Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

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Exploring Geology 6th Edition by Reynolds CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Which of the following was mentioned in the opening two-page spread of Chapter 1?

1) _____

A) oil beneath the Arctic National Wildlife Reserve
B) sandstone arches in Utah
C) earthquakes along the San Andres fault
D) the scenery of Banff National Park

Question Details
Section : 01.00
Topic : What is Geology?
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

2) On maps showing the ocean floor, what do the varying shades of blue represent?

2) _____

A) sediment types
B) bedrock types
C) depth to the ocean floor
D) age of the ocean floor

Question Details
Section : 01.00
Topic : What is Geology?
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

3) What is geology?

3) _____

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A) the study of landscapes
B) the science of Earth
C) the practice of mapmaking
D) the study of atmospheric processes

Question Details
Section : 01.00
Topic : What is Geology?
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

4) Which of these descriptions of North America is incorrect?

4) _____

A) The western part has mountains and valleys.
B) The mountains in the eastern part are taller than those in the west.
C) The central portion has broad plains.
D) The East Coast is lined with a broad shelf.

Question Details
Section : 01.00
Topic : What is Geology?
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

5) On a map that shows the nature of the land surface, what does the color brown represent?

5) _____

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A) vegetation
B) water
C) rock, sediment, or soil
D) continental shelves

Question Details
Section : 01.00
Topic : What is Geology?
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Gradable : automatic

6) Which of the following areas is probably least at risk for geologic hazards?

6) _____

A) next to a river in low areas
B) near an active fault
C) on soils that gently expand when wet
D) on gentle slopes away from mountains
E) close to, but upwind of, an active volcano

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Gradable : automatic

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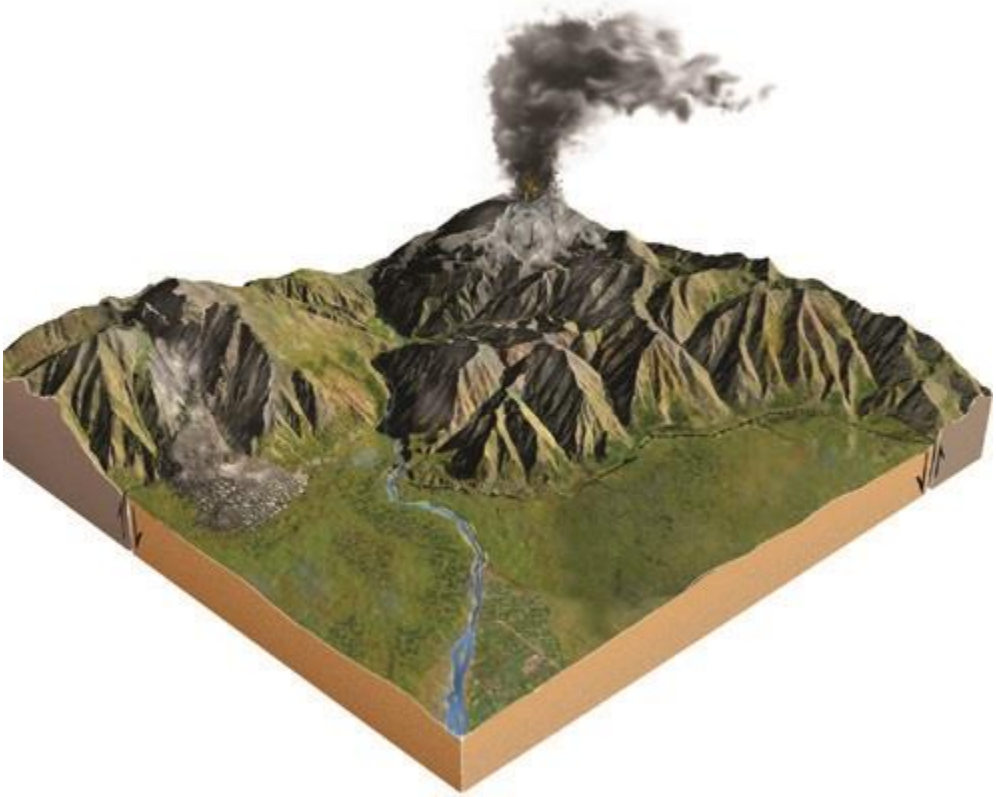
7) Which potential geologic hazard is NOT represented by a feature on this figure?



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7) _____

A) An earthquake
B) A volcano
C) Contaminated groundwater
D) A landslide
E) Flood-prone areas

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 4. Analyze
Figure : 01.01.a1
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible

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8) Which of the following geologic aspects influences our lives based on the photograph in the textbook showing horses and cows on a grassy field?

8) _____

A) the presence of mountains, which influences the formation of clouds and precipitation
B) the steepness of slopes
C) the availability of water
D) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Gradable : automatic

9) In a landscape that contains all of the following features, which area is the most likely for viable human settlement?

9) _____

A) snow-covered mountains
B) steep slopes of bare rock
C) elevated platforms of bare rock
D) flat, low valleys with a water source

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Gradable : automatic

10) The distribution of natural resources is influenced by the

10) _____

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A) type of rocks.
B) age of the rocks.
C) way in which the rocks formed.
D) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Gradable : automatic

11) Which of the following factors was most important in controlling the distribution of copper mines in the western U.S. versus iron mines in the Great Lakes region?

11) _____

A) the amount of precipitation (rain and snow)
B) the time of year when precipitation occurs
C) different ages and geologic histories of the rocks
D) the latitude (distance south or north from the equator)

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Gradable : automatic

12) The large copper deposits in the mountainous regions of western North America are associated with

12) _____

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A) an ancient ocean.
B) magma intrusions.
C) recent river deposits.
D) alpine glacier activity.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.01
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Gradable : automatic

13) Geology can help us learn about Earth's past by studying

13) _____

A) why continents and oceans are different.
B) why a landscape looks the way it does.
C) how life in the past was different than today.
D) how global climate has changed since the ice ages.
E) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

14) Which of the following is NOT a way geology informs us about Earth's past?

14) _____

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A) how the first second of the universe differed from a second today
B) why continents and oceans are different
C) why a landscape looks the way it does today
D) how life in the past was different than today
E) how past global climate was different than today

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

15) The continental shelf is

15) _____

A) part of the ocean floor.
B) part of a continent.
C) a unique area that is neither ocean floor nor continent.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

16) Which one of the following descriptions of the seafloor is most accurate?

16) _____

A) It is all quite flat.
B) It doesn't vary in elevation very much.
C) It is complex, with various features and depths.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

17) Continents differ in appearance from ocean basins because

17) _____

A) each has its own geologic history.
B) each contains different fossils.
C) each has its own climate.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

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18) Continental ice sheets were more common 28,000 years ago than they are today because

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18) _____

A) the Earth had more water then than now.
B) the Earth was cooler then than now.
C) the Earth was farther away from the Sun then than now.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.02.c1

19) How's has Earth's climate changed in the past 20,000 years?

19) _____

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A) Climate has warmed.
B) Climate has cooled.
C) Climate has not changed.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

20) What evidence do we have that shows life was quite different than it is now in the geologic past?

20) _____

A) fossils of animals and plants
B) written records
C) photographs
D) drawings

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.02
Topic : Important Concepts of Geology
Gradable : automatic

21) The main layers of Earth in correct order, from the surface moving down, are

21) _____

A) upper crust, outer core, inner core, mantle.
B) outer core, inner core, upper mantle, lower crust.
C) crust, mantle, outer core, inner core.
D) upper mantle, lower mantle, inner core, crust.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

22) Which of the following Earth layers is the thinnest?

22) _____

A) oceanic crust
B) upper mantle
C) lower mantle
D) outer core
E) inner core

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

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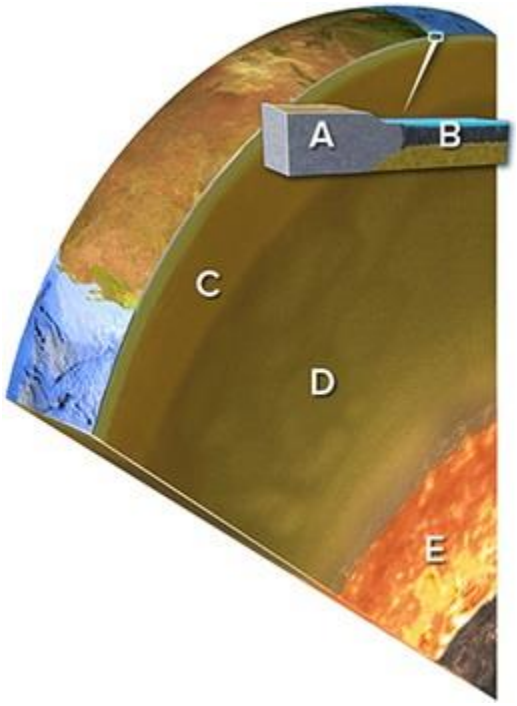
23) Which layer on this figure is the upper mantle?



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23) _____

A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D
E) E

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.a1

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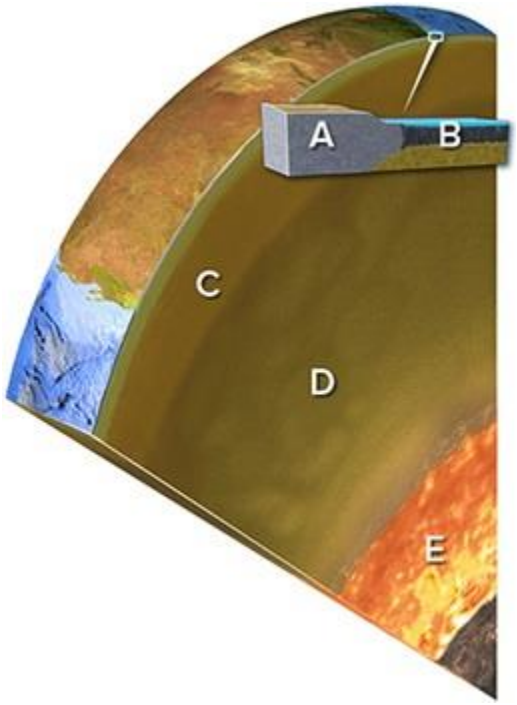
24) Which layer on this figure is the continental crust?



