid earth is lesser dense?
Answer: Mantle

MCQ14: The Early Theories on the Origin of the Earth were explained using which of the following origins?
Answer: Cold and Hot Origin

MCQ15: The magnetic field produced by a current carrying solenoid is similar to the magnetic field produced by ___
Answer: Bar magnet

MCQ16: These are major types of the motion whose effects are observable in our daily life except:
Answer: Revolution

MCQ17: The Flip-flop motion about the equator exhibited by the earth as it is revolving is referred to as _____
Answer: Wobble

MCQ18: The movement of the earth about its polar axis from west to east in an

anticlockwise direction is called
Answer: Wobbler motion

MCQ19: Which of the following scientists proposed the hypotheses about the Rotation of the Earth
Answer: Cassini and Newton

MCQ20: Which of the following scientist proposed that the earth is rotating about the equator with the polar axis?
Answer: Cassini

MCQ21: Which of the scientist proposed that one side of the earth would be experiencing permanent day light while the other side would be in darkness permanently?
Answer: Gay Lusac

MCQ22: The geophysical evidence which shows that equatorial radius is longer than the polar radius is statement from which of the following scientist?
Answer: Gay Lusac

MCQ23: The earth rotates about its pole with an angular velocity of
Answer: 1.2 x 10-5 rad / s

MCQ24: The followings are factors Responsible for the Sculpture of the Earth Surface except
Answer: Stationary

MCQ25: The points corresponding to zero amplitude are called_____.
Answer: Plate tectonics

MCQ26: The surface density of the solid earth has been found to be ____
Answer: 2.67 g/cm3

MCQ27: Strength of magnetic field is known as ___
Answer: Flux

MCQ28: The property of a wire to tend to come back to its original length when the suspended weight is removed is called _____.
Answer: Three

MCQ29: Which of the subdivision of the solid earth chemical composition has the largest area?
Answer: Mantle

MCQ30: Which part of the crust has a thickness ranging from 30 - 40 km?
Answer: Continental

MCQ31: Which of the following crustal forms has the following characteristics? ''Characterised by differential vertical movement and formation of
Answer: Mobile form

MCQ32: Which part of the crust has a thickness ranging from 5 - 11 km?
Answer: Continental

MCQ33: Which of the following is / are weaknesses of Hot origin theory?
Answer: Angular momentum observation about the solar system was not explained

MCQ34: Which of the following theories concluded that the turn off particles joined in parts and formed the planets in which the earth is one of them?
Answer: Gas Origin

MCQ35: Magnetic field can be produced by using ___
Answer: permanent magnet