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24) _____

A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D
E) E

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.a1

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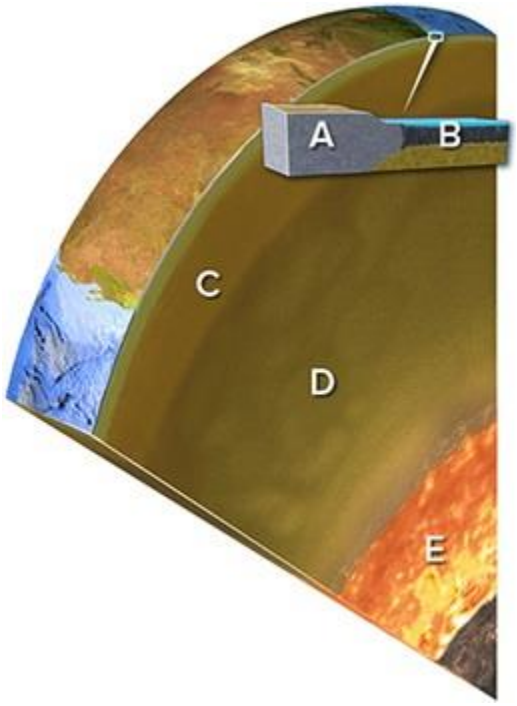
25) Which layer on this figure is the oceanic crust?



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25) _____

A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D
E) E

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.a1

26) Which layer in the earth is similar to the composition of granite?

26) _____

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A) continental crust
B) oceanic crust
C) upper mantle
D) lower mantle
E) core

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

27) Which layer in Earth is similar in composition to basalt, a dark lava rock?

27) _____

A) continental crust
B) oceanic crust
C) upper mantle
D) lower mantle
E) core

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

28) Which layer in Earth is similar to the green mineral olivine?

28) _____

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A) continental crust
B) oceanic crust
C) mantle
D) core

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

29) Which layer in Earth is similar in composition to an iron-nickel meteorite?

29) _____

A) continental crust
B) oceanic crust
C) upper mantle
D) lower mantle
E) core

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

30) Which of the following is NOT a possible reason for why a region is higher in elevation than adjacent regions?

30) _____

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A) The lithosphere is hotter.
B) It has continental crust, but adjacent regions have oceanic crust.
C) The crust is thicker.
D) The crust is denser.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

31) What is the most likely reason why a region is higher than adjacent regions?

31) _____

A) There is a hot spot beneath it.
B) The crust is thicker.
C) It is underlain by oceanic crust.
D) The asthenosphere is hotter.
E) The crust is hotter.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

32) Which of the following is the best description of what the lithosphere contains?

32) _____

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A) continental and oceanic crust
B) both types of crust and the uppermost mantle
C) weak part of the upper mantle
D) upper and lower mantle
E) lower mantle and outer core

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

33) Which of the following Earth layers is the thickest?

33) _____

A) continental crust
B) oceanic crust
C) mantle
D) outer core

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

34) The principle of isostasy refers to

34) _____

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A) the difference in the strength of the mantle versus the crust.
B) the relationship between regional elevations and thickness of crust.
C) how the outer core differs from the inner core.
D) how the upper mantle differs from the lower mantle.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

35) Which of the following is NOT an important difference between continental crust and ocean crust?

35) _____

A) thickness
B) composition
C) density
D) whether it is part of the lithosphere
E) elevation

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

36) Which of the following combinations would result in the highest regional elevations?

36) _____

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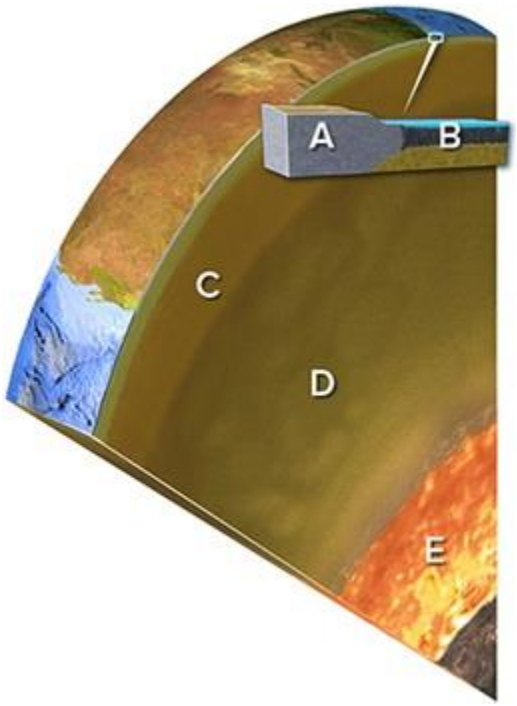
A) thin, dense crust
B) thick, dense crust
C) thin, less dense crust
D) thick, less dense crust

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

37) Which layer on this figure is the outer core?



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37) _____

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A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D
E) E

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.a1

38) Compared to oceanic crust, continental crust is

38) _____

A) thinner.
B) more dense.
C) lighter in color.
D) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

39) The main difference between the lithosphere and the asthenosphere is the

39) _____

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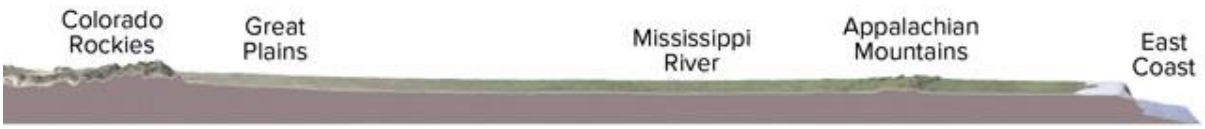
A) asthenosphere is less rigid.
B) asthenosphere flows less easily.
C) asthenosphere is cooler.
D) asthenosphere has more oceanic crust.
E) asthenosphere has more continental crust.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

40) Based on this topographic profile across the central United States, which region probably has the thickest crust?



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40) _____

A) Colorado Rockies
B) Great Plains
C) Mississippi River
D) Appalachian Mountains
E) East Coast

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 11.02.d1

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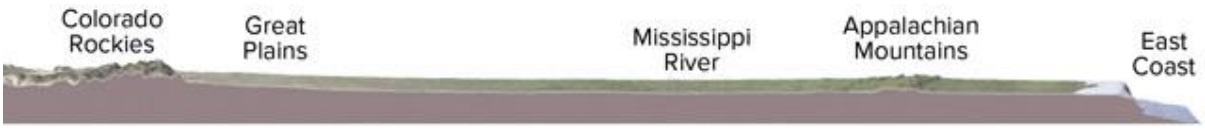
41) Based on this topographic profile across the central United States, which region probably has neither the thinnest nor thickest crust?



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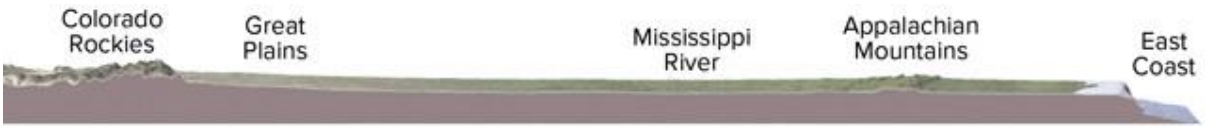
41) _____

A) Colorado Rockies
B) Mississippi River
C) East Coast

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 11.02.d1

42) Based on this topographic profile across the central United States, which region probably has the thinnest crust?



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42) _____

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A) Colorado Rockies
B) Great Plains
C) Mississippi River
D) Appalachian Mountains
E) East Coast

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 11.02.d1

43) Which of these best describes the location of the core within Earth?

43) _____

A) The core is located in the central zone of Earth, beneath the mantle.
B) The core is located between the thin surface crust and the thick mantle.
C) The core is located at the surface of Earth, forming a thin skin.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

44) What is the largest of Earth's concentric zones by volume?

44) _____

A) the crust
B) the mantle
C) the core

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

45) The asthenosphere is part of the

45) _____

A) mantle.
B) lithosphere.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

46) The asthenosphere is beneath the

46) _____

A) lithosphere.
B) mantle.
C) outer core.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

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47) What happens to a mountain in terms of isostatic adjustment following a period of significant erosion?

47) _____

A) The continent underneath will be uplifted.
B) The continent underneath will subside.
C) Erosion does not affect isostasy.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

48) What is the condition of equilibrium or balance in a system called? Geologists often use this term to describe crustal blocks floating on the asthenosphere.

48) _____

A) isostasy
B) convection
C) Curie point
D) geothermal gradient

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

49) The lithosphere is

49) _____

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A) also called the crust.
B) also called the mantle.
C) the rigid portion of Earth (crust and upper mantle).
D) where convection occurs in the mantle.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

50) Which type of crust has the greater thickness?

50) _____

A) continental
B) oceanic

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

51) Oceanic crust is

51) _____

A) thinner and less dense than continental crust.
B) thinner and denser than continental crust.
C) thicker and less dense than continental crust.
D) thicker and denser than continental crust.

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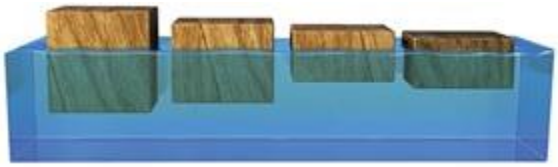
Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic

52) The leftmost block of wood is like a mountain range on Earth in that it



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52) _____

A) is composed of less dense materials and is a thick block (crust) compared to other blocks (land areas on Earth).
B) is composed of more dense materials and is a thick block (crust) compared to other blocks (land areas on Earth).
C) is over a part of the Earth where the mantle is unusually thin.
D) is underlain by ocean.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.t1

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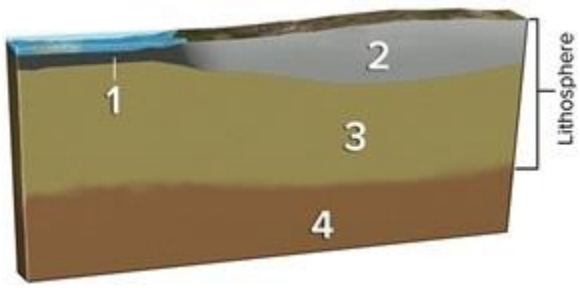
53) In this diagram, which layer(s) correspond to the mantle?



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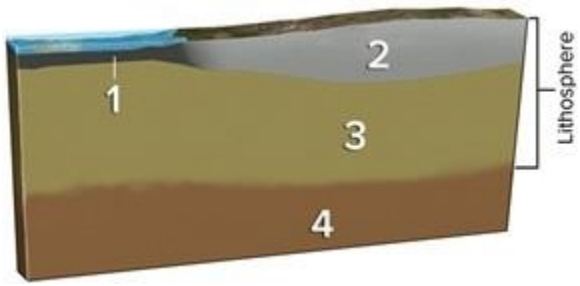
53) _____

A) 1 and 2
B) 3
C) 3 and 4
D) 4

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.b1

54) In this diagram, which layer(s) is(are) able to flow rather than being brittle?



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54) _____

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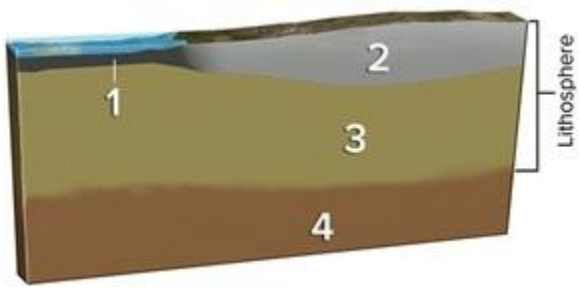
A) 1 because water helps lubricate it
B) 2 because the rocks are of a different composition than in the other layers
C) 1, 2, and 3 because they are not under as much pressure as 4
D) 4 because it is under so much more pressure than 1, 2, and 3

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.b1

55) Which of the layers in the diagram below are solid or mostly solid?



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55) _____

A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 1, 2, and 3
D) All four layers are solid or mostly solid.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.03
Topic : Internal Structure of Earth
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.03.b1

56) Which of the following is true about processes that affect Earth?

56) _____

A) Atmospheric pressure is less at sea level than in high mountains.
B) Forces decrease downward within Earth.
C) Forces are imposed on deep rocks from all directions.
D) All heat inside Earth comes from magma.
E) None of these is true about Earth processes.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

57) Which of the following is true about gravity?

57) _____

A) Gravity of the Sun and Moon exert a pull on Earth.
B) The mass of Earth causes a downward pull on objects on Earth.
C) Gravity causes ice, water, and rocks to move downhill.
D) All these are true about gravity.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

58) Which of these descriptions is not true about air pressure?

58) _____

A) Air pressure is relatively low on top of high mountains.
B) Air pressure is relatively high at sea level.
C) Differences in air pressure are related to gravity.
D) Elevation does not affect air pressure.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

59) Which of the following is true about forces and energy imposed on Earth from space?

59) _____

A) Internal processes within the Moon produce light during the night.
B) All the Sun's electromagnetic energy is blocked by Earth's protective atmosphere.
C) Our massive Sun is the only object that exerts a gravitational pull on Earth.
D) All of these choices are correct.
E) None of these choices are correct.

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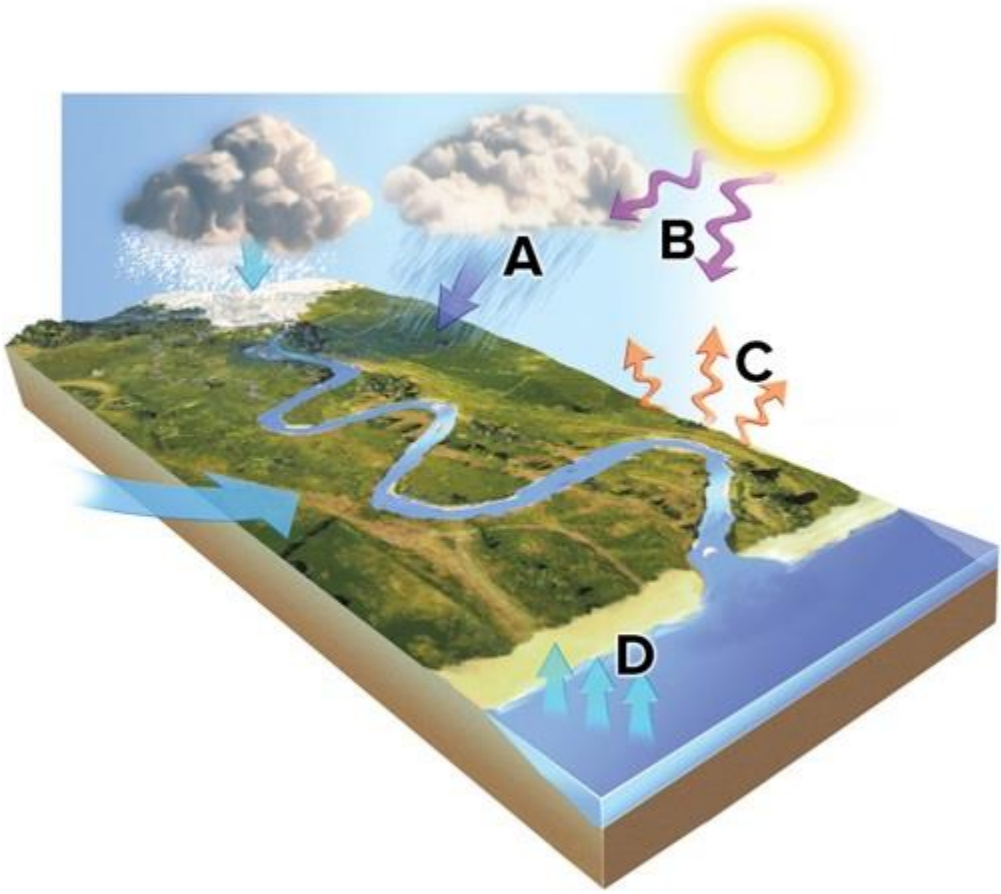
Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

60) Which arrows in this figure indicate infrared energy, which has been converted from ultraviolet energy?



McGraw Hill Education

60) _____

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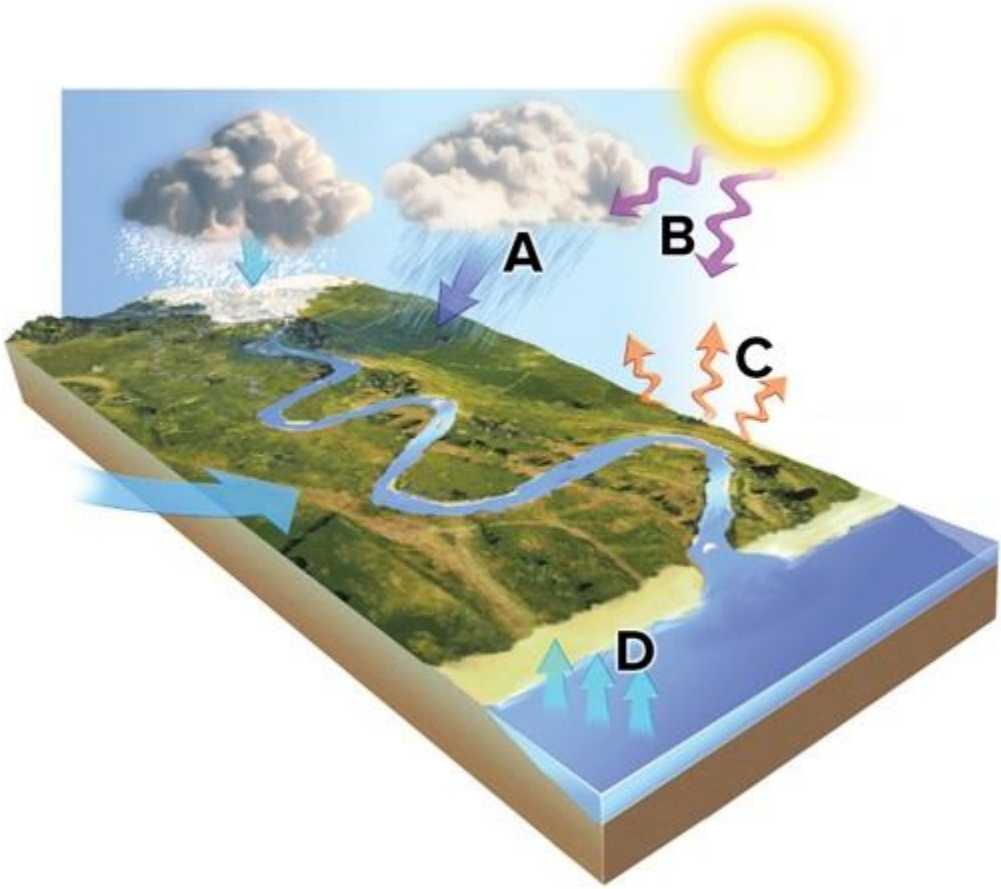
A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.04.b1

61) Which arrows in this figure indicate evaporation?



McGraw Hill Education

61) _____

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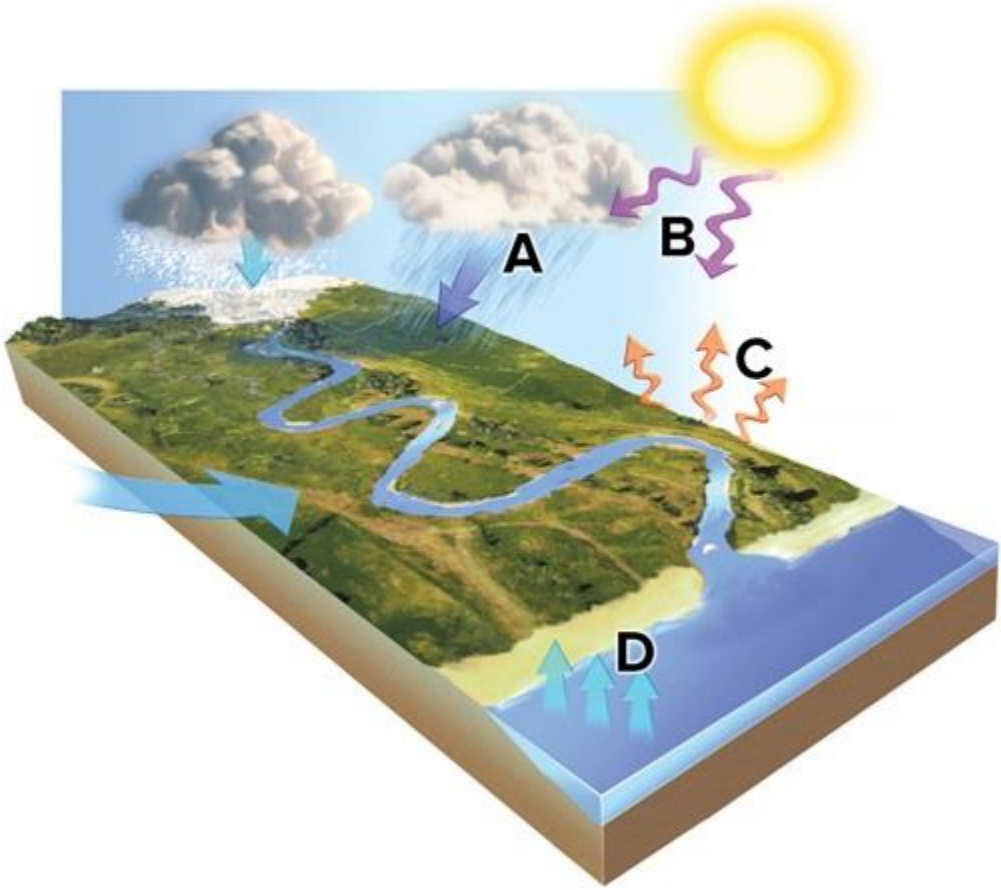
A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.04.b1

62) Which arrows in this figure indicate ultraviolet energy, an external energy source?



McGraw Hill Education

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62) _____

A) A
B) B
C) C
D) D

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.04.b1

63) Which of the following are ways that the atmosphere interacts with Earth's surface?

63) _____

A) Liquid water on the surface can evaporate, becoming water vapor in the atmosphere.
B) The atmosphere includes a low percentage of water vapor, most of which comes from the oceans.
C) Earth's atmosphere blocks most of the Sun's harmful ultraviolet radiation.
D) Some energy that strikes the earth is converted into infrared energy.
E) All these are ways that the atmosphere interacts with Earth's surface.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

64) What is the relationship between the Sun and wind on Earth's surface?

64) _____

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A) The solar wind creates Earth's surface winds.
B) Uneven heating of Earth by the Sun results in wind.
C) They are unrelated.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

65) What happens to material that is hotter than its surrounding material deep within the Earth?

65) _____

A) The hot material slowly moves up toward the surface.
B) The hot material moves slowly down toward the core.
C) Nothing; the hot material doesn't move at all.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

66) Radioactive decay in Earth, especially in Earth's crust, creates a tremendous amount of

66) _____

A) pressure.
B) heat.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

67) Radioactive decay within Earth produces heat; the other form of heat produced by Earth comes from

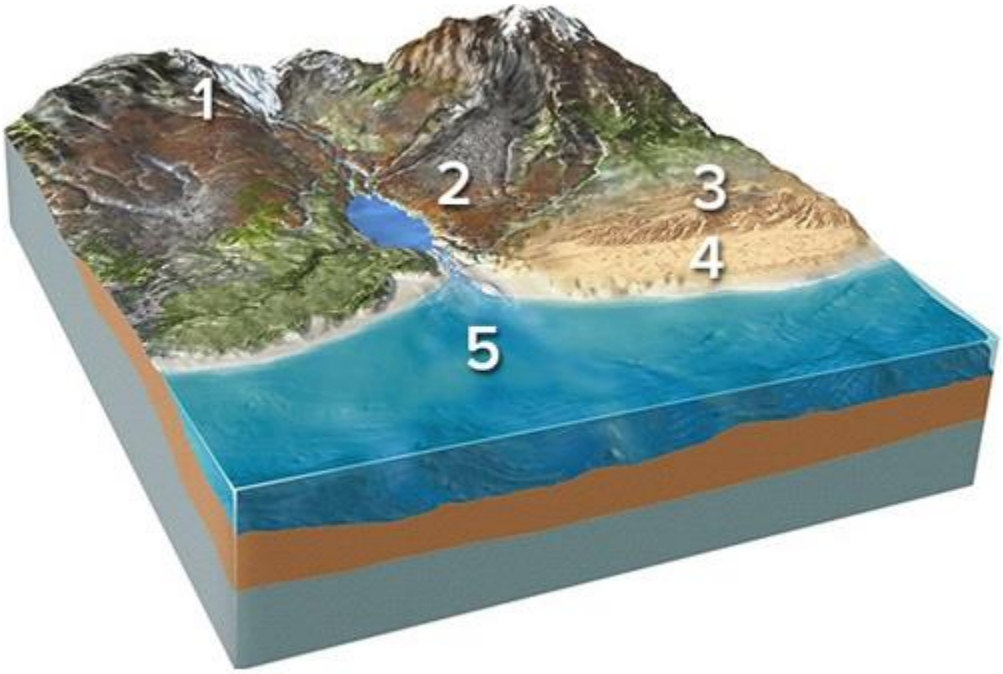
67) _____

A) heat trapped when Earth was formed.
B) solar radiation trapped in the rock on Earth's surface.
C) heat produced by air as it moves across the oceans.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.04
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Gradable : automatic

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

68) Which of the following locations would contain a wide variety of sediment, from large angular blocks to fine rock powder, produced from grinding of the rocks?



McGraw Hill Education

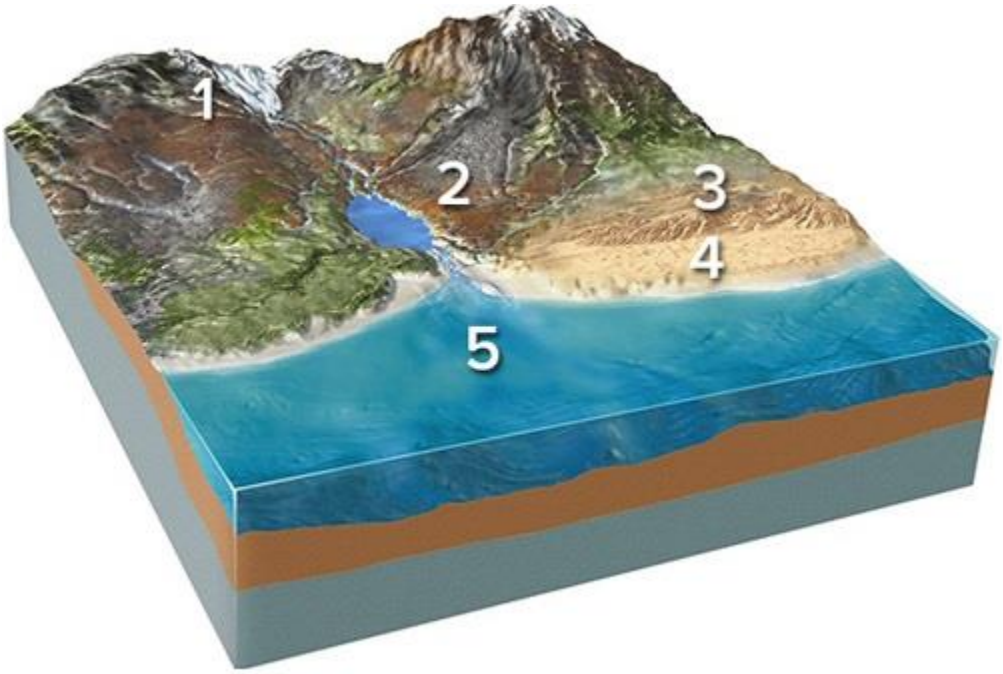
68) _____

A) location 1, along the margins of a glacier
B) location 2, along a steep mountain front
C) location 3, in sand dunes
D) location 4, along a beach
E) location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

69) Which of the following locations would contain large, angular rocks that broke away from bedrock and moved downhill?



McGraw Hill Education

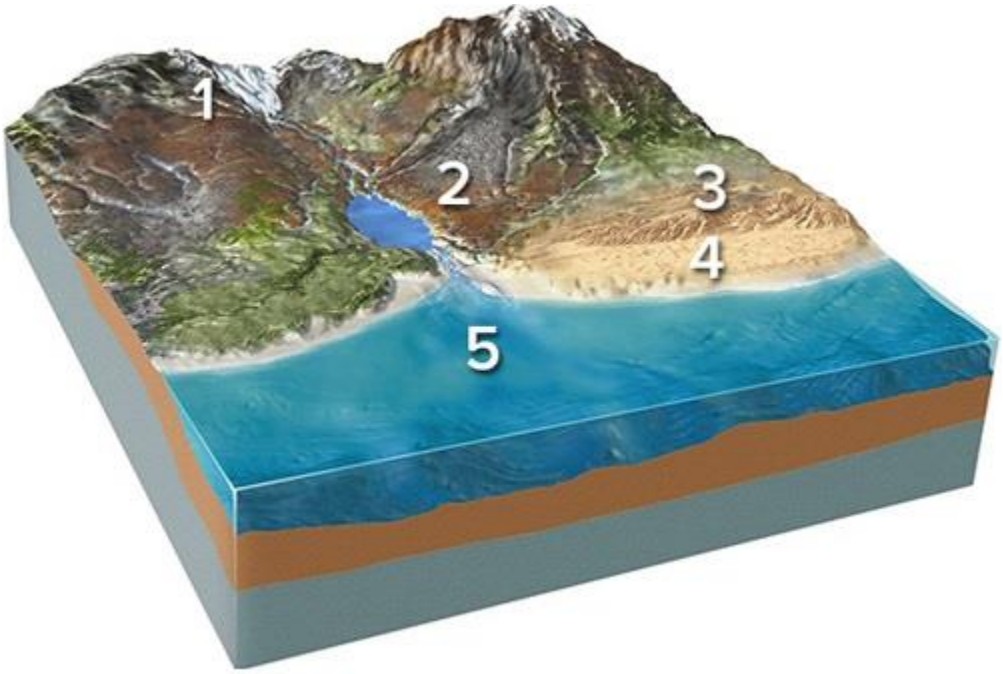
69) _____

A) location 1, along the margins of a glacier
B) location 2, along a steep mountain front
C) location 3, in sand dunes
D) location 4, along a beach
E) location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

70) Which of the following locations would contain sand, rounded stones, and broken shells?



McGraw Hill Education

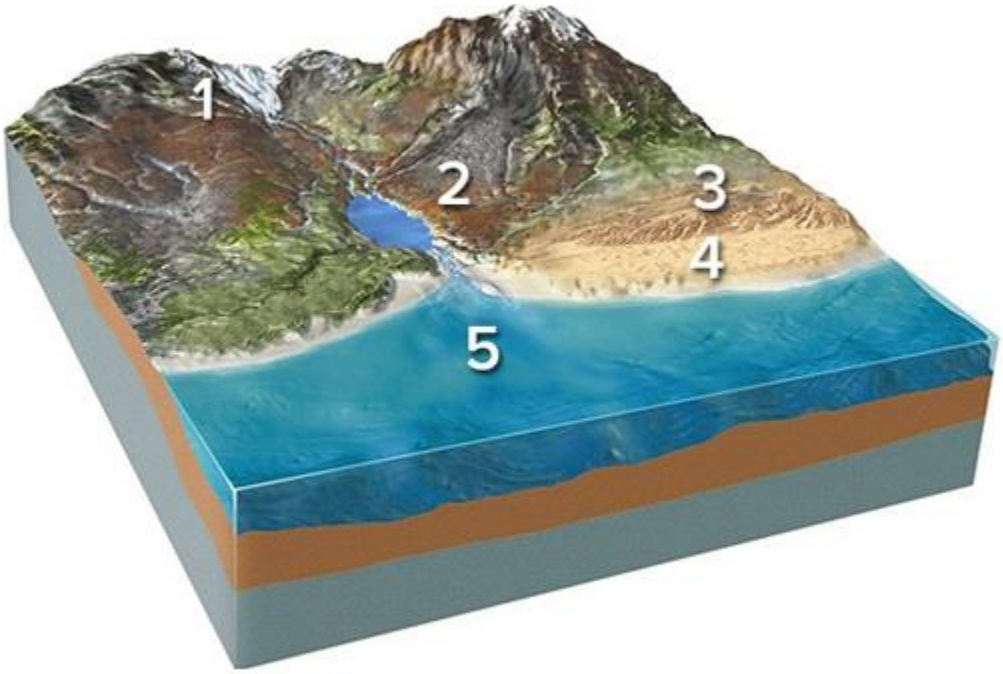
70) _____

A) location 1, along the margins of a glacier
B) location 2, along a steep mountain front
C) location 3, in sand dunes
D) location 4, along a beach
E) location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

71) Which of the following locations would contain mud and the remains of small creatures?



McGraw Hill Education

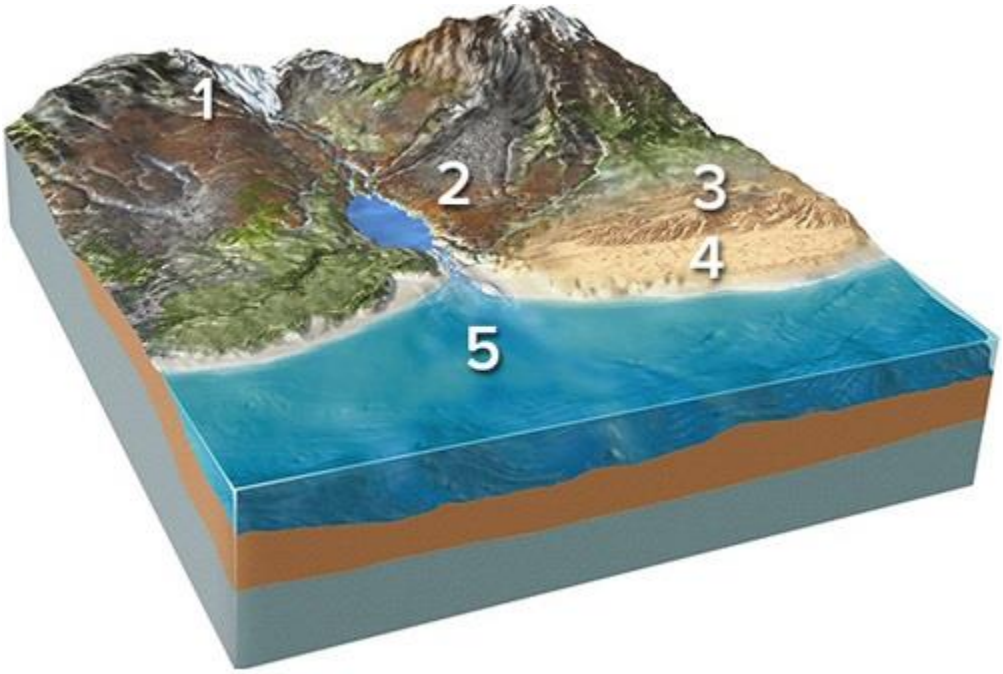
71) _____

A) location 1, along the margins of a glacier
B) location 2, along a steep mountain front
C) location 3, in sand dunes
D) location 4, along a beach
E) location 5, on relatively deep seafloor

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

72) Which of the following locations would most likely contain large, angular rocks?



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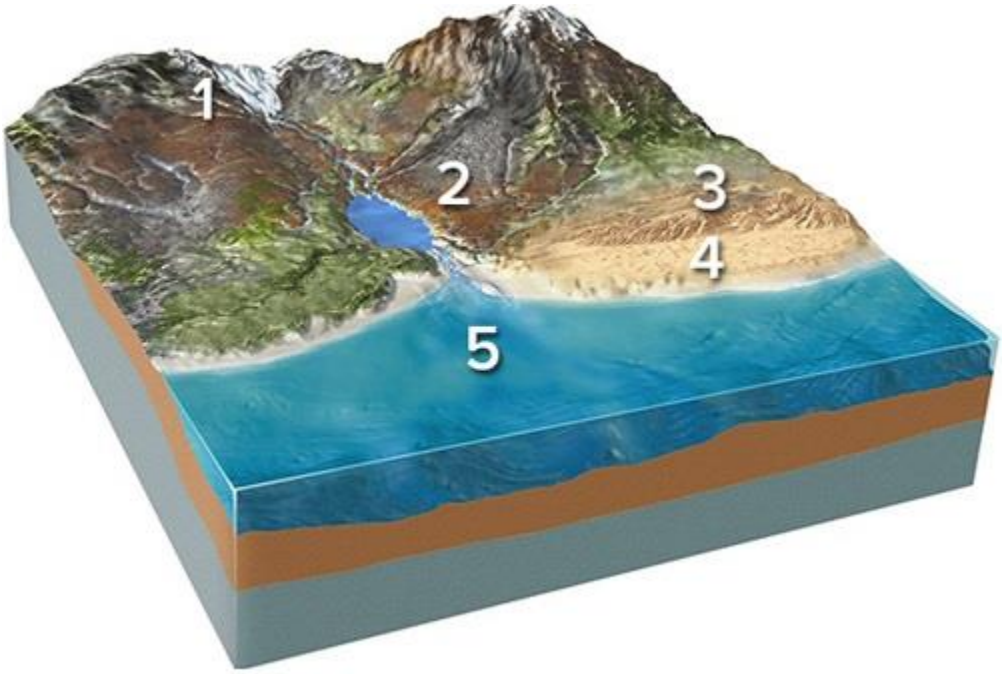
72) _____

A) location 1, along the margins of a glacier
B) location 2, along a steep mountain front
C) location 3, in sand dunes
D) locations 1 and 2
E) locations 2 and 3

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

73) Which of the following locations would most likely contain a high percentage of sand?



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73) _____

A) location 2, along a steep mountain front
B) location 3, in sand dunes
C) location 4, along a beach
D) locations 2 and 3
E) locations 3 and 4

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

74) Which of the following surface environments is the most likely site for deposits in this photograph?

©Stephen J. Reynolds

74) _____

A) steep mountain front
B) river channel
C) sand dunes
D) beach
E) lake bottom

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a3

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

75) Which of the following surface environments is the most likely site for deposits in this photograph?

©Stephen J. Reynolds

75) _____

A) steep mountain front
B) glacier
C) sand dunes
D) beach
E) lake bottom

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a3
Figure : 01.05.a5

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

76) What type of rock would the materials shown in this photograph produce?

©Stephen J. Reynolds

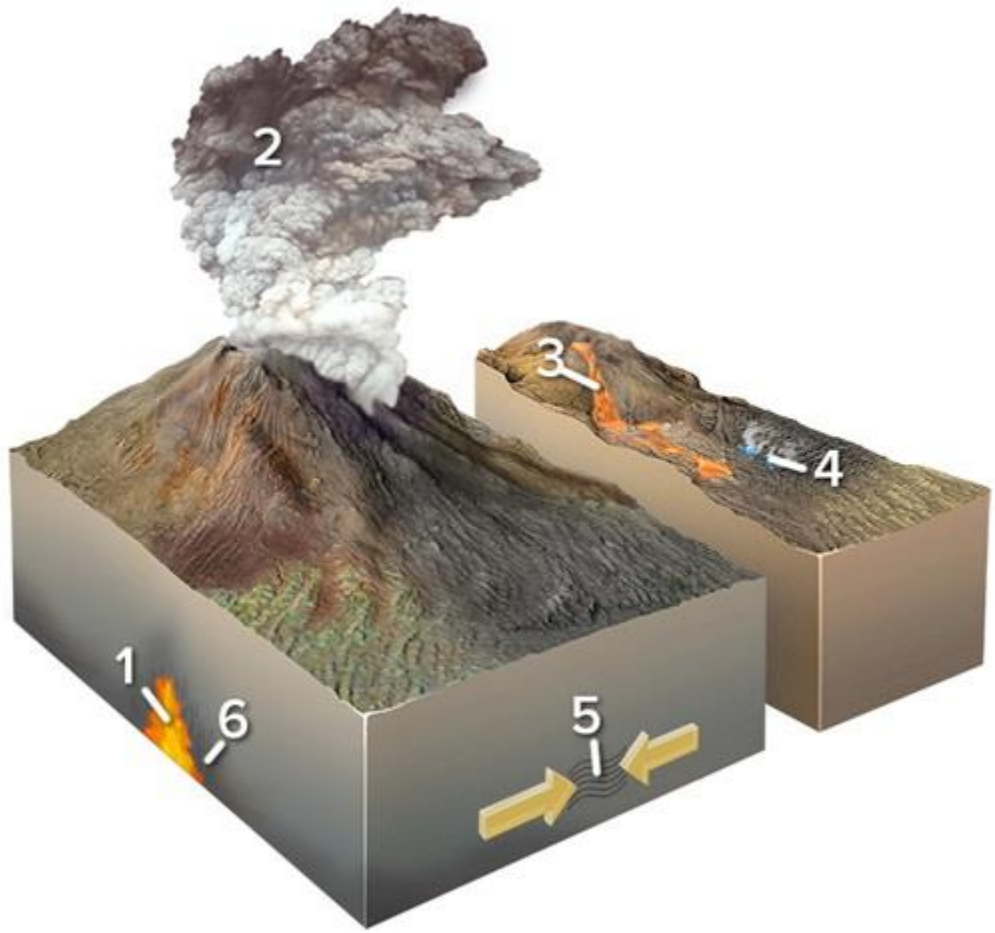
76) _____

A) sedimentary
B) igneous
C) metamorphic
D) hydrothermal

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.a5

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

77) Which of the following locations would form an igneous rock?



McGraw Hill Education

77) _____

A) locations 1 and 2
B) locations 2 and 3
C) locations 3 and 4
D) locations 1, 2, and 3
E) locations 5 and 6

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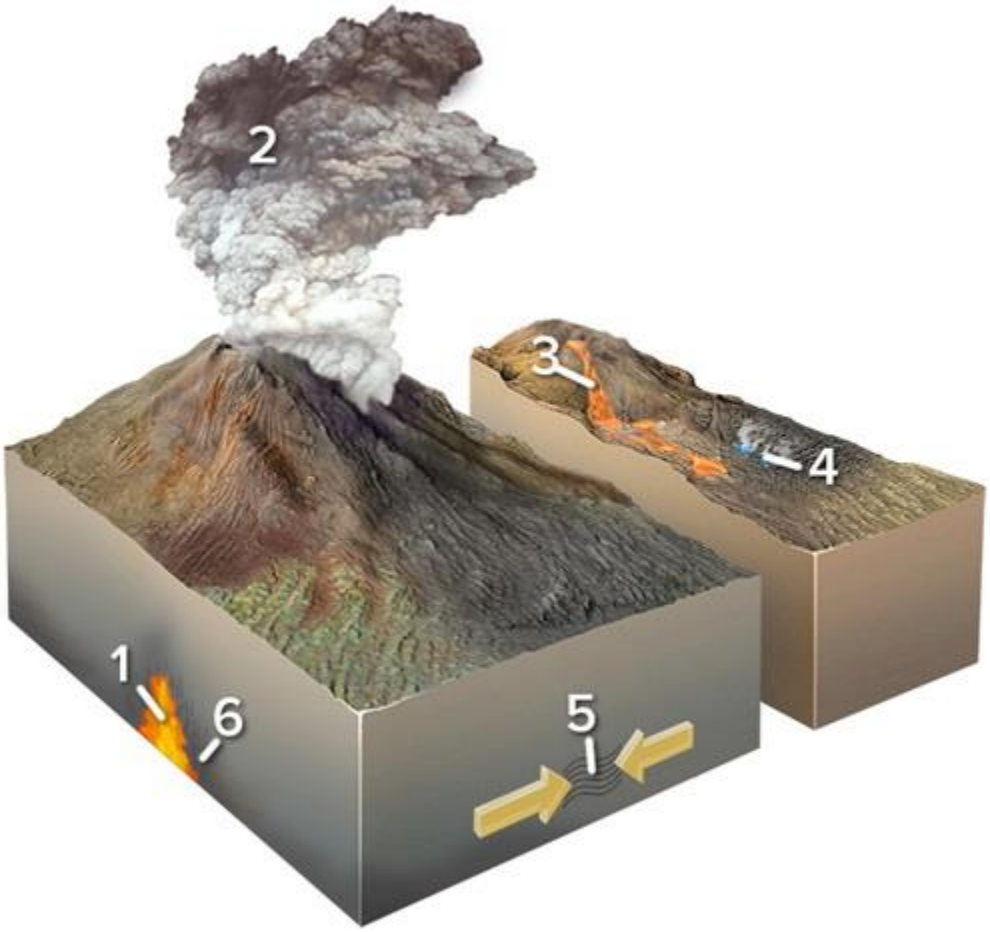
Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
Topic : Igneous Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.b1

78) Which of the following locations would form a metamorphic rock?



McGraw Hill Education

78) _____

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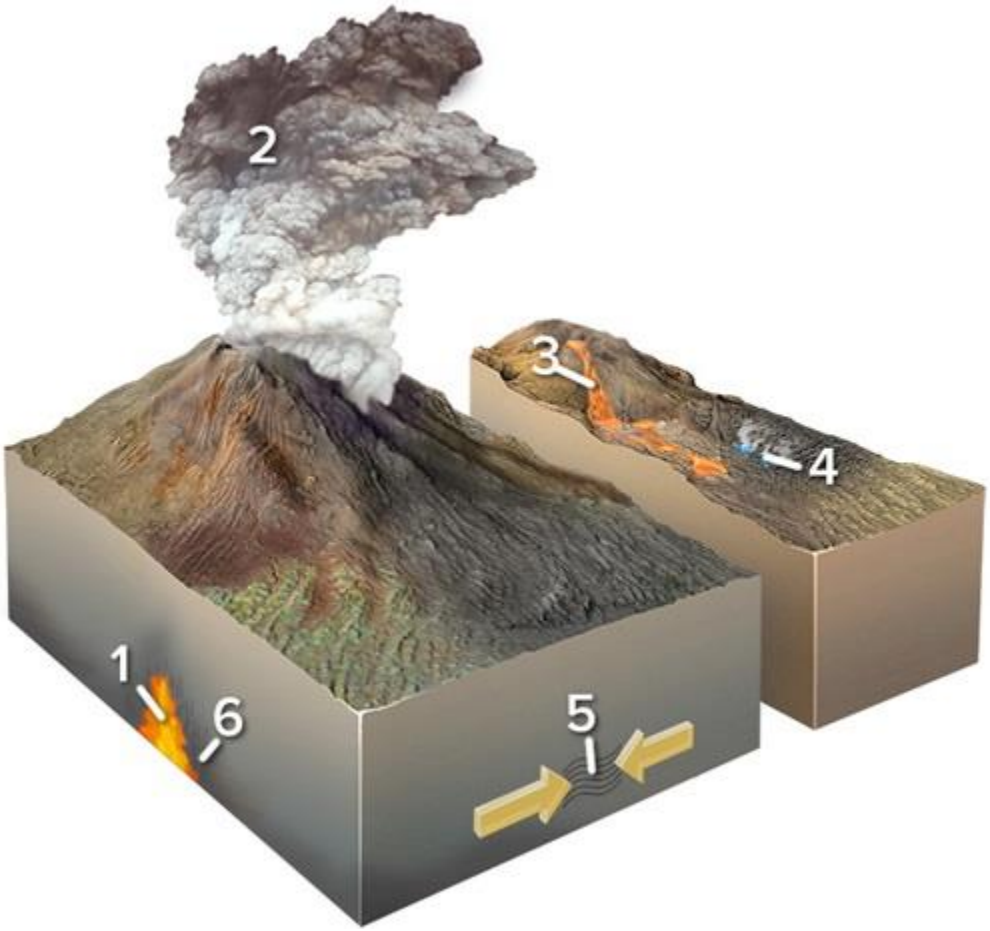
A) locations 1 and 2
B) locations 2 and 3
C) locations 3 and 4
D) locations 1, 2, and 3
E) locations 5 and 6

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
Topic : Metamorphic Rocks
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.b1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

79) Which of the following locations would form a hydrothermal rock?



McGraw Hill Education

79) _____

A) location 1
B) location 2
C) location 3
D) location 4
E) locations 2 and 3

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
Topic : Igneous Rocks
Topic : Metamorphic Rocks
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.05.b1

80) Which of the following is NOT a typical environment in which a metamorphic rock forms?

80) _____

A) solidification of lava
B) heating adjacent to underground magma
C) squeezing by tectonic forces
D) burial to great depths

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
Topic : Metamorphic Rocks
Gradable : automatic

81) Which of the following is NOT one of the main families of rocks?

81) _____

A) sedimentary
B) igneous
C) metamorphic
D) meteorites

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.05
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Gradable : automatic

82) Which of the following is NOT a typical environment in which a sedimentary rock forms?

82) _____

A) beside glaciers
B) river channels
C) heating next to a magma
D) deep seafloor
E) shoreline of a lake

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
Topic : Sedimentary Rocks
Gradable : automatic

83) Which of the following is NOT an environment in which an igneous rock forms?

83) _____

A) explosive eruption of volcanic ash
B) cooling and solidification of lava
C) solidification of magma at depth
D) intense squeezing from tectonic forces
E) All these are conditions that form igneous rocks.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.05
Topic : Igneous Rocks
Gradable : automatic

84) Rock that has formed from cooling magma or lava is

84) _____

A) igneous rock.
B) metamorphic rock.
C) sedimentary rock.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.05
Topic : Igneous Rocks
Gradable : automatic

85) Heat, pressure, and deformation are processes that can create

85) _____

A) metamorphic rocks.
B) igneous.
C) sedimentary.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.05
Topic : Metamorphic Rocks
Gradable : automatic

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86) A type of rock that forms directly from precipitates of hot water is called a(n)

86) _____

A) hydrothermal rock.
B) sedimentary rock.
C) igneous rock.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.05
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Gradable : automatic

87) Lava is molten rock that cools

87) _____

A) on the surface.
B) underground.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.05
Topic : Magma
Gradable : automatic

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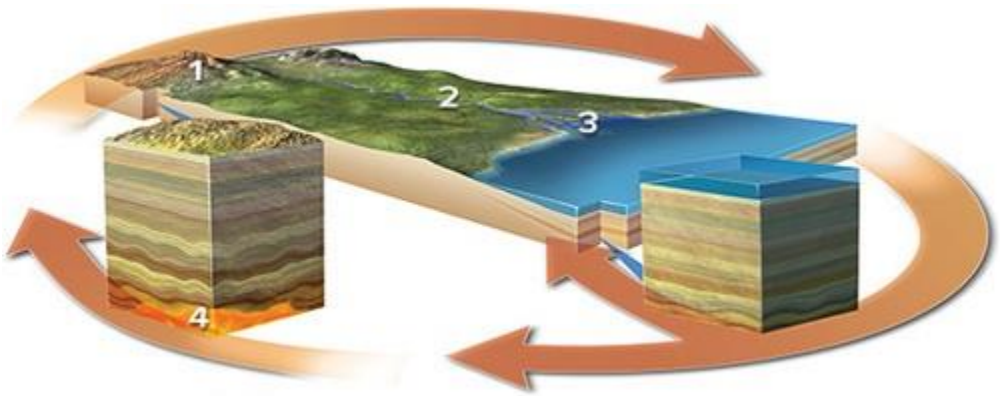
88) Which of the following locations would have weathering of bedrock or loose sediment?



McGraw Hill Education

88) _____

A) location 1
B) location 2
C) location 3
D) location 4
E) locations 1 and 2

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.06.a1

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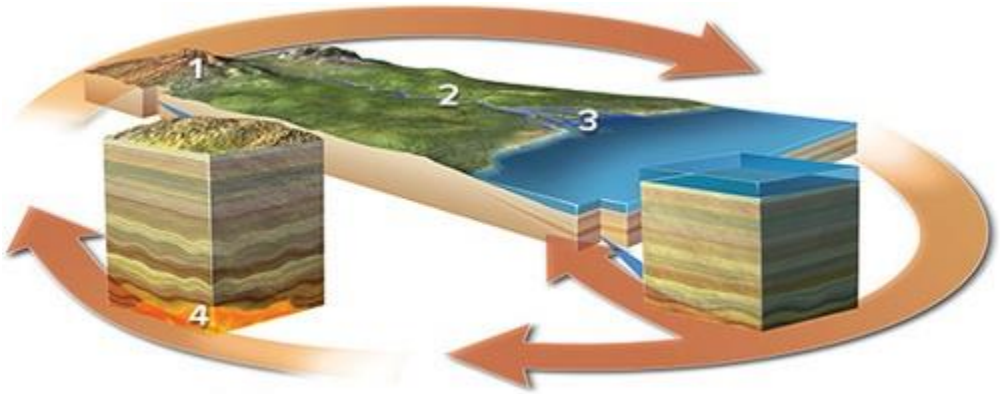
89) Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is transported?



McGraw Hill Education

89) _____

A) location 1
B) location 2
C) location 3
D) location 4

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.06.a1

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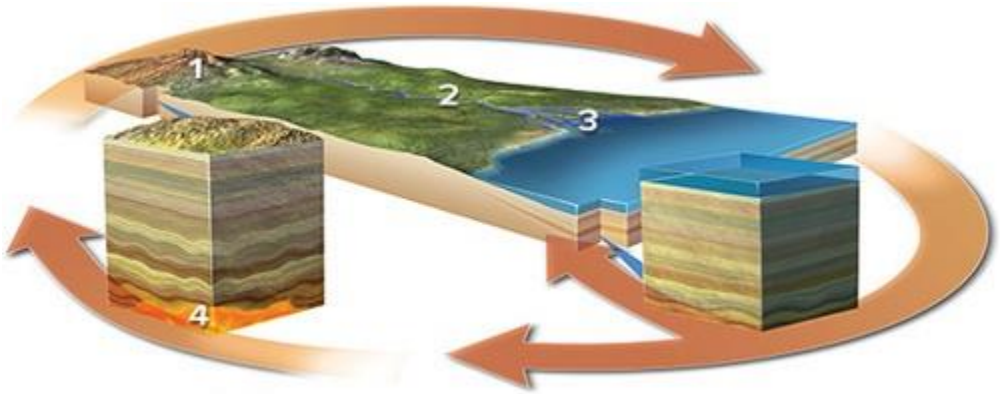
90) Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is deposited but not eroded?



McGraw Hill Education

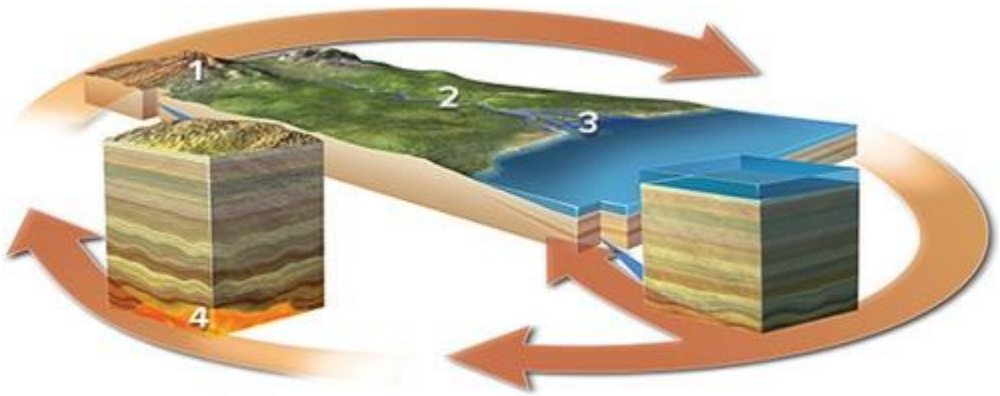
90) _____

A) location 1
B) location 2
C) location 3
D) location 4

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.06.a1

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

91) Which of the following settings would result in the formation of igneous rocks?



McGraw Hill Education

91) _____

A) location 1
B) location 2
C) location 3
D) location 4

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.06.a1

92) Which of the following does NOT list processes in an order consistent with a logical progression through the rock cycle?

92) _____

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A) weathering, erosion, deposition
B) solidification, melting, burial
C) erosion, deposition, burial
D) uplift, weathering, erosion
E) burial, metamorphism, melting

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

93) How are transportation and deposition of sediments related?

93) _____

A) When transportation rates increase, deposition increases.
B) Deposition can only occur when the energy of transportation is zero.
C) Deposition occurs when the energy of transportation decreases to a certain level.
D) Deposition and transportation are not related.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

94) What is lithification?

94) _____

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A) Sediment turning into rock
B) Rock turning into a liquid
C) Sediment settling down after being transported
D) Sediment being created from rock
E) Magma turning into rock

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

95) According to the rock cycle, sediment that is being transported by a river could become a metamorphic rock after

95) _____

A) uplift and weathering.
B) melting and solidification.
C) deposition and burial.
D) solidification and uplift.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

96) Uplift can occur during the rock cycle

96) _____

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A) only after deformation and metamorphism.
B) only after melting and solidification.
C) only after metamorphism or solidification.
D) at any point after burial.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

97) The rock cycle shows that rock is transformed after partial melting during metamorphism into

97) _____

A) magma.
B) sediment.
C) igneous rock.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

98) If rock is exposed to enough heat after metamorphism it will eventually

98) _____

A) melt into magma.
B) crystallize into magma.
C) weather into magma.
D) solidify into magma.

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

99) Magma is molten rock that occurs

99) _____

A) on the surface.
B) underground.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Magma
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

100) Choose the answer that best explains why a rock might not go through the complete rock cycle.

100) _____

A) The exposed rock may never weather thus never enter the rock cycle again.
B) Rock may be involved in a variety of processes in different sequences.
C) Some rocks are forever trapped in the magma of Earth.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

Exploring Geology 6th edition Reynolds Test Bank

101) The rock cycle was conceived by James Hutton in an attempt to explain how

101) _____

A) older rocks become new sediment.
B) Earth was formed.
C) sedimentary rocks are formed deep within Earth.
D) metamorphism occurs in surface environments.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

102) Name the cycle that describes water processes that occur on land, in the atmosphere, and in the oceans.

102) _____

A) hydrologic
B) rock
C) spin
D) life

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : The Rock Cycle
Section : 01.06
Gradable : automatic

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103) Which locations are composed of loose materials (not bedrock)?

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103) _____

A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 3 and 4
D) 1 and 3
E) 2 and 4

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.07.b1

104) Which location(s) have loose, angular rocks?

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104) _____

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A) 1
B) 2
C) 3
D) 4
E) 1 and 2

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.07.b1

105) Which locations contain rocks that are in place (part of the bedrock)?

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105) _____

A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 3 and 4
D) 1 and 3
E) 2 and 4,

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.07.b1

106) Which locations consist of sediment rather than sedimentary rocks?

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106) _____

A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 3 and 4
D) 1 and 3
E) 2, 3, and 4,

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.07.b1

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107) What are some components of the landscape shown in this photograph?

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107) _____

A) a natural stain on the outside of the rocks
B) fractures and layers
C) loose rocks covering a slope-forming unit
D) rounding of the upper parts of the cliff
E) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.07.a1

108) Which of the following is NOT a recommended strategy for observing a landscape?

108) _____

A) Observe the entire landscape first and then focus on smaller parts, one part at a time.
B) Examine complexities of each feature rather than grouping features into types.
C) Focus on one type of feature at a time, noting where this type of feature is present.
D) Examine relationships between different features.

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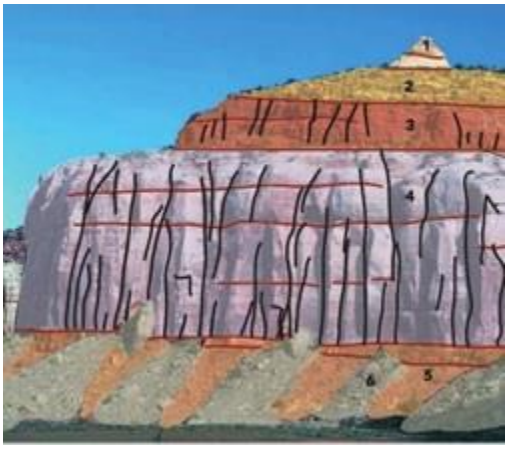
Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic

109) The vertical black lines indicated in rock units #3 and #4 indicate what type of feature?



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109) _____

A) fractures
B) beddings
C) slopes
D) loose rock

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.07.a2

110) Rocks that are more resistant to erosion are more likely to create

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110) _____

A) cliffs.
B) slopes.
C) ledges.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic

111) Rocks that are easy to erode often create

111) _____

A) slopes.
B) ledges.
C) cliffs.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.07
Topic : Studying Geology
Gradable : automatic

112) Which of these is the least important when deciding to create a concept sketch of a landscape?

112) _____

A) the types of vegetation present
B) the topography
C) the types of rocks and sediments present
D) the distance to the nearest human structure

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Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.08
Topic : Concept Sketches
Gradable : automatic

113) Which order is correct for the creation of a concept sketch?

113) _____

A) make a list of what to discuss; decide what to sketch; annotate your sketch
B) annotate your sketch; decide what to sketch; make a list of what to discuss
C) decide what to sketch; annotate your sketch; make a list of what to discuss
D) annotate your sketch, make a list of what to discuss; decide what to sketch

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.08
Topic : Concept Sketches
Gradable : automatic

114) How much detail should you include in a concept sketch?

114) _____

A) As much detail as you can squeeze into the space you have available
B) Just the basics, so other looking at it can fill in the rest for themselves
C) As much detail as you need to depict the features and explain the processes

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.08
Topic : Concept Sketches
Gradable : automatic

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115) Which of the following is NOT true about how water moves on our planet?

115) _____

A) Rainfall can coat rocks and soil with a thin film of water, helping them to weather.
B) Moving water and its sediment can erode into solid rock, sculpting Earth's surface.
C) Groundwater typically rises towards higher areas where it emerges as springs.
D) Wind causes waves in the oceans and helps guide ocean currents.
E) Glaciers can transport sediment and carve the underlying landscape.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.09
Topic : The Hydrologic Cycle
Gradable : automatic

116) Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following is mostly located below the surface?

116) _____

A) atmosphere
B) lithosphere
C) biosphere
D) hydrosphere

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.09
Topic : Earth Systems
Gradable : automatic

117) How do glaciers affect the landscape?

117) _____

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A) They really don't because they glide over the land on a thin film of ice.
B) Everything they encounter is pushed forward in front of the glacier.
C) They transport and deposit sediment and erode the land they move over.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.09
Topic : Earth Systems
Gradable : automatic

118) Water that is located beneath Earth's surface

118) _____

A) is stagnant.
B) is entirely tied up in mineral structures.
C) moves through cracks and spaces.
D) never makes it to the surface.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.09
Topic : Earth Systems
Gradable : automatic

119) What gas makes up 78% of Earth's atmosphere?

119) _____

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A) oxygen
B) nitrogen
C) carbon dioxide
D) helium
E) hydrogen

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.09
Topic : Earth Systems
Gradable : automatic

120) Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following is (are) mostly between the lithosphere and atmosphere?

120) _____

A) atmosphere
B) lithosphere
C) biosphere
D) hydrosphere
E) both the biosphere and hydrosphere

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.09
Topic : Earth Systems
Gradable : automatic

121) The uppermost part of the oceans, as expressed by normal ocean waves, are in constant motion due to the effects of the

121) _____

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A) wind.
B) ultraviolet radiation.
C) gravity.
D) tides.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Section : 01.09
Gradable : automatic

122) The most important agent for sculpting the landscape is

122) _____

A) flowing water.
B) blowing wind.
C) gravity.
D) wave action.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Section : 01.09
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Screen Reader Compatible
Figure : 01.09.a2

123) Which of these processes is the most apparent interaction of all four of Earth's spheres?

123) _____

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A) A river transporting sediments
B) Movement of sand in sand dunes
C) Glacial erosion
D) Plant transpiration

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Section : 01.09
Gradable : automatic

124) What system is comprised of the Sun, planets, their moons, and other bodies that orbit the Sun?

124) _____

A) solar system
B) planetary system
C) galactic system
D) ecosystem

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : Earth and Space
Gradable : automatic

125) Compared to the outer planets in our solar system, the inner planets

125) _____

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A) are larger.
B) contain more gas.
C) are rocky and so are called terrestrial planets.
D) have better developed planetary rings.
E) have none of the properties describe here.

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.10
Topic : The Planets
Gradable : automatic

126) The largest object in the solar system is

126) _____

A) Earth.
B) Earth's Moon.
C) Saturn.
D) Jupiter.
E) the Sun.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : The Sun and Stars
Gradable : automatic

127) Which of the following is considered one of the outer planets?

127) _____

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A) Mars
B) Jupiter
C) Venus
D) Moon
E) None of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : The Planets
Gradable : automatic

128) The closest object to Earth is (the)

128) _____

A) Moon.
B) Sun.
C) Venus.
D) Mars.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : Moons
Gradable : automatic

129) The Moon and Sun cause the tides in Earth's oceans because of

129) _____

A) gravity.
B) heat.
C) magnetic pull.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Section : 01.10
Gradable : automatic

130) What is the most common type of atoms joined together in a process called nuclear fusion?

130) _____

A) oxygen
B) nitrogen
C) carbon
D) hydrogen

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : The Sun and Stars
Gradable : automatic

131) Rocky fragments left over from the formation of the solar system are called

131) _____

A) asteroids.
B) plutoids.
C) galaxies.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : Minor Objects of the Solar System
Gradable : automatic

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132) Earth's orbit around the Sun is almost circular. Therefore, Earth receives about the same amount of year-round _____.

132) _____

A) heat and light
B) heat and precipitation
C) light and precipitation

Question Details
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Processes/Forces
Section : 01.10
Gradable : automatic

133) The planets orbit the Sun in a(n) _____ path.

133) _____

A) elliptical
B) oval
C) nearly circular
D) perfectly circular

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : Planets
Gradable : automatic

134) Seasons on Earth are caused by _____.

134) _____

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A) Earth being farther away from the Sun at certain times of the year
B) Earth's axial tilt
C) changes in solar output
D) ocean currents and atmospheric pressure zones

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.10
Topic : Seasons
Gradable : automatic

135) Which of the following is a way that geology influences Rapid City and areas of the Black Hills, either presently or in the past?

135) _____

A) flooding along creeks that drain the Black Hills
B) tilted rock layers that control the steepness of slopes
C) tourism from presidents' faces chiseled into granite
D) large gold deposits
E) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth and the Human Population
Section : 01.11
Gradable : automatic

136) The main cause of the Rapid City flood of 1972 was

136) _____

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A) rapid melting of glaciers in the Black Hills because of global warming.
B) failure of a dam because of a large landslide into the reservoir.
C) poor design and poor construction of a large concrete dam.
D) intense rainfall from a thunderstorm that resulted in a flash flood.
E) All of these choices are correct.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.11
Topic : Flood Characteristics
Gradable : automatic

137) Mt. Rushmore is composed of which type of rock?

137) _____

A) granite
B) sandstone
C) magma
D) basalt

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Igneous Rocks
Section : 01.11
Gradable : automatic

138) Devils Tower was formed by

138) _____

A) solidification of a magma chamber.
B) sedimentation from river deposits.
C) accumulations of windblown sand.

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Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.11
Topic : Volcanic and Igneous Features
Gradable : automatic

139) What is the orientation of the sedimentary rocks surrounding the older igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Black Hills?

139) _____

A) The sedimentary rocks slope in toward the older rocks.
B) The sedimentary rocks slope away from the older rocks.
C) The sedimentary rocks are flat-lying, i.e., they are horizontal.

Question Details
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.11
Topic : Studying Geologic Structures
Gradable : automatic

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Exploring Geology 6th Edition by Reynolds CH01

Answer Key

Test name: CH01

1) D
2) C
3) B
4) B
5) C
6) D
7) C
8) D
9) D
10) D
11) C
12) B
13) E
14) A
15) B
16) C
17) A
18) B
19) A
20) A
21) C
22) A
23) C
24) A
25) B
26) A

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27) B
28) C
29) E
30) D
31) B
32) B
33) C
34) B
35) D
36) D
37) E
38) C
39) A
40) A
41) B
42) E
43) A
44) B
45) A
46) A
47) A
48) A
49) C
50) A
51) B
52) A
53) C
54) D
55) D
56) C

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57) D
58) D
59) E
60) C
61) D
62) B
63) E
64) B
65) A
66) B
67) A
68) A
69) B
70) D
71) E
72) D
73) E
74) A
75) D
76) A
77) D
78) E
79) D
80) A
81) D
82) C
83) D
84) A
85) A
86) A

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87) A
88) E
89) B
90) C
91) D
92) B
93) C
94) A
95) C
96) D
97) A
98) A
99) B
100) B
101) A
102) A
103) C
104) C
105) A
106) C
107) E
108) B
109) A
110) A
111) A
112) D
113) A
114) A
115) C
116) B

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117) C
118) C
119) B
120) E
121) A
122) A
123) D
124) A
125) C
126) E
127) B
128) A
129) A
130) D
131) A
132) A
133) C
134) B
135) E
136) D
137) A
138) A
139) B

